

*Deccan College Dissertation Series.*

1

HISTORICAL GRAMMAR  
of  
OLD KANNADA

By

G S. GAI

DECCAN COLLEGE  
POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
POONA

# HISTORICAL GRAMMAR

OF

## OLD KANNADA

*(Based entirely on the Kannada Inscriptions  
of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)*

By

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*This book*  
*is*  
*Dedicated to*  
*my brother*  
SHRINIVAS

## PREFATORY NOTE

The present volume inaugurates the new Dissertation Series of the Deccan College Research Institute. It is a happy augury that during the 125th year of the original foundation of this Institute, two other series are also being initiated—the Monograph Series and the Hand Book Series. Founded in 1821, on 6th October, the day of Dasara, by Mountstuart Elphinstone, for the purpose of continuing the tradition of the Dakshina Fund of the Peshwas, the Poona Sanskrit College assumed the name of Poona College in 1851, of Deccan College in 1868 and finally the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in 1939. The first fruits of this new Endowment are now forthcoming in these series, and it is to be hoped that this long tradition of enlightened scholarship since the original foundation of the Institute in 1821, towards which both Indians and Europeans, particularly English men, have so largely contributed, will be maintained rigorously in the future to heighten the common achievement.

Dr G S Gai is the first scholar of this Institute to complete his studies, and it is but appropriate that the work contributed by him should form the first of this new series.

S M K

## PREFACE

I had the rare privilege of entering the portals of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, as one of its first batch of students on 1st September 1939 when the Institute was just opened by the Government of Bombay. The present work, which was submitted to and approved by the University of Bombay for the Degree of PHD, embodies the results of my researches conducted in the Institute for over three years. It is published here without any alteration except a few changes here and there. Being my first serious output in research, I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections in a work of this kind. I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the readers and I welcome their useful suggestions.

I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the various kinds of help received by me from scholars, Institutions and donors in connection with the preparation and printing of this work.

I am grateful to the authorities of the Deccan College Research Institute for having awarded me a Research Scholarship which enabled me to write the thesis under the auspices of the Institute. I am indebted to Dr I J S TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PHD, Ex Director of the Institute, for giving me the necessary facilities to go out of Poona for collecting materials in connection with my studies.

I have to offer the expression of my profound gratitude to Dr S M KATRE, M.A., PHD (LOND), the present Director and Head of the Linguistics Department in the Institute, who has helped me in many ways specially in preparing the press copy and in seeing the work through the press. But for his efforts in securing the financial help and in making proper arrangements for the printing, this book would not have seen the light of day at such an early date. I cannot forget his acts of personal kindness with which he has favoured me all the while.

I must make a special mention of my obligations to Prof C R SANKARAN, Reader in Dravidian Philology, and now also in charge of the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory of the Institute who was my teacher in the Institute and at whose hands I had the benefit of receiving my training in modern methods of Linguistic Science. He not only helped me with many valuable suggestions in the course of writing the thesis but also provided me with many facilities for my work in the Institute. I gratefully remember his numerous marks of kindness.

I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Dr A N NARASIMHIA, M.A., LT, PHD (LOND), Principal, H H Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, whose kind advice and valuable help accompanied my labours from time to time. He kindly gave me his permission to use his book *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* as the basis of my thesis. He also helped me in going through the entire proof stage while the book was being printed.

\* To Dr K Kanapathu PILLAI, M A, PH D (Lond), Professor, Ceylon University, Colombo, I am grateful for his kind permission to make full use of his unpublished thesis "A study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th century A D"

Besides, I am indebted to the following persons for different kindness of help

- (1) To both the Registrar and the Librarian of the Deccan College Research Institute for giving me several facilities at the Institute I must especially mention my sense of gratitude to the librarian for enjoyment of the interlibrary loan facilities
- (2) To the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Librarian of the University of Mysore for providing me with the necessary facilities to consult the University Library
- (3) To Dr B H CHHABRA, M A, M O L, PH D, Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, for kindly permitting me to consult the office Library for certain references.
- (4) To Pandit R Anantakrishna SARMA, Lecturer in Telugu, Maharaja's College Mysore for giving me the Telugu speech forms corresponding to Kannada forms
- (5) To Mr S RUDRAPATI, M A, Lecturer in Tamil, Central College, Bangalore, for supplying me with the Tamil speech forms
- (6) To Mr Govinda MENON, B A, B T, for giving me the Malayalam forms
- (7) To Mr T N SREEKANTAIYA, M A, Assistant Professor of Kannada, Bangalore, for some useful suggestions

But I must make a special mention of my indebtedness to Mr N Lakshmi narayana RAO M A, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund for his valuable help in revising my thesis for the press

I gladly take this opportunity of putting on record my most cordial thanks to Mr M M PATKAR B A, of the Deccan College Research Institute, for his kind help and willing co-operation rendered in the course of the printing of this book He had to go to Bombay from Poona even thrice a week in this connection and was thus greatly responsible for expediting the printing work He has also kindly helped me in correcting the galley and page proofs, and seeing them through the Press in all their stages

A sad interest attaches to this work The late Dr V S SUKTHANKAR, M A, PH D, my University Teacher for sometime, was kind enough to go through some portion of the manuscript copy of the thesis and to make a few useful suggestions Unfortunately, the Hand of Death snatched him away from us just before the thesis was submitted to the University Had he been alive, he would have been very happy to see this work in print

I am indebted to the Universities of Bombay and Mysore for substantial financial help

Ootacamund  
Chaitra Śu 1 }  
(3-4-1945)

G S GAI

## ABBREVIATIONS

### A BOOKS JOURNALS PERIODICALS ETC.

AA	American Anthropologist
ABORI	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute
BDCRI	Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
BSOS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies
CDG	A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages by R. CALDWELL
D&D	Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts
EC	Epigraphia Carnatica.
EI	Epigraphia Indica
GOKI	Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions by A. N. NARASIMHIA.
HAS	Hyderabad Archaeological Series.
HKL	History of Kannaḍa Language by R. NARASIMHACAR.
IA	Indian Antiquary
IL	Indian Linguistics
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JORM or JOR	Journal of Oriental Research, Madras
KBB	Kannāḍa Bhaṣabhūṣaṇa by Nāgavarma
KG	KITTEL'S Grammar of the Kannāḍ Language
Kt	KITTEL'S Kannāḍa English Dictionary
KISI	KIELHORN'S List of South Indian Inscriptions (EI VII Appendix)
KP	Kaṇaṇṇathu PILLAI'S A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD (unpublished)
KSP	Kannāḍa Sahitya Pariṣat Patrike (Bangalore)
KSS	Kannāḍa Śabdānuśāsana by Bhaṭṭakalanka
KVV	Kannāḍa Kāvyaavalokana by Nāgavarma
Lang	Language
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India
MAR	Mysore Archaeological Report
MSL	Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris.
NIA	New Indian Antiquary
PB	Pampa Bharata
SI	South Indian Inscriptions
SMD Smd	Śabdamaṇḍaparaṇa by Keśarāja

### B GRAMMATICAL TERMS

acc.	accusative.	obj	object.
act.	active	opt.	optative.
adj	adjective	p pt. part	participle
adj s	adjectival	p adj pt	past adjectival
	substantive		participle.
adv	adverb or adverbial	p adv pt	past adverbial
aor	aorist.		participle.
adv pp	adverbial past	pass. pa.	passive.
	participle	pers.	person
		pel.	particle.



# ABBREVIATIONS

x





aor adj pt	nonst adjectival participle	pl	plural
b	base	pl (hon)	honoric plural
caus.	causative	pp p	past participle
conj	conjunction	pr	present
	conjunctive		
dat.	dative	pr Dm	primitive Dravidian (hypothetical)
dem	demonstrative	pr Kan	primitive Kannaḍa (hypothetical)
D P P or	declinable past		
d. pp or Dpp		pt p	present participle
f, fem	feminine	pron pm	pronoun
fut ft	future	prop	proper noun.
gen.	genitive	otp	post position
hon	honoric.	ref	reflexive
imp imper	imperative	rel	relative
indef	indefinite	rt	root
inf	infinitive	rem	remote
instr	instrumental	s	substantive.
intr or	intransitive	sg	singular
intrans		s pr	proper noun
inter	interrogative	suff	*uffix.
loc.	locative	tr, trans.	transitive
• m masc	masculine	vb	verb
n neut	neuter	vbal vbl	verbal
neg	negative	v b	verbal base.
nom	nomunative	v pt	verbal participle.
num	numeral	voc.	vocative.
num adj	numeral adjective		

## C MISCELLANEOUS

App	Appendix.	MK, M K.	Middle Kannaḍa
Appl	Appellative.	NK N K	New Kannaḍa
assn.	assimilation	NW, nw	Native word or Native words.
contd.	continued.		
cl	classical.	OK O K	Old Kannaḍa
cf, comp	compare	PIE	Primitive Indo European.
dist	distinct		
ed	editor, edition.	Pkt	Prakṛt.
IG	Indo-Germanic.	p, pp	page or pages
Inscr	Inscriptions.	simpln	simplification
K Kan	Kannaḍa	Sk, Skt	Sanskrit
LW, lw	Loanword or Loanwords	SLW, Slw	Sanskrit loan word
	Malayāḷam	T Tam	Tamil
M., Mal	Marāṭhi	Te, Tel	Telugu
Mar, Mhr		Tu	Tulu.

## SYSTEM OF transliteration

For transliteration the system of the Royal Asiatic Society is followed with the following sounds

r or r	for	OK		. T. 
l or l	for	OK		. T. 

## INTRODUCTION

The first step toward the scientific knowledge of a language,' says Roland G KENT, is to draw up a careful *descriptive study*<sup>1</sup> of it what sounds it has, how they are made in what positions in the words they are found what suffixes prefixes infixes are used if any, the means of expressing the logical relations of the ideas (syntax), not to omit a list of words or roots composing the vocabulary.<sup>2</sup> The first pioneering work in this direction of a detailed linguistic study of the Kannada language of a definite period is the *Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* by A N NARASIMHIA.<sup>3</sup> This work deals with the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th centuries AD (the oldest available inscriptions of the Kannada language) from the point of view of modern scientific linguistics. This basic work serves as the model for the present thesis wherein an attempt is made at a descriptive study of the Kannada language of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries AD *entirely based on the inscriptions*.

A work of this kind can be easily felt to be necessary from the point of view of the needs of Diachronic Linguistics<sup>4</sup> for the scientific study of the Kannada language. It is hoped that these investigations in the diachrony of the Kannada language will be carried out further upto modern times, taking into consideration both inscriptions and literary works. The linguistic facts whose *diachronic relationships* are the objects of our investigations and which are the fixed points in historical processes are undoubtedly ascertainable from inscriptions and literature. It is needless to point here that similar investigations must also be proceeded with in regard to the other cognate Dravidian languages so that it will be made possible to produce comprehensive historical and comparative grammars as well as dictionaries. It is hoped that the attempt made here at the Historical Grammar of Old Kannada entirely based on the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th Cent AD will fit into this larger scheme.

The inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th cent AD have been selected as follows

Firstly, those inscriptions which are 'dated' and 'regular' are taken into consideration i.e the inscriptions which contain the Śaka era and Cyclic year and are regular in details with regard to the month week day etc as verified from Swāmikanu PILLAI'S 'Indian Ephemeris' V SUBBIAH'S 'Some Śaka

<sup>1</sup> Italic ours.

<sup>2</sup> R. G KENT Linguistic Science and Orientalist JAOS 55 119

<sup>3</sup> Published by the University of Mysore

<sup>4</sup> See KURYLOWICZ *Etudes indo-européennes* and BENVENISTE *Origines de la formation des noms en indo européennes*

These two scholars in Europe have been foremost in formulating the new fundamental conception of *Diachronic-Synchronic Linguistics* in modern times. This conception can be explained by stating that (i) the linguistic facts of a particular language must be first studied on a strictly diachronic scale and (ii) then only linguistic facts of a particular language should be compared with similar facts of another cognate language belonging to the same period

See also p 29 below

Dates from the Inscriptions' has also been consulted in this connection. Secondly, in the absence of such 'dated' and 'regular' inscriptions, those which contain only the Śaka era and do not furnish the details of the date, and are reliable from the historical and palaeographic points of view have been taken up for study. And *thirdly*, when the inscriptions of the first and the second type are not available then those which are not dated but can be relied upon on historical and paleographical grounds have been selected. All these inscriptions have been selected entirely on the authority of the epigraphists.

Accordingly the following inscriptions are taken up for study

*8th cent A.D.*

No	Source	Date
1	IA 5285	A.D. 709
2	EI 14 190-191	About A.D. 725
3	IA 8286	About A.D. 732-3
4	IA 10 103	Between A.D. 696-7 & 733-4
5	IA 10 165	Not later than A.D. 733-4
6	IA 10 166	About A.D. 733-46
7	IA 10 167	About A.D. 733-46
8	IA 10 164 5	About A.D. 733-46
9	IA 10 163-4	About A.D. 733-46
10	IA 11 125	A.D. 778-9
11	EI 9 17 18	A.D. 675-720
12	EI 3 18	A.D. 710-30
13	EI 9 19	A.D. 720-30
14	EI 9 19 20	A.D. 730-50
15	EI 9 20	A.D. 730-50
16	EI 9 21	A.D. 730-50
17	EI 9 22	A.D. 750-70
18	EI 9 23	A.D. 750-70
19	SH 9 1 403	A.D. 710-20
20	EI 3 360	A.D. 733-46
21	EI 6 161 (A)	A.D. 765
22	EI 6 163 (B)	A.D. 760
23	EI 6 166 (C)	A.D. 793
24	EC 4 Ch. 63	c. 750 A.D.
25	EC 4 Gu 86	c. 750 A.D.
26	EC 4 Gu 87	c. 750 A.D.
27	EC 4 Gu 88	c. 750 A.D.
28	EC 4 Gu 89	c. 750 A.D.
29	EC 4 Hg 4	c. 750 A.D.
30	EC 3 Ml 87	c. 740 A.D.
31	EC 3 Mj 55	c. 740 A.D.
32	EC 3 My 6	c. 750 A.D.
33	EC 3 Mj 25	c. 750 A.D.
34	• EC 3 TN 113	A.D. 750

<i>No</i>		<i>Source</i>	<i>Date</i>
35	<i>EC</i>	3 Nj 23	A D 750
36	<i>EC</i>	3 TN 53	A D 760
37	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 36	A D 750
38	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 55	A D 750
39	<i>EC</i>	6 Kd 145	A D 750
40	<i>EC</i>	5 Ak. 176	A D 750
41	<i>EC</i>	9 Ht 21	A D 750
42	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 229	A D 750
43	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 230	A D 750
44	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 255	A D 750
45	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 74	A D 750
46	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 96	A D 750
47	<i>EC</i>	12 M1 99	A D 750
48	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 78	A D 751
49	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 6	A D 753
50	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 8	A D 753
51	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 11	A D 753
52	<i>EC</i>	10 K1 7	A D 760
53	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 80	A D 767
54	<i>EC</i>	5 Cn 208	A D 770
55	<i>EC</i>	9 Dv 74	A D 780
56	<i>EC</i>	9 DV 67	A D 780
57	<i>EC</i>	4 Hg 93	A D 780
58	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 9	c 800 A D
59	<i>EC</i>	4 (Appendix)	
		8 Sb 10	c 800 A D
60	<i>EC</i>	Sr 160	c 800 A D
61	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 22	c 800 A D
62	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 542	c 800 A D
63	<i>EC</i>	2 Sb 35	c 800 A D
64	<i>MAR</i>	1939 121	A D 740
		(Inscrr No 23)	
65	<i>MAR</i>	1939 117	Middle of 8th cent A D
		(Inscr No 22)	
66	<i>MAR</i>	1930 176	A D 800
		(Inscrr No 36)	
9th cent A D			
67	<i>IA</i>	11 126	§ 726—A D 804
68	<i>MAR</i>	1927 59	§ 777—A D 855
		(Inscr No 44)	
69	<i>SII</i>	11 1 No 8	§ 784—A D 862
70	<i>SII</i>	11 1 No 11	§ (7) 86—A D 865
71	<i>EI</i>	7 201	§ 787—A D 865
72	<i>EI</i>	6 102-5	§ 788—A D 866

*No		Source	Date
73	EI	7205-7	§ 788—A.D. 866
74	SII	111 No 13	§ 791—A.D. 869
75	EC	7 H1 13	§ 792—A.D. 870
76	EC	3 Nj 7b	§ 792—A.D. 870
77	EI	13185	§ 796—A.D. 874
(also SII 111 No 16)			
78	EC	8 Sb 85	§ 799—A.D. 876
79	HAS	No 12	§ 803—A.D. 881
<i>Kan Inscr of Kopball 97 (No 2)</i>			
80	SII	111 No 20	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21203 A)			
81	SII	111 No 19	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21208 B)			
82	EC	91 No 18	§ 805—A.D. 883-4
83		171 No 2	§ 809—A.D. 887
(also IA 6102)			
84	SII	111 No 21	§ 814—A.D. 893
85	SII	91 No 55	§ 815—A.D. 893-4
86	EC	3 Md 13	§ 817—A.D. 895
87	SII	111 No 23	§ (8) 18—A.D. 896
88	EC	5 Hn 28	§ 818—A.D. 896
89	SII	111 No 24	§ 819—A.D. 897
90	EC	8 Nr 60	§ 820—A.D. 897 (898)
10th cent A.D.			
91	EC	12 Si 39	§ 841—A.D. 920
92	EI	13 329 33	§ 851—A.D. 930
93	SII	91 No 60	§ 852—A.D. 931
94	EC	11 Cd 76	§ 859—A.D. 937
95	EC	11 Cd 77	§ 861—A.D. 940
96	SII	111 No 36	§ 864—A.D. 942
97	IA	12 257 ff	§ 873—A.D. 951
(also SII 111 No 39)			
98	EC	11 Hk. 135	§ 884—A.D. 962
99	MAR	1929 No 78	§ 886—A.D. 964
100	SII	111 No. 40	§ 886—A.D. 965
101	EC	4 Ch 48	§ 887—A.D. 965
102	EC	8 Sb 465	§ (8)90—A.D. 968
103	SII	111 No 44	§ 893—A.D. 971
104	IA	12.255 ff	§ 893—A.D. 971

No		Source	Date
105	<i>EI</i>	4.259	§ 897—A.D. 975
106	<i>EC</i>	10 Cb 45	§ 899—A.D. 977
107	<i>SH</i>	91 No 74	§ 903—A.D. 980
108	<i>SH</i>	91 No 77	§ 914—A.D. 992
109	<i>SH</i>	91 No 78	§ 918—A.D. 996

The above list is not exhaustive but is only representative

A word might be said here about the inscriptions selected from the *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes. As the texts and transliterations sometimes differ from each other and as both of them are sometimes faulty, it becomes difficult for the student of a language to rely upon these speech forms and arrive at any conclusion. In the absence of the revised texts however, I had to depend upon the published texts and transliterations given in these volumes.

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## VOWELS



e	-a is written for -ā-					for padināṣu
	nws	8th	padinaṣu			" Ajṣapārṣvata
		9th	Ajṣaparṣvata			" Kārttika
	lws	8th	Karitika			" Mahādēviyar
			Mahādēviyar			" vimānamam
			vimānamam			" bhaṣātar
		9th	bhaṣatar			" mahājanam
			mahājanam			" sāṣira
			sāṣira			" amāvāṣye
		10th	amavāṣye			
ā	for a					" aḥdāta
	nw	9th	āḥdāta			" abhyāṣiṣuvar
	lw	10th	ābhyāṣiṣuvar			
-ā-	for a					" enṣunūṣṣaydāne
	nws	9th	enṣunūṣṣaydāne			" padmaydaneya
			padmaydaneya			" bhaṣṣāṣāka
	lws	8th	bhaṣṣāṣāka			" bhaṣṣāṣāra
			bhaṣṣāṣāra			" grahanadoṣ
		9th	grahānadoṣ			
i-	for i-					" Iṣvata
	lw.	10th	Iṣvata			
-i	for -i					" kiṣṣon
	nws	8th	kiṣṣon			" ṣiṣuvar
		10th	ṣiṣuvar			" Pṣṣṣiṣāṣaran
	lw	8th	Pṣṣṣiṣāṣaran			
-i-	for -u-					" muni
	lw	10th	muni			
-i	for -i					" Rōṣini
	lw	10th	Rōṣini			
i-	for i					" upattu
	nw.	8th	ipattu			
-i	for -i-					" mudimeyuṣ
	nws	8th	mudimeyuṣ			" biṣṣom
		9th	biṣṣom			" mahāṣāṣādṣhīṣāṣa
	lws	9th	mahāṣāṣādṣhīṣāṣa			
i	for -i					" Bṣṣasṣāṣi
	lw	10th	Bṣṣasṣāṣi			
-u-	for -i-					" mūnūṣṣuvar
	nws	8th	mūnūṣṣuvar			" anūṣṣuman
		9th	anūṣṣuman			" mūṣṣāna
		10th	mūṣṣāna			" ṣūṣyya
	lw	9th	ṣūṣyya			

-ū- for -u-				
lw.	10th.	<i>Kūntala</i>		for <i>Kuntala</i>
e- for ē-				
nws.	9th.	<i>elnūru</i>		„ <i>ēlnūru</i>
	10th.	<i>eḷunūrayyattu</i>		„ <i>ēlunūrayyattu</i>
-e- for -a-				
nws.	9th.	<i>tombhateneya</i>		„ <i>tombhatameya</i>
		<i>Baḷṭṭekereya</i>		„ <i>Baḷṭakereya</i>
	10th.	<i>vedeṇṅam</i>		„ <i>vedamgam</i>
lws.	8th.	<i>Udeyapuramān</i>		„ <i>Udayapuramān</i>
		<i>kāḷega</i>		„ <i>kāḷaga</i>
		<i>prasādam</i>		„ <i>prasādam</i>

The diphthong *ai-* is written in two ways.

nws	8th.	<i>ayvattu</i> , 9th. <i>aimurbbanum</i>
lw.	10th.	<i>mahādayvaṇ</i> (cf. <i>daivaṇ</i> )

-a- is written for -ā-			
nws	8th	<i>manegoḷoḷ</i>	„ <i>manegaḷoḷ</i>
	9th.	<i>Kilalasumgadoḷ</i>	„ <i>Kilalasungadol</i> <sup>7</sup>

-ō- for -ū-			
nw.	10th.	<i>irunōrvvar</i>	„ <i>irunūrvvar</i>

## CONSONANTS

<i>k-</i> is written for <i>kh-</i>			
lw.	8th.	<i>kala</i>	„ <i>khala</i>
- <i>k-</i> for - <i>kh-</i>			
lw.	8th.	<i>likitan</i>	„ <i>likhitan</i>
- <i>kh-</i> for - <i>k-</i>			
lw.	9th.	<i>śakha</i>	„ <i>śaka</i>
	10th.	<i>Satyavākhyā</i>	„ <i>Satyavākya</i>
- <i>m-</i> is written for - <i>nn-</i> <sup>8</sup>			
nws	9th.	<i>Cidānna</i>	„ <i>Cidānna</i>
		<i>Pemigadangada</i>	„ <i>Pemigadaṅgada</i>
		<i>Poleyannana</i>	„ <i>Poleyannana</i>
		<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
	10th.	<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
lws	8th.	<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
	9th.	<i>Aycannanu</i>	„ <i>Aycannanu</i>
		<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
		<i>Gōvannayya</i>	„ <i>Gōvannayya</i>

<sup>7</sup> It is just possible that -*o-* for -*a-* in these instances might have been due to the following vowel -*o-* of *oḷ* (the loc. case-termination) in which case it may not be an orthographic error.

<sup>8</sup> It seems that the same sign was used to lengthen both *ṛ* and *n*

e	-th for -t- lw.	10th	<i>abhimathadoḷe</i>	for <i>abhimatadoḷe</i>
	-th for -dh- lw	9th	<i>paṣumēthada</i>	„ <i>paṣumēdhada</i>
	-d for -th- lw	9th	<i>Pramāḍi</i>	„ <i>Pramāthi</i>
	dh for -d nw	8th	<i>idhān</i>	„ <i>idān</i>
	lw	8th,	<i>Vijayādhityan</i>	„ <i>Vijayādityan</i>
		10th	<i>tatvavidhar</i>	„ <i>tatvavidar</i>
	nm- for nm <sup>9</sup> lw	10th	<i>Kanmaradēvana</i>	„ <i>Kanmaradēvana</i>
	bh for b- lw	8th	<i>bhumba</i>	„ <i>bimba</i>
		9th	<i>Bharanasiya</i>	„ <i>Baranāsiya</i>
e	-r for r nws	8th	<i>irḍa</i>	„ <i>irḍa</i>
		9th	<i>irḍu</i>	„ <i>irḍu</i>
	ś- for s- lws	8th.	<i>śankaṭaduḷ</i> <i>Śōmavamśodbhavan</i>	„ <i>śankaṭaduḷ</i> „ <i>Śōmavamśadbhavan</i>
		10th	<i>śukhadin</i> <i>Śōmasutam</i>	„ <i>sukhadin</i> „ <i>Sōmasutam</i>
	-ṣ for -s nw	8th	<i>uraliṣi</i>	„ <i>uraliṣi</i>
	lw	10th	<i>āsamudra</i> <i>sahaśra</i>	„ <i>asumudra</i> „ <i>sahaśra</i>
	-l- for r nw.	9th	<i>ēḷmūla</i>	„ <i>ēḷmūya</i>
	-l- for -r- nw.	8th.	<i>ircāsira</i>	„ <i>ircāsira</i>

## SOME PHONEMIC VARIATIONS

The following represent certain *qualitative phonemic variations*. By *qualitative phonemic variation* is meant the substitution of one phoneme by another of a different quality in the same speech form.<sup>10</sup> Sometimes a speech form which occurs in the inscriptions studied does not have its correspondent illustrating the quality

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *ṇ* for *-ṇm* above

<sup>10</sup> Here although no alteration of meaning occurs, the phoneme and its substitute are not designated as *variants* of a single phoneme, for both of them occur as *distinct phonemes* in other speech forms.

tive phonemic variation (in the inscriptions studied) although the correspondent is met with in Kannaḍa. Such cases are also taken into consideration. This qualitative phonemic variation occurs also in the case of certain loan words.

# VOWELS

*a/e*

Lws (Skt. stems in *a* are changed to *e* in Kannaḍa) <sup>11</sup>

8th	<i>kavile</i>	Cf <i>Kapila</i>
	<i>ganikke</i>	<i>ganika</i>
	<i>gosane</i>	<i>Ghoṣana</i>
	<i>daye</i>	<i>daya</i>
	<i>dikṣe</i>	<i>dikṣa</i>
	<i>vasudhe</i>	<i>vasudha</i>
9th	<i>kavile</i>	
	<i>Tungabhadre</i>	<i>Tungabhadra</i>
10th	<i>dise</i>	<i>disā</i>
	<i>ksame</i>	<i>kṣama</i>
	<i>dakṣine</i>	<i>dakṣina</i>
	<i>dhare</i>	<i>dhara</i>
	<i>bidige</i>	<i>dvitiya</i>
	<i>mekhalē</i>	<i>mekhalā</i>
	<i>purname</i>	<i>purnima</i>
	(N K <i>hūṃuve</i> )	
	<i>puje</i>	<i>puja</i>
	<i>badhe</i>	<i>badha</i>
	<i>maryyade</i>	<i>maryada</i>
	<i>vidye</i>	<i>vidya</i>

*i/e* and *u/o*<sup>12</sup>

*i/e*

nws	8th	10th	<i>idsr</i>	9th	<i>edir</i>
	8th	10th	<i>iridu</i>	8th	<i>eyrdu</i>
		8th.	<i>kidiṣṇ</i>	8th	<i>keḍiṣuvonu</i>
		8th	<i>kidiṣidom</i>	8th.	<i>keḍiṣidon</i>

11

*laguva*

*pp-ekaraman atvaman ira*

*d akaram bahuladinde taledure lngari* SMD 82

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed discussion on the interchange of *i/e* and *u/o* see CALDWELL, *CDG* 180-2, LSI 4.288 K V SUBBAYYA Primer of Dravidian Phonology IA 38 160 T N SREEKANTAIYA The Mutation of I U E and O in Kannaḍa, *Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference Mysore* 8.769-800 T BURROW Dravidian Studies, *BSOS* 9.3 711 23 and 10.2 289 97 A N NARASIMHIA GOKI pp 169 70 The reduction of *e* to *i* in colloquial speech is not only met with among the Mādhvas of Mysore and Dharwar (GOAL p 154) but also among the other brahmins as well as non brahmins of Bombay hamaṭaka Sometimes in their colloquial speech this *e* > *a* e.g. *bandare* is pronounced as *bandara* These facts point out to the need for extensive investigations on the lines suggested by Jules BLOCH in his paper *Castes et Dialectes en Tamoul* *MŚL* 16.1-30

		9th	<i>kṛṣṣidonge</i>	9th	<i>keṣṣidarol</i>
		8th	<i>kaḷ kere</i>	8th.	<i>keḷagum</i>
				9th	10th <i>keḷagan</i>
		10th	<i>kṛṣṣakadu</i>	8th.	<i>Kesugolada</i>
		8th 10th	<i>niḷ</i>	8th 9th 10th.	<i>nela</i>
		9th 10th	<i>paṛiya</i>	8th	<i>paṛiya</i>
lw		8th	<i>dṛwasam</i>	9th	<i>devasadol</i>
u/o					
nws		8th	<i>aḍeya</i>	Cf	<i>uḍeya</i> (Tam <i>uḷaiya</i> )
		8th 9th	<i>uḷ<sup>13</sup></i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>ol</i>
				8th 10th	<i>olage</i>
		8th	<i>kuḍuva</i>	Cf	<i>koḍuva</i>
		8th	<i>Kongum</i>	8th	<i>Kongoni</i>
		9th	<i>turugolol</i>	9th	<i>torugolol</i>
		8th 9th	<i>Puṇṇeṇ</i>	8th	<i>Puṇṇeṇ</i>
		8th	<i>pugullu</i>	8th	<i>poguvall</i>
		10th	<i>pugal</i>	8th	<i>poguvall</i>
		8th	<i>mudal</i>	9th 10th	<i>modal</i>
lws		9th	<i>Kundakundanvayada</i>	9th	<i>Kondakundānvayada</i>
		8th	<i>kumāra</i>	8th.	<i>komālar</i>
ṛ/ri <sup>14</sup>					
		9th 10th	<i>goravar</i>	Cf	<i>guravar, guru</i>
		10th	<i>Nṛpatunga</i>	„	<i>Nṛpatunga</i>
		10th	<i>Bṛhaspati</i>	„	<i>Bṛhaspati</i>
		8th 10th	<i>rṣiyaru</i>	„	<i>ṛṣi</i>
		10th	<i>Vikṛita</i>		<i>Vikṛita</i>
e/a					
nws		8th.	<i>naḍadu</i>	„	<i>nadedu</i>
		9th	<i>taradu</i>	„	<i>toredu</i>
aḷ/e <sup>15</sup>					
lw		8th	<i>telam</i>		<i>tailam</i>
au/ō					
lws		8th	<i>mōnam</i>	Cf	<i>maunam</i>
		10th	<i>monanusḷhāna</i>	„	<i>maunam</i>
INSONANTS					
t/ṭ <sup>15</sup>					
lws		10th	<i>ghaḷige</i>	8th	<i>ghaḷige</i>
		10th	<i>bhaḷarige</i>	8th 9th	<i>bhaḷara</i>

<sup>13</sup> uḷ and ol are the loc case-terminations<sup>14</sup> *padadiya ṛitvakk* :*tva d e tva d a tvaaa vidhanam-u tvam bahulam*

SMD 268

<sup>15</sup> SMD 22

<i>th/t</i> : <sup>16</sup>				
lws	8th	<i>kaniṣṭham</i>	8th	<i>kaniṣṭham</i>
	9th	<i>gōṣṭhi</i>	Cf	<i>gōṣṭhi</i>
	9th.	<i>Jēṣṭha</i>	..	<i>Jyēṣṭha</i>
	10th.	<i>mata</i>	..	<i>maṭha</i>
<i>d/l</i> :				
nws	10th	<i>māḍdam</i>	8th 9th. 10th	<i>māḍida</i>
	10th	<i>Permmāḍi</i>	9th 10th	<i>Permmāḍi</i>
<i>d/n</i> :				
lw	8th	<i>Singaḍi</i>	8th	<i>Singani</i>
<i>dh/d</i> :				
lw	10th	<i>rūḍi</i>	Cf	<i>rūḍhi</i>
<i>th/t</i> :				
lws	9th	<i>stṭhi</i>	10th	<i>stṭhi</i>
	8th	<i>pṛṭhuvi</i>	8th. 9th 10th	<i>pṛṭhuvi</i>
<i>th/dh</i> :				
lw	8th	<i>pṛḍhuvi</i>	8th 10th	<i>pṛṭhuvi, pṛṭhuvi</i>
<i>dh/d</i> :				
lws	8th	<i>arḍḍa</i>	Cf	<i>arḍha</i>
	8th	<i>aśvamēḍa</i>	8th 9th	<i>aśvamēḍha</i>
	8th	<i>sāḍu</i>	Cf	<i>sāḍhu</i>
	9th	<i>sāḍakam</i>	..	<i>sāḍhakam</i>
<i>ts/cch</i> :				
lw	10th	<i>samvaccharam</i>	9th 10th	<i>samvatsara</i>
<i>n/n</i> :				
lw	9th	<i>Sivanandi</i>	Cf	<i>Sivanandi</i>
	10th	<i>Phalgunam</i>	..	<i>Phalgunam</i>
<i>nn/nn</i> :				
nw.	10th	<i>innūṛuvār<sup>17</sup></i>	..	<i>innūṛuvār</i>
<i>ph/p</i> :				
lws	8th 9th. 10th	<i>phalam</i>	8th 9th	<i>Palam</i>
	10th	<i>Phālguna māsa</i>	9th	<i>Palgunamāsa</i>
<i>b/bh</i> :				
nw	9th	<i>enbattu</i>	9th	<i>enbhattu</i>
<i>bh/b</i> :				
lws	8th	<i>bōga</i>	Cf	<i>bhōga</i>
	9th	<i>battam</i>	..	<i>bhattam</i>
	10th.	<i>Bimam</i>	10th	<i>Bhīmarāsi</i>

<sup>16</sup> See p 1 above

<sup>17</sup> *ṇn* here may be due to the influence of the preceding lingual *r*

š/s :<sup>19</sup>

lws	9th	10th.	<i>sakararša</i>	9th.	10th	<i>sakararša</i>
	9th	10th	<i>salamgaļ</i>	9th		<i>šalamgaļ</i>
		10th	<i>sasanam</i>	10th		<i>šasanam</i>
		8th.	<i>Śirīpuruṣar</i>	9th		<i>Śirīpuruṣana</i>
		8th	<i>śulākarmma</i>	9th		<i>śulākarmma</i>
	8th	10th	<i>Siva</i>	8th.		<i>Šiva</i>
		10th	<i>Sukraīāra</i>	10th		<i>Šukraīāra</i>
		10th	<i>Subhakṛt</i>	Cf		<i>Šubhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Sūdrakam</i>	8th		<i>Šūdrakam</i>
		9th	<i>Sōbhakṛt</i>	Cf		<i>Šōbhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Srāṇanamasada</i>	9th		<i>Šrāṇanamasada</i>
		9th	<i>dise</i>	8th		<i>dise</i>
		10th	<i>vaśagalam</i>	Cf		<i>vaśagalam</i>

š/s :

lws	10th	<i>daṇḍa dōsam</i>	Cf	<i>daṇḍa dōṣam</i>
	8th	<i>dōsigan</i>	„	<i>dōṣika</i>

s/c and s/ch<sup>20</sup>

lw	8th	<i>trakṣiccīdōn</i>	„	<i>rakṣisīdōn</i>
nws. + lws	8th.	<i>ilcāsira</i>	„	<i>ir sāśira</i>
nws + lws	10th	<i>enclhāsiram</i>	„	<i>en sāśiram</i>
	8th	<i>nālchāsiram</i>	„	<i>nāl sāśiram</i>
	8th	<i>pannirchārasunm</i>	„	<i>pannir sāśira</i>
	10th.	<i>pannirchāsirada</i>	„	<i>pannir sāśira</i>

s/y :

lws	10th	<i>sāyirbbar</i>	10th	<i>sāsirbbar</i>
	8th 10th	<i>sāyira</i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>sāsira</i>

Apparently in the following instances the original<sup>21</sup> voiceless stops have become

<sup>19</sup> *Sakkadada ś śa dvitaya*

*kṣakkum sa tām prasiddhīyind elleḍeyoļ*

SMD 253

<sup>20</sup> *ire ja la rahita vyāñjana*

*param āgi sa kāram allī bahulaṁ ca tām*

*are eḍeyoļ ja tām mē*

*n are eḍeyoļ sankhye y age nīyatam cā tām*

SMD 68

See also SMD 263 KBB 33 and KVV 13

<sup>21</sup> This is a large assumption which still requires a definite proof. Regarding the question of the possible initial stop in Primitive Dravidian scholars hold divergent views. J. BLOCH's view is that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only voiced stops (Cf. Samskrit et Dravidien, BSL 24). K. V. SUBBAYYA (A Primer of Dravidian Phonology, IA 38 195) and L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Kui Words and Dravidian Origins, JORM 4 171 2) opine that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only voiceless stops. The assumption is made that accent shifts and assimilation will explain the initial voiced stops of those languages that have them. M. B. EMENEAU (Echo-Words in Toḍa, NIA 1 11) has therefore, to leave the question open whether we have to decide between *k* and *g*-*g* —as the Prim Dravidian form of the substitution morpheme in echo-words. Incidentally it may be remarked here that EMENEAU's assumption that Kannaḍa *g*/g (p. 116) is a morpheme has yet to be further examined in the light of the discussion on the Definition of the Morpheme by C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH, BDCRI 4 150 3.

upiced in the intervocalic position<sup>22</sup>

- 8th *aṣṭGeye, arggham Bīdīdu, ıdar Ge, Udayapura nāyGara, kan Geṭṭu, paṭṭam Gaṭṭı, brahmādeyam Goṭṭar, maGandır, mala Garara, rāṣyam Geye, rāṣyam Geyuttu, Vijana-nāyGara*
- 9th *enBattu, kappam Goḷal, KaḷGaḷḷan, luppa Dereyam, nıḷu Gal, pātaka mumam Gaydōn, BaṭṭaGere, BajjeGeṭṭeya, rāṣyam Bol, rāṣyam Geyuttu*
- 10th *ārgham Bīdīdu, KaḷlaBumiseya, upaṣṭayam Baḍeye, KonḍalıGeṭṭe, danam Goṭṭa paṇ Goleyan, peḷ-Ḍaṭṭe, beḷ Gode, saran Bugal, basaḌige, perggadetanā Geyyuttam, hıḍayam Bugada, sṛmaḌu*

Probably the preconsonantal nasal has disappeared in the following words<sup>23</sup> —

- 8th *Adityabhatarage* (cf *bhaṭaramge*), *devange* (cf *devaramge*), *pēṇige* (cf *pēṇige*), *salṭpage* (cf *salṭpamge*)
- 9th *ballahage* (cf *ballahange*), *bhayakaram* (cf. *bhayamkaram*)

The pre-consonantal nasal is retained in the following instances<sup>24</sup>

- 8th *Angaṣa Kamarange, Oḷangere, pēṇige*<sup>25</sup> (N K *herige*) *saḷṣuvomge*<sup>26</sup>
- 9th *tomṭada* (N K *tōḷada*), *Sivenayakamge*
- 10th *erāṇike* (N K *rekke*), *kaḍamguṇudu, tomṭa* (N K *tōṭa*), *beḍangu* (N K *bedagu*), *rasamgaḷam*, (N K *rasagaḷannu*), *saṇtatam* (cf *saṭatam*), *ṣivange* (N K *ṣivamge*), *vihamga* (cf *viḥaga*), *haḍuvamge* (N K *hāḍuvavamge*)

Monosyllabic stems when they end in a consonant and are preceded by a short vowel, lengthen the consonant if followed by a vowel, possibly due to accent.<sup>27</sup>

- 8th *kaḷḷa, key y illadadu, key ṣe* (> *geyye*), *kay y am nel u poṇ n u, pulḷu, mey-y am*
- 9th *kaḷḷam, kaḷḷu, key-y uttu* (> *geyyuttu*), *maṇṇa maṇ n oḷ*
- 10th *key y-a key y uttam* (> *geyyuttam*), *meḷḷa, maṇ n a*

Glide *y* is met with in the following words (probably to prevent hiatus) —<sup>28</sup>

<sup>22</sup> *ıre targa prathamangaḷ*  
*paṭaḍoḷ caṭa vargam uṭṭe tamma tṭeṭṭa*  
*kṣaram-akkum*

See also SMD 291 KBB 28 30 HVV 11

<sup>23</sup> GOKI p 142.

<sup>24</sup> SMD 36

<sup>25</sup> See *peṇige* above

<sup>26</sup> See *salṭpage* above

<sup>27</sup> *modaḷoḷ hṛṣṭa aṭka-svata*  
*m oḍaṭe paṭam sṭaram ad age n ṇ ḷ y ḷ mḡa*  
*ḷḡ uḍayisugum deṭṭuvam pu*  
*rıa ḍirghak ayyayake varṇatatiḡ adṭitiam*

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Cf also ABB 34 36 KVV 14

<sup>28</sup> *āṭvadin : taṇnadim ma*  
*ḷṭ o ṭiḍin aṭ ṭiḍin e taṇnadim mund akkum*  
*ḡa ṭiam-ad aṭaḍharane paṭa*  
*m a ṭiam pıṇṭ-age ṣaṭṭṭi nıyamade ḡa ṭiam*

SMD 53

See also ABB 22 23. HVV 9



8th after -i :

*ācāri y a, Āṇḍugi y a, Indabaḷḷi-y ātan, illi y e, Kañci y ān, Kāñci y ol, Kañ naci y um, Kaḷḷar i āḍi y a Kundaṭāsi y a, kēri y a, Koḍalsetṭi y arā, Gaṅ gāvaḍi y a, Pūli a ar, Pekkaru y a, peru y a, Perḡḡunṇi y a peru i aḷḷi y āra, Baṇḍugi y ar, Bāraṇāsi y ul beḷḷi y-ā, mahādēti y ara, riṣi y aru, Vāraṇāsi y ul, samādhī y ole, Susēṇaradi y ara*

after -e .

*Uḍugure yan, Kaṭile y an, kudure y aḷ Kundaḡesēti-e-y a, koḍe y-ān, ualage y an, paḍe-y am, Paṭige y-a, paḷage y ul Puṭigeṭe y a, Boḷḡeṭe y a mane y a, Māyile y a, mudim y ul, Mudu ḡuppe y a, mēre y ul, siṃe y ul sūle y ar*

9th. after -i

*abhiwāddhi y ol, Elamvaḷḷi y a, Kañci y an, iḍi y ol, paḍḍhaṭi y am, piri y a, Permmāḷi y-a, basadi y a, brahmāti y a, Bāraṇāsi y um, Mān y-a, mahādēti y-ar, Vāraṇāsi y an, stiti y am*

after -e

*Aṇḡeṭe y ol, amavase y um, Elpunuse y a koṭile y an, kaḷabe y-a, Kuppe y-arosara, keṭe y a, kiṭe-y ul, Tuṇḡabhadrē y ā, diṣe y ol, Puṭigeṭey um, Baḷḷeṭe-y a, Maḍengere-y aru*

10th. after i

*Atri y a, aṃgaḍi ya, aḷḷi y a, utpatti y-am, udāḷḷatṭi y ol, unnati y an, eḷḷi y um, karu y a, Kōḍi y ār, Kōḡaḷi y a kōṭiḷi y umam, dhātḷi y ol Nāḡi- y abbeḡam pādari y in, piri y a, basadi y aḷḷim, baḷi y am, baḷḷi y a, Bāna rāsi y utam, bāḷi y-umam, biḷḷi y illa beḷḷi-y umam, māni y aḡḡam, riṣi y aru an rāḍi y in, Rēṭaladeṭi y ar i aḡḡam y um, Vāraṇāsi y a iārdḍhi y an, iṭṭi y an, soti y-āḡi, sannidhi y ol, seḷḷi y ar, siḷḷi y-ol*

after -e

*āṇe y umam, ibhaparinnale-y ol, uru i are y aṇe, eḍe y ol, Elase y a, ele y a, ēkacchāye-y ol, ēḷḡe y an āḷe y in, kaṭile y a Kaḷḷabunuse y a, keṭe y a, kṣme y an, gebhirate y-ol, Gaṭe y ol, gaḷe y um, Capariḍe y ol, dhare y ellam, pṛaṭe y-um, Prayāḡe y utam, Prayāḡe y ol pādange y a Puṭigeṭe y ol, biḍige y um maṇṇyāḍe y um māle y a mēre y aḡi i allabhe y ar, sama cchāye y-ol, subhāṭe y-ol, seṭe y um*

Glide -i- is met with in the following instances

8th *Aḷu i arasar, Maḷḷa i ura, Vasa i āra*

9th *puḷu i āḡi*

10th *idu i e, cumcu-i inḍa iāṃṣa-i ordu biḷu i uḍum*

Hiatus is met with in the following words

8th *ippattā āṭane, ipattā aṇi, Eḷa arasar, Oḷam geṭe e, Kañci abbe Dāsi am man, Daḡḡamāra Eḡe appon, Durvāṭi Ere appon, dhāḷaḷakacḷatṭa cḷāye inḍa, Prabhūḷat arṣa Gō inḍara puruse e, Bāḡe āroḷe, Biḷḷiḡā Eṇḡa Mūḍa*

gere e, Lokāditya arasar, Śrī Ambī ācāryara, Śrī-Sarva-Siddhī ācārī, Selṭige e, Śrī Gō mdatasar

9th Kiri Ingaḷada, Beḷi ūru, Rāmēṣṭara emba, Śuadhārī emba

u, which does not form the radical part of the word is met with in the following words<sup>30</sup>

8th arasan u ālu, elpadim ar u, eydan u, kaḷḷ u, ēḷ u, kiḍisidōn u, Kūḍalūr-u, kūḷ u, kediputon u, koḷvon u, Dēvēndrar u, nell u, pārvar u, pull u, parvi u, bhaḷar u magaḷ u, mattal u, Muṭṭarasar u, Viḍottūr u Raviṭkṛamanāthan u, nṣiyar u, Rundi Vaccar u

9th Āyacannan u, kaḷḷ u, gāmundar u, Tamma gāvinnan u, Nāgarpāvi ar u, Noḷambadoḍḍar u, Beḷiūr u, man u, Madengeṇṇar u, mahāsāmanar u, Māramayyan u

10 pātakan u bhaḷar u

### LONG AND SHORT CONSONANTS

In the following words long consonant is written after -r (It is not known whether it was pronounced as long)<sup>31</sup>

8th arDDakkaṇḍuga, ararGGe, idarKKe, idarGGonḍu, irKkuḷa, irPPattu, irB-Bara, irGGe, orMMattarGGe, orMMe, orVVaḷḷa, kolaṇavarJḷḷan, KiriTTannan, KūḍaūrPPaḍi, gāndharVVarGGe, JaltibhaḷarKKaḷa, orTTole, dētarGGe, dharMMA, NiriGGundada, nṣparKKaḷan, pannurVVar-pārVVar, pārVVar, pūrNNa, pūrVVācāram, PerGGunṇiḷa PerVVaḷḷiṣṭāra, bhagarantarGGe, bhaḷārarGGe, MarDDūra, mūnūrVVarum, rājapurusa-MManegolḷ, VinitṣavararKKam, VirabhaḷarKKaḷ, Siṭpurusaṇiāhārījar-Ge, Śrī SarVVasiddhī sāṣuVVar, śilākarMMA sṭarGGālayakke, Si ar-NNa gōṣṭi

9th AjjararVVara, irGGe, annurBBarum, arḷ Var, KṛṣṇabērNNōḷḷatapaḷhē kāḍōrGGe, Gaṇḍa PerMMāḍi, gaṭavarGGe, goṭavarKKaḷ, irTTam, dētarGGe dharMMA, NāgāpārVVaru, NāgārJḷḷanam, NiriGGundada, pūrVVar sṭhṭi, PerMManadi, prararTTisultu, brāhmararYYa, brāhmanarKKaḷge, bhaḷararGGe, madhjararTTi, maṇḍalīkarKKaḷa, marDDanam, Vēḍarid-arKKaḷ, LōpāḍapārVVaru, śilākarMMA, Saṭṭarākya KonganararMMA, samarTTar, SarVVaṇḍi, sūrYYa, Sūmagrahana parVVaḍol

10th alimārGGasthar, abhṭararNNiṣṭam, arḷḍaḷarKKe, arasarGGe, arGGhiṣi, arCCiṣi, arTTḷam, ararGGe, arGGe, arPPar, āṣamudṭararYYanṭa, irN-NūrVVarum irDDa, irPPa, irPPattanāḷku, irKKumam, irVVare, irJḷḷi tam, upasarGGanḍolan, aḍḍarYYa, KarNNaṇi, karVVina kṭTTi, gaṇḍa mūrTTaṇḍam, gaṭVVarinda, CandīrKKatāṇbarāṇ, tarKKam, irT-Thaḍol, tūrYYam, lōrPPa, dētarGGe, dharMMA, dhārāpārBBarakam naṭṭinararNNareyan, ruḍ NNayam, mṭMaḷale, nagarPPin, nōrPPur arGGe, parṭararGGam, pannurBBar, pannarMMattar, parBBaraḍol ParVVara

<sup>30</sup> GOH pp. 120-33

<sup>31</sup> In Sanskrit inscriptions and Dictionaries this long consonant after r is found. This is due to Skt. Saṃpradāya writing

*rājan PallavesarKKaṣam, pravarTTise, pūrVVamarYYādeyo], perGGade, perGGeregaḷin, PerMManaḍi, perVVidi, pogarTTege, bērPParan mallar G Ge, MaṇimarGGam, marTTYar, marYYade, māṇiyarGGam, Mārggasirama sada, MurTTage, MurTTi RaṭṭakandarPPam RājamārTTandam, Rāṣṭra kūḷāṇmayarKKaḷ, 1arTTisulam, vārDDhiyan Satyavakya KongunivarMMA, sāyirBBar, sāsirBBar, silararMMA sūrYYa seṭṭiyarGGe, haṇṇurVVaru*

The consonant is short after *r* in the following words

8th *KarBura, DurVṃita DevatarYa IrPaṭta, Nandi GundarGe, parVar, Boy gavar Mara mallarGe, MarDūra rājapuruṣarGe, 1arJilan*

9th *1rKe, pāVaru, pūrVa*

10th *AdityavarMarasar, ĀytavarMayyam, audārYa dharMasasanada Nāgavar Mayyam, negarTe, BarGura, MannevārTegara, marYāde, miḷḷDa*

Apparently there is a tendency for long consonants to become short as attested by the following instances

8th *adanvaliKe, ālayaKe, idaKe, ōḍiDa kannaCryum geYuttu, geYe Boṇica-Paya baḷiKe, muḍiPi*

9th *aPudu, aḷuTu, geYe, degulaKe, mahajanaKe, muḍiPidar*

10th *AyyaPadēvan, ĀcaPayyan, AycaNagarundan eseyuTu, gāṭarituTa, geYūḷ tam baḷiKe BaḷiGāmeya RuddaPayyan, varitisuTam*

## THE OCCURRENCE OF THE PHONEMES *p*, *r*, *v* AND *l* IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 8th, 9th AND 10th CENT A D

### Phoneme *p*

"Uptill the end of the 9th cent A.D. *p* is preserved. In the 10th cent forms with *h* in place of *p* begin to appear in all parts of the Kanarese area."

*p* is met with in the following words<sup>32</sup>

8th *panam (hana), paṭtu (hattu), padinaydu (hadinaydu), padinaru (hadi nāru) padinenṣum (hadinenṭu), paṇneradu (haṇneradu) paṇṇorbbaran (replaced by haṇṇandu jaṇarannu), paḷageyuḷ (haḷageḷalli), paṇvan (haru vanu), puḡuḷu (obsolete), puṇuse (huṇuse) pullu (hullu), puḷi (huli), periya (hiriya), pesar, (hesaru), pēṇige (hēṇige), ponnu (honnu), pola (hola), poḷalān (hoḷalāṇnu) puḡuḷṭu (hoguḷṭu), puḷṭade (huḷṭade), peḷci (hecci) pokku (hokku), payda (hoyda), poṇamatṭu (hota hotaṭu), pōḡi (hogi)*

<sup>32</sup> GOKI p. 2

In the 14th cent. *h* and *ḥ* are fully established in place of *p* initial or intervocalic. Initial *h* < *p* had already begun to disappear in the 13th cent A.D. and has now entirely disappeared in the uneducated vernacular pronunciation (GOKI, p. 5). It is yet to be investigated whether this is the case in all the local dialects. In the Badaga language this *h* still remains. But in the absence of dialect atlas for Kannaḍa, this survival of initial *h* is of no use in dating the advent of the Badagas in the Nilgiris (cf. M. B. EMENEAU The Vowels of the Badaga Language, *Lang* 15 1939 p. 43).

<sup>33</sup> N. K. forms are given in the circular brackets

9th *padinenjaneya* (*hadinenjaneya*), *panneraḍuman* (*hanneradannu*), *paṇḍiga-lān* (*haṇḍigaḷannu*), *palaram* (*halaramnu*), *pāruvarumān*, (*hāruvarannu*), *Piṇṇarage* (*hiṇṇarage*), *ṇiṇṇiya* (*hiṇṇiya*), *ṇuṇṇyan* (*hiṇṇyanu*), *ṇuṇṇu* (*hiṇṇu*), *ṇeṇḍiran* (*hiṇḍiranu*), *ṇeṇḍisal* (*hiṇḍisalikke*), *ṇorago* (*horage*), *ṇola*, *ṇōda*, (*hōda*)

10th *panamam*, *paṭṭi* (*hatti*), *paṭṭu*, *panneraḍu*, *paḷarum*, *pāḍarigeṇya* (*hāḍarigeṇya*), *pāruva* (*hāruva*), *pāruvarage* (*hāruvarige*), *ṇiṇṇiya*, *ṇuṇṇidan* (*hiṇṇidanu*), *ṇunname* (*hiṇṇuve*), *ṇeṇḍaram* (*hiṇḍiranu*, *hiṇḍaliyaranu*), *ṇūda* (*hiṇṇu biṭṭa*), *ṇeṇḍage* (*heṇḍage*), *ṇesarim* (*hesariminda*), *ṇeḍore* (*heddore*), *ṇēṇiṇṇol* (*hēṇiṇṇalli*), *ṇokkāṭaṇgam* (*hokkāṭaṇige*), *ṇogaṇṇe* (*hogaṇṇe*), *ṇon*, *ṇoyḍaṇige* (*hoyḍaṇige*), *ṇoragu*, *ṇogaṇṇaṭ* (*hogaṇṇalikke*), *ṇogaṇṇa* (*hogaṇṇuva*), *ṇōda* (*hōda*)

*p* > *h* in the following two words

10th (931 AD) *hōḍuvonṇe* (< *pōḍuvonṇe*)  
*hanṇuvavaru* (< *panṇuvavaru*)

#### Phoneme *ɾ* \*

"*ɾ*- is maintained throughout the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th cent AD. In the 12th cent we find *ɾ* used for *ɾ*" <sup>34</sup>

*ɾ* is met with in the following words

8th *aṇṇu* (*āṇṇu*) *Āṇṇāṭṭa*, *iḍarā* (*iḍara*), *innāṭṭa* (*innāṭṭa*), *iṇṇidu* (*iṇṇidu*), *eṇṇaṇṇi* (*eṇṇaṇṇi*), *Eṇṇāṇṇarā*, *Eṇṇamman*, *eṇṇidu*, *Eṇṇega*, *eṇṇaṭṭum* (*eṇṇaṭṭu*), *ēṇṇidan* (*ēṇṇidanu*), *Oṇṇaṇṇere*, *kikere*, *kere* (*kere*), *Taṇṇaṇṇereṇya*, *tuṇṇuṇṇa* (*tuṇṇuṇṇa*), *toṇṇaṇṇu*, *nirisaḍa* (*nirisaḍa*), *niṇṇāṇṇe* (*niṇṇāṇṇe*), *nūru* (*nūru*), *paṇṇaṇṇara* (*paṇṇaṇṇara*), *panneraḍarolage* (*hanneradaroḷage*), *Puṇṇereṇya*, *ṇeṇṇe* (*heṇṇe*), *ṇoramaṇṇu* (*hōra hōraṇṇu*), *Boṇṇereṇya*, *maṇṇuvakkadavara*, *maṇṇaṇṇara* (*maṇṇaṇṇara*), *mūru* (*mūru*), *Muḍaṇṇere* *mūvattara*, *moṇṇaḍe* (*moṇṇaḍe*), *Moṇṇaṇṇaṭṭa*, *Seṇṇereṇya*, *seṇṇāṇṇu* (*seṇṇāṇṇu*)

9th *Anṇereṇṇol*, *āṇṇu*, *iṇṇidu*, *enṇu nūra* (*enṇunūra*) *edurci* (*edurci*), *Kiṇṇi Inṇaḷaḍa*, *keṇṇeṇya*, *Komṇaṇṇereṇṇamman*, *tuṇṇuṇṇol* (*tuṇṇuṇṇolage*), *toṇṇadu* (*toṇṇadu*), *biṇṇu*, *iṇṇe* (*iṇṇe*), *nirisaḍar*, *mūru*, *Puṇṇereṇṇu*, *ṇeḍoreṇṇeṇya*, *ṇorago* (*horage*), *Beṇṇaṇṇe* (*Beṇṇaṇṇe*), *Maḍeṇṇereṇṇu*, *Muṇṇiyavadda*, *mumṇuṇṇu*

10th *anṇaḍa* (*anṇaḍa*), *anṇar* (*anṇaṇṇar*), *anṇaṇṇam* (*anṇaṇṇam*), *āṇṇu*, *niṇṇaṇṇol* (*iṇṇu iṇṇaṇṇol*), *iṇṇidu*, *Iṇṇa-Kannaraṇṇu*, *iṇṇuṇṇu* (*iṇṇuṇṇu*), *enṇu*, *enṇu* (*enṇu*), *Eṇṇereṇṇu*, *Eṇṇeṇya*, *eṇṇe* (*eṇṇe*), *ēṇṇa* (*ēṇṇa*), *Kiṇṇamman* *keṇṇe* (*keṇṇe*), *Koṇṇaṇṇe*, *Gūṇṇaṇṇe* *Nāṇṇu*, *ṇeṇṇereṇṇu*, *taṇṇu* (*taṇṇu*), *tuṇṇu* (*tuṇṇu*), *tuṇṇu* (*obsolete*), *iṇṇu*

<sup>34</sup> GOKI p 25

The difference in meaning in the words with *ɾ* and with *ɾ* in Old Kannada as attested by a large number of words in GOKI 23-4 goes to show that *ɾ* and *ɾ* were two distinct phonemes (and not phonemic variants) in Old Kannada even as alveolar *ɾ* and dental *ɾ* are two distinct phonemes in Tamil

It is not clear why L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar (JOR 10253 fn. 2) takes the view that in Old Kannada the phoneme *ɾ* appears to have been regarded as the variant of *ɾ* phoneme with a 'backward' point of articulation on the mouth roof

*gum* (lōruvadu), *neṛedu* (neredu), *paṛekāraṅge*, *pāṇuva* (hāruva), *Puṇige-  
reyoḷ*, *Pemṇeyuvina*, *peḷdaṛe*, *poṛagu*, *māṇyakaṛar*, *māraḍiyum māṇāntaraṇi*,  
*miṇṇuguva* (miṇṇuguva), *miṇṇidaṅge* (miṇṇidaṅge), *munṇūru* (munṇūru),  
*Muṇṇumyam*, *mūṇu* (mūru), *mūvallaṛoḷagana* (mūvallaṛoḷagina), *sukha-  
darin*, *sere yum* (sere).

-*r* > *r* in the following instances <sup>33</sup>

8th. (750 A.D.)—*adara* < *adara*

(751 A.D.)—*ippattā āraṇe* < *ippattā āraṇe*

9th (804 A.D.)—*araṇeya* < *araṇeya*

(804 A.D.)—*paṛada* < *paṛada*

(865 A.D.)—*Puṇigere* < *Puṇigere*

(866 A.D.)—*munuruman* < *munuruman*

(870 A.D.)—*eṇṇūra* < *eṇṇūra*

(897 A.D.)—*neraḍivalu* < *neraḍivalu*

10th (965 A.D.)—*āru* < *aru*

(971 A.D.)—*mūṇeya* < *mūṇeya*

Phoneme *v* <sup>34</sup>

8th. *v* is met with in the following words

*ṇandu*, *varedon*, *ṇaḷike*, *ṇakkulul*, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭar*, *vu*, *viḷdon*, *viḷdante*.

The following words have *b-* (< *v-*)

*baḍagāy*, *Baṇamāsi*, *bandu*, *baḷikke*, *baḷli*, *Baḷḷigamaya*, *Bāraṇasīyul*, *biḷḷa*,  
*biḷ*, *biḷda*, *biḷāḍu beḷasuva*, *beḷṇiya*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷe*

9th Words with *v-*

*vandu*, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭar*, *viḷda*

Words with *b-* (< *v-*)

*Baḷḷagere*, *bandu*, *bayalam*, *ballahage*, *basadīya*, *baḷikke*, *Bāraṇasīyul*, *biḷ-  
ṭom*, *biḷṭir*, *bunṇapam*, *Birūḍhi*, *bisutōm*, *biḷdu*, *Biḷṇi*, *Beḷṇūru*, *besaduḷ*

10th. Words with *v*

*ṇayasi*, *Vāraṇasīya*, *ṇaḷise*, *vedeṇṇam*

Words with *b-* (< *v-*)

*bannuṣal*, *Baṇavāsi*, *bayalaḷu*, *banṇasakke*, *bannam*, *baredan bareyal basadige*,  
*baḷike*, *baḷiyam*, *baḷli*, *Baḷḷigamaya*, *baḷasida*, *baḷikke*, *bayoḷ*, *bāviyuman*,  
*biḷḷa*, *biḷṭi*, *Biḷḷōṇa*, *biḷuvudum*, *bunṇuḷ*, *biḷu*, *biḷada*, *bēḍamgu*, *beḷṇiyu*,  
*nam*, *beḷgoḍe*, *beḷṇu*, *besadim*, *besam*, *bēṇṇarar*

Forms with *b-* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th  
cent A.D.

8th. Words with *-v* or *vv*

*adanvaḷike*, *Aravaddagīyara*, *eḷṇadīnvaru*, *ēḷvarā*, *pārvvan*, *Ponvuḷcada*,  
*sāsīrvvar*

<sup>33</sup> There is no definite proof for the assumption that has been made here that *-r* > *r* ;  
for aught we know, *r* might have been written for *-r* by the scribes and hence it might  
have been only a scriptorial phenomenon

<sup>34</sup> GOKI pp 52 60 SMD 258

Words with *b* or *-bb-* (< *-v-* or *-vv-*)

*Arabaddagiyara, ırbbara, ɸannorbbaran, Parasēbyan, Ponbuɸcada*

9th Words with *-v-* or *-vv-*:

*oruvan, ɸāruvaruman, Saruvanandi bhoɸātar*

Words with *b-* or *bb* (< *v-* or *vv*)

*unbon, amurbbatum*

10th Words with *-v* or *-vv*

*ınnūruvatum, karuvina*

Words with *b* or *bb* (< *v* or *vv-*)

*abbe ınıbarum, Kalbappuvam, dhārāpūrbbakam, ɸannırbbar, ɸarbbaladoɸ*

Instances like *parvbarumam*, and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent A D show that the change of *v* to *-b-* was in a transitional stage at that period

*v* < *-p-*<sup>27</sup>

8th *ayVattu, ele-Vēyige, kaVileyam, nāVattu, maɸtaVurā, RūVange, Sandhiḡāl-AjjaVurada, SivaVallyuman*

9th *ayVatteraɸu, KammaVun, kaVile, ɸaraVarıya, BeɸVola, mūVattu, ŚrīVura-da, SaraɸaVurada*

10th *ankaVanam, ayVattu, aruVanam, kaVile, ḡiɸVinđu, negarteVaɸedu, ɸoɸaVoɸaloɸ, bāViyuman, maɸeyaVol, māɸidaVol, mūVattu*

*-v* < *m*<sup>28</sup>:

9th *TammagāVunḡa, SingāVunḡana*

10th *AnuVam, ĀycagaVunḡa, ĀḡityavāraVāḡe, kavile yuVam, KalbappuVam, KurukṣētraVuVem, CāVunḡayyange, tonḡaVondi, ɸanneraduVan, PrayāḡeyuVam, BanarasyuVam, mahājanaVirımmuvıtarum*

### Phoneme ɸ

"ɸ remained unchanged during the 8th, and the 9th cent A D. But in the 10th cent.—about 930 A D —ɸ becomes *r* before consonants. About the year 930 A D words with ɸ in place of ɸ appear. This indicates that ɸ > *r* and ɸ > ɸ about the same time"<sup>29</sup>

ɸ is met with in the following words

8th *adanvaɸike (adāḡabaliḡa),<sup>30</sup> aɸida (aɸida), aɸidona (aɸidavana), uɸıɸida (uɸıɸida), uɸıɸakoɸba (uɸıɸakoɸuva), eɸadu (eɸedu), elıtu (elıtu), eɸpattu (eppattu), ēɸu (ēɸu), kaɸam (obsolete) kuɸere, kuɸon (kūmıvanu), kuɸu (kūɸu), keɸagum (keɸagu), kēɸı (keɸı), nāɸgaudıḡar (nāḡagaudaru), nıɸasıdan*

<sup>27</sup> *ıḡḡita-svaradın aɸıade*

*sada sahaja vyaḡjananḡam ɸarada ɸa va-*

*rgada neḡeḡ akkumı va itam*

*ɸada-ıḡḡı y oɸ bahuɸa vıttıyım vakyā d oɸam*

SMD 67

See also SMD 258 KBB 31 KVV 12.

<sup>28</sup> SMD 263

<sup>29</sup> GOKI pp 61-2 This interesting phoneme ɸ is found, no doubt even in modern Tamil and Malayalam as well as in Badaga and Toḡḡa languages. This phoneme in the last mentioned dialect (Toḡḡa) is met with today as a development of other phonemes (cf. L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Tamil I JORM 9140)

<sup>30</sup> N K forms are given in the text

(*niḷisidanu*), *Noḷamban*, *peḷci* (*heccī*), *Ponvuḷcada*, *polalān* (*hoḷalannu*), *Maltavurā*.

- 9th. *alida*, *ilda* (replaced by *kaṭṭa*), *uḷḍu* (*uḷḍu*), *eḷtu*, *Elḷunuseya*, *ēḷnūru* (*ēḷnūru*), *kalci* (replaced by *taḷedu*), *Kulala sungadol*, *Kelagana* (*kelagina*), *niḷisidom* (*niḷisidanu*), *Nalambādhurāja*, *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikke*)
- 10th. *agaḷsidam* (*agaḷsidanu*), *aḷida*, *ilda*, *ēḷaneyā* (*ēḷaneyā*), *elḷattara* (*eḷḷattara*), *kalci* *Kalḷappuvam*, *Kakambāla*, *kūlu*, *kelagaṇṇa*, *gaḷeyum* (*gaḷeyū*), *gaḷde* (*gaḷde*), *negale* (obsolete), *pogaḷa* (*hogaḷa*), *Muḷḷada*, *Samikaḷ tēyammanum*

*l* > *r* or *r* <sup>41</sup>

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*erdanu* < *eḷdanu*  
(800 A.D.)—*nirisida* < *niḷisida* (?)  
(750 A.D.)—*erḷattum aydu* < *elḷattum aydu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*nirisidar* < *niḷisidar* (?)
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*arkarimdam* < *aḷkarimdam*  
(930 A.D.)—*nōṛppara* < *naḷpara* < *naḷpara*  
(930 A.D.)—*pogaṭṭe* < *pogaḷṭe*  
(964 A.D.)—*negarḷḷin* < *negalḷin*

*l* > *l*

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*biḷadu* < *biḷadu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*keḷdu* < *keḷdu*  
(874 A.D.)—*ēḷ* < *ēḷ*  
(897 A.D.)—*biḷisi* < *biḷisi*  
(898 A.D.)—*puḷu* < *puḷu*
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*pogaḷal* < *pogaḷal*  
(992 A.D.)—*aḷiṭṭimge* < *aḷiṭṭimge*  
(992 A.D.)—*baḷikke* < *baḷikke*

# ASSIMILATION, METATHESIS, PROTHESIS HAPLOLOGY, SYNCOPATION AND EPENTHESIS

## Assimilation

Assimilation has apparently taken place in the following words —

## 8th Progressive

*Baḷḷiggamaya* < *Valḷiggamaya* < *Valḷiggrāma*

## Regressive

<i>Ajḷavamma</i>	Cf <i>Ajḷavamma</i>
<i>aḷḷaguna</i>	, <i>aḷḷaguna</i>
<i>idaḷḷe</i>	, <i>idaḷḷe</i>
<i>ōḷḷiddar</i>	„ <i>ōḷḷiddar</i>
<i>inṇura</i>	, <i>inṇura</i>

<sup>41</sup> The same remarks made on p 15 above hold good here with regard to the change of *l* to *r* and of *l* to *l*

<i>ippattā</i>	<i>irpatta</i>
<i>omnānam</i>	„ <i>orinānam</i>
<i>Pemmadigaḷā</i>	„ <i>Permmadigaḷā</i>
<i>bhattam</i>	„ <i>bhakta</i>
<i>Duggamāra</i>	„ <i>Durgamāra</i>

9th *Progressive*

*binnapam* Cf *Vinnapam* < *vijñapam* < *vijñāpanam*

*Regressive*

*idakke*

*ippattameya*

*Peddore*

Cf *Peldore*, *Pertore*

10th *Progressive*

*Ruddapayyan* Cf *Rudrapayyan*

*Regressive*

*adaḷke*

*vannisuttu*

Cf *adarke*

, *vannisuttu*

There is no assimilation in the following words during the period under discussion —

8th *eḍḍanu* (*edḍanu*)<sup>41</sup>, *erpattum* (*eppattu*), *ellu* (*ellu*), *elpattu* (*eppattu*), *armme* (*onime*), *peḷci* (*hecci*)

9th *ellu*, *irdu* (*iddu*)

10th *irdda* (*idḍa*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *urkku* (*ukku*), *geldan* (*geddanu*), *Murtlage* (*Mullage*)

*Metathesis*

8th *pannirchārasinum* < *pannirchāsiranum*  
*pṛtuvibhallava* < *pṛtuvivallabha*

10th *Baranāstyuvam* < *Baranāstyuvam*  
*kittimam* < *kṛttimam*

*Prothesis*

8th *tondu* < *ondu*  
*ṛakṣiccidōn* < *ṛakṣiccidōn*<sup>42</sup>

10th *ombhamūra* < *ombhamūra*

*Haplology*

8th *Antagumarā* < *Anantagumarā*

<sup>41</sup> The N. K. forms which are obtained through the process of assimilation are given in these circular brackets.

<sup>42</sup> Cf Sk. *stṛi* > *itṛi* *itṛi* in Aśokan Inscriptions. M. A. MEHENDALE, A Comparative Grammar of Aśokan Inscriptions, *BUCRI* 33248. It is worth while to make a detailed investigation of many more such parallel phenomena presented by the language of the Aśokan Inscriptions.



Syncopation <sup>44</sup>8th *ıryal* < *ıryal*Epenthesis <sup>45</sup>8th *ayInurum* (cf *aynūr*), *devarIge* (cf *dēvarge*), *PaḍUmannan* (cf *Paḍman* *nam*), *ṣṛthIvi* (cf *ṣṛthvi*), *ṣṛIUVi* (cf *ṣṛthvi*)9th *AmōghavarIṣadevara* (cf *Amōghavarṣadeva*), *IndAranum* (cf *Indranum*), *ṢakavarIṣa* (cf *Ṣakavarṣa*), *Śṛṣpuruṣana* (cf *Śṛṣpuruṣana*)10th *AkalavarIṣadēvara* (cf *Akalavarṣadeva*), *IndAraṇa*, *GabhindAraṇ*, *Ṣakavar* *Iṣam*<sup>44</sup> SMD 275<sup>45</sup> *ıııııııı maḍıḍa dadḍa a**kkarada modalg-a tvam ı tvam ıı tvam um-akkum*

SMD 254

The appearance of the epenthetic vowel indicates the change in the pronunciation of these words.

KEŚIRAJA deals with this phenomenon which he calls *sithladıstıva* (or fleeting double consonant) in Sutras 36-4Q and sutras 59 and 60. From his treatment it seems that there was much confusion at his time with regard to the pronunciation of the words given in his list.

See GOKI pp 62 and 93 5

## II MORPHOLOGY

### NOUNS,

Nature of the stems found in the inscriptions —

#### I Substantives not analysable into root and suffix

- 7th (p 109)<sup>1</sup> *ameya*, *eḍeyān*, *pulla*
- 8th *ele* 'leaf', *puli* 'tiger', *pola* 'field', *mane* 'house'
- 9th *kal* 'stone', *tuppa* 'ghee', *tore* 'stream', *pola* 'field'
- 10th *amgaḍi* 'shop', *tuppa* 'ghee' *lōmṭa* 'garden', *teṛe* 'tax'

#### II Stems formed from verbal roots by the addition of one suffix

- 7th (p 109) *āḷge* 'rule', from *āḷ* to rule
- 8th *āḷke* 'rule', *āḷvu* 'destruction' from *āḷ-* to destroy
- 9th *kāpu* 'protector' from *ka(y)* to protect
- \* 10th *ēḷge* 'growth' from *ēḷ* to grow, *ariṭa* 'knowledge' from *ari-* to know

#### III Substantives from

##### (a) existing substantival stems —

- 7th (p 109) *akkaltana* from *okkal* 'thrashing' from *okku* 'to thrash'
- 8th *mudume* 'headmanship' from *midu* 'old age'
- 9th *pergghetana* from *perggaḍe* 'head chief'
- 10th *baḍatana* from *baḍa* 'poor, weak'

##### (b) adjective or attributive words —

- 7th (p 109) *nalla* (goodness) from *nal-* good
- 9th. *olpan* (good—noun) from *ol* good
- 10th. *oḷpu* from *ol-* good, *belpu* (whiteness) from *beḷ* white.

#### IV. Substantives from the past and future declinable participles of verbs (with gender suffixes, if any)

- 7th. (p 109) *aḷidon*—he who destroys—from *aḷida* Dpp of *aḷi*—to ruin
- 8th. *aḷidon*, *koḷḷol* (> *goḷḷol*)—she who has given from *koḷḷa* Dpp of *koḷu*—to give,
- 9th. *aḷidon*
- 10th *aḷidon*

<sup>1</sup> Throughout the present thesis, for purposes of comparison a few illustrative forms found in the 6th and 7th cent A.D. as given in *GOKI* are cited. Page references to this book are given after 7th in circular brackets e.g 7th (p. 109) Whenever possible, an attempt has been made throughout the thesis at a comparative study of the condition of the Kannada language to be found in the 6th and 7th cent with that in the 8th, 9th and 10th cent as studied through the inscriptions. Thus will it is hoped enable the reader to understand the historical development of the Kannada language from the 6th to 10th cent A.D.

## V Substantives from Numerals

- 7th. (p 110) *elṭadimbarge*—to the 70 people  
*sasiruvār*—one thousand people  
 8th *irbbara*—of two persons  
*mūvarā*—of three persons  
 9th. *oruvān*—one person  
*anurbbarum*—five hundred people  
 10th *pannirbbar*—twelve people  
*ayvadimbar*—fifty people

## Formation of stems from Skt LWS ·

## I Words borrowed from Skt without any change

- 7th (p 110) *kulam*, *janam*  
 8th *dharmanam*, *rājyam*  
 9th *kālam*, *ṣṇyam*  
 10th *anilyam*, *adhikam*

## II Words borrowed from Skt. with modifications

- 7th (p 110) *ācarī*, *nisidhage*  
 8th *komāla*, *Tribhuvanacārī*, *gōsane*  
 9th *gōṣṭi*, *sāmyu*  
 10th. *ṣṇame*, *mēkhaḷe*, *seṭṭi*,

III Skt. words in fem. gender, ending in *ā*, are taken in Kannada with *e* for *a* :

- 7th (p 110); *bāle* for *bālā*  
 8th *daye* from *daya*, *dikṣe* from *dīksā*, *vasudhe* from *vasudhā*  
 9th *Tungabhadre* from *Tungabhadrā*, *dise* from *dīśā*  
 10th *mekhaḷe* from *mēkhaḷā*, *ṣṇje* from *ṣṇjā*, *vidye* from *vidyā*

IV Skt. -*vat* ( *vant* ) stems are borrowed with the strong form *vant*

- 7th. (p 110) *lakṣanavantar*  
 8th. *Devacārya bhagavanṭarḡge*

## GENDER

The gender of Old Kannaḍa generally seems to agree with the natural sex differentiations except in the case of animals which are brought under the neuter gender, perhaps due to an obsessed view that the animals have not the power of ratiocination. In the light of this fact the sweeping generalization that "in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex" <sup>2</sup> can not be tenable

<sup>2</sup> See p 5 above

<sup>3</sup> K V SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages' IA 40 184  
 In this connection it may be pointed out that the assumption that gender follows sex in the PIE in its oldest phase at any rate, is questioned by competent scholars. Cf "That the IG feminine in its original phase, inaccessible to us now, was actually the grammatical expression of the female sex as such is anything but certain and careful consideration of the data known to us demonstrates that such an assumption is not very likely to be valid. The fact that, judging from the evidence of gender motion and myth, the

## Masc.

- 7th (p 111) *arasan, aṣṭan, kādon*  
 8th *keṣaya, kondon, sandon*  
 9th *ahdon, magan*  
 10th *tamma, pergaḍe*

## Fem

- 7th  
 8th *magaḷu, sūḷe*  
 9th *magaḷ*

## Neut

- 7th (p 111) *ekkaltona, pavu, pulu*  
 8th *eḷtu, nela, pola*  
 9th *eḷtu, pola mannu.*  
 10th *tōmṭa, tuppa*

The following gender—(and number—) distinguishing suffixes are used in the case of (masc.) nom sg of *-a* stems.<sup>4</sup>

- 7th (p 118) *an, -am, -am,<sup>5</sup> -an, am*  
 8th *-an, -am, am, -ēn, on, -ōm,<sup>6</sup> om, am*  
 9th *-an, an-u, am, -am, -ōn, -on, ata, ātam<sup>6</sup>*  
 10th *-an, -am, am, -om, -āta, -ātam*

It is very remarkable that these gender distinguishing suffixes are found only in the case of *-a* stems, whereas stems ending in *-i*, *u* and *-e* have no suffix or termination in the nom sg.<sup>7</sup>

(a) Stems without any suffix or termination

## Masc

- 7th (p 111) *Allagunda, aṣṭya, maga*  
 8th *āḷu, Eṣega, keṣaya*  
 9th *Cidārna, Būtarasa, maga*  
 10th *oḍeya, tamma*

## Fem

- 7th (p 111) *tapaccale*  
 8th *sūḷe*  
 9th *magaḷ*  
 10th

feminine was already associated with the female sex in the IG mother language allows no conclusion to be drawn regarding its original value.—C. C. UHLENBECK, *The Indo-Germanic Mother Language and Mother Tribes Complex* *JA* 39.3.388

<sup>4</sup> See fn 61 below

<sup>5</sup> Though *-am* and *am* are given here as two suffixes they are, in fact, one *-am* denotes the use of *anustāra* whereas *-am* denotes the use of the consonant.

<sup>6</sup> *-āta* and *-ātam* are personal pronouns (masc. hon 3 sg.) used here as gender suffixes. See under *-āta* in the section on Personal Pronouns

<sup>7</sup> *GOKI*, pp. 111 and 118.

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *iltodu, oltu, keṛe*  
 8th. *nādu, nela*  
 9th. *eḷtu, toṛe, puḷu*  
 10th. *amgaḍi, tōmṭa, bittu*

(b) Stems with gender suffix \*

*Masc*

- 7th. (p 111) *arasan, alivon*  
 8th. *magan, magam, alivon, ahiṭm, alivon, añjadon, oḍḍuvon, keḍṭipuvonu*  
 9th *magan, Kupṭēyan, magam, ahiḍon, alidāta, Aycanṭanuu*  
 10th *Pampayyan, magan, magam, Maruḷayyam, seḷevon, tappiḍāta*

*Fem*

- 7th no examples  
 8th *iḍoḷ, koḷḷaḷ*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *uḷigan, okkaltanam*  
 8th *sāḷam, paṇam*  
 9th *bayalaṇ, māram*  
 10th *naḍukam, paṇanu, pempam, badditanam*

Suffixes *i* and *a* were used to form feminines

- 7th (p 112) *Jambunāygiṛ, sūṣṭṭiyar*  
 8th *arasi, Araḷṭiṭi, prānavallabhe, mahāḍēvi*  
 9th  
 10th *mahāḍēvi*

*Lws*

Loan words are treated as Native words in adding the gender suffixes

The word *mahajana* is used as Neut \*

- 7th (p 112) *mahājanakke*  
 9th *mahajanam*

(a) Stem without suffix

*Masc*

- 7th (p 113) *ācaryya, Gunakṛitṭi*  
 8th *Kuntācāryya, kumara, Mahāprabhu, sūṭradhāri*  
 9th. *Māra satya, Gonatha Sivadhāri*  
 10th *Amōghavarṣadēva, gāmunda, Satyavākya*

*Fem*

- 7th (p 113) *tapaccale*  
 8th *prānavallabhe, mahāḍēvi*  
 10th *uruvare, mahāḍēvi*

\* For detailed examples with all the gender suffixes see under *Nominative Case*  
 \* *maḷḷa*

*janam mahā cchaddam ire naḷumsakam akkum*

*Neut*

- 9th (p 113) *msidhige, pāda*  
 8th *kavile, maryyāde*  
 9th *varsa, śilākarmma*  
 10th *ambōdhi, pūje, sthiti*

(b) Stem with suffix

*Masc*

- 7th (p 113) *andhan, Kucēlam, pālisidom*  
 8th *Kulatīlakan dharegisani, Śrīballaham, Śrī Dōram, irakṣiccidōn, Singam*  
 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, duṣṣan, Nāgārjunam, paramēśvaram*  
 10th *Ajasutan, Kanneran, Pramukham, Indram*

*Fem*

- 8th *Kanci abbe*  
 9th *Kal abbe*  
 10th *Nāgyabbe*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 113) *ayuṣyam, kulani*  
 8th *padam, divasam*  
 9th *phalam, varṣam, pāpam*  
 10th *amtyam, adlukam, phalam*

In a form like *Permmānaḍi* (9th.) though the last constituent is obviously *neuter*, the whole compound form is *masc*<sup>10</sup>

## NUMBER

Kannāḍa has only two numbers—*sg* and *pl*. The singular may be either the stem itself or the stem with the gender suffix (which denotes number also) or the stem with the case-termination added to it. There is no difference between *NWs* and *LWs* in the formation of the plural. In the case of *masc.* and *fem.* honorific plural is very commonly used.

The suffixes for the *pl* are

- 7th. (p 115) *-ār, ar, -gaḷ*  
 8th *-ār, -ar, -dir, -vir, -gaḷ*  
 9th *-ār* (only in one instance), *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar-kkaḷ*  
 10th *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar kkaḷ*

*-ār, ar, -gaḷ* and *-ankkaḷ* are the suffixes used with *masc.* and *fem.* stems while (only) *-gaḷ* is the suffix for the *neut* stems. *Masc.* stems in *i, u, e* and *fem.* stems in *-e* and consonantal stems in *-i* take *gaḷ* in these inscriptions.<sup>11</sup>

If the assumption that *-ār* is more ancient than *-ar*<sup>12</sup> is tenable, then a confirmation of this assumption is found in the fact that in the inscriptions studied here, while

<sup>10</sup> GOKI, p. 113

<sup>11</sup> GOKI pp. 114 116 KBB 40 42 SMD 102

<sup>12</sup> GOKI p. 115.

forms with both *-ār* and *ar* are met with in the 8th cent A D, we generally meet with forms with *ar* in the 9th, and when we come to the 10th cent A D, we have not a single form with *ār* but only with *ar*<sup>13</sup>

(a) Simple stem in the sg <sup>14</sup>

*Masc*

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>Allagunda, aḥya, maga</i>
8th.	<i>Eṇega, maga, Kannaci, Kongani, āḷu, Palīpaṇe</i>
9th	<i>Būlarasa, maga, Ganga Permmādi kōpu</i>
10th	<i>oḍeya, tamma, Permmādi, Perḡgade</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>Baṣanlakumāra, Gunakirtti, Canlaṣṣināmadhēyaprabhu</i>
8th	<i>Kuntacārya, Jagatunga, Ranadhāri, sūtradhāri, mahaprabhu, Ranarīkramanu</i>
9th	<i>Indara, paramēśvara, sarvavādhikāri, Śūradhāri, gāmunḍa samīyu</i>
10th	<i>Amōghavarṣadeva, Atri, Cuntāman</i>

*Fem*

NW

8th	<i>arasi, Baḍi poḍḍi, magaḷu, sūle</i>
-----	--

LW

8th	<i>mahādēvi</i>
10th	<i>pīṇavallabhe, mahādēvi</i>

*Neut*

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>okkallana, paḷi puḷu</i>
8th	<i>nela, pola, kaḷani, paḷi, eltu, nellu, ele, mane</i>
9th	<i>perḡghcēṭana pola, Bagerāḍi, Sindaradi, eltu, kallu, puḷu, toṇe, mane</i>
10th	<i>tuppa, lōmṣa, amgaḍi, gṛi, paḷi, uppu, beḍamgu, galde, lere, beḷgode</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>pūḷi, nīśdhige</i>
8th	<i>sunka bhūmi, sīme</i>
9th	<i>sīlākarmma, pūṇa sthūti, Cītrabhānu amāse, śilā lekhe</i>
10th	<i>Kṛōḍhana, Cītra agni kurtti, ōje, dhare</i>

<sup>13</sup> It is possible that the enunciation of this view, if tenable, may lead one to make a wider generalization that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the evolution of the Kannada language, the generalization which will be discussed at some length in relation to similar other phenomena in the concluding part of the thesis

<sup>14</sup> For detailed examples see under *Nominative Case*

(b) Suffixes with gender suffix:

Male.

		NW	LW
	-en		
	7th. (p. 115)	en-en	-pāden
	8th.	en-en	-pāden
	9th.	en-en	iden
	10th.	en-en	āden
	-em, -em		
	7th. (p. 115)	....	āden
	8th.	em-en	āden
	9th.	em-en	āden
	10th.	em-en	āden
	-en		
	7th. (p. 115)	en-en	....
	8th.	en-en, en-en	....
	9th.	en-en	
	-om		
	7th. (p. 115)	en-om	āden
	8th.	en-om, en-om	
	10th.	en-om, en-om	
	-ōm		
	8th.	en-ōm	
	-ōn		
	8th.	en-ōn	āden
	9th.	en-ōn	
	āda, -āden		
	9th.	NW.	LW
	10th.	āda	
		ballāden	
		tappidāda	
		ballāden	
	From		
	en, -āden		
	8th.	iden, kottol	
	9th.		
	10th.		



9th.

*varṣaṁ, kulakṣayam*

10th.

*paṇaṁ  
baḍḍaṇam**daḍḍaṇ, kulam.*

## PLURAL :

-ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*aminditār*

8th.

*aḷivār, sandār*

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Rājñimatigantiyār*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyār*

-ar (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōltamār*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Ballavarasar**bhaṣarar*

10th.

*Tailaparasar**anēkar, goravar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Siṣṭiyar*

8th.

*sāḷeyar**Dēvagaṇikkēyar*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyar*

10th.

....

*Vallabheyar*-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e : <sup>15</sup>

-i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*bhāgigaḷ*

8th.

....

*dēśādhipatigaḷ*

9th.

....

*upakārigaḷ*

10th.

....

*udārigaḷ*

Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

*-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ*

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

*abbegaḷ*

10th.

....

*Nāgiyabbegaḷ*

-i stems :

8th.

*Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ*

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullatēgaḷ**vratagaḷ*

(b) Stems with gender suffix .

Masc

	NW	LW
-an		
7th. (p 115)	<i>arasan</i>	<i>-pālakan</i>
8th	<i>magān</i>	<i>pālakan</i>
9th	<i>magān</i>	<i>iṣṭan</i>
10th	<i>magān</i>	<i>Ajasulan</i>
-am, am		
7th (p 115)		<i>Kucēlam</i>
8th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Śrī ballaham</i>
9th	<i>magam</i>	<i>manōharam</i>
10th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Ajītam</i>
on		
7th (p 115)	<i>alivon</i>	
8th	<i>alivon, aṣṭjadon</i>	....
9th	<i>alidom</i>	
om		
7th (p 115)	<i>alidom</i>	<i>pālisisdom</i>
8th	<i>andom, aṣṭom</i>	
10th	<i>alidom, seḷevom</i>	
-ōm		
8th	<i>aṣṭtōm</i>	~
-ōn		
8th	<i>alivōn</i>	<i>vrakṣiccidōn</i>
9th	<i>aṣṭōn</i>	
āta, ālam		
	NW	LW
9th	<i>āḷdāta</i>	
	<i>ballātam</i>	
10th	<i>tappidāta</i>	
	<i>ballatam</i>	

Fem

-oḷ, -abbe		
8th.	<i>iḷdoḷ, koḷḷoḷ</i>	<i>Kancī abbe</i>
9th.		<i>Kāḷ abbe</i>
10th	..	<i>Naran abbe</i>

Neut

-am, am		
7th (p 115)	<i>okkaltanam</i>	<i>kulam, dēham</i>
8th.	<i>joḷam, paṇam, sālam</i>	<i>ācāram, mōnam</i>

9th.

*varṣaṇi, kulakṣayam*

10th.

*paṇaṇi  
baḍaṭaṇam**daṇḍaṇi, kuḷam.*

PLURAL :

·ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*aninditār*

8th.

*aḷivār, sandār*

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Rājīmāṭigantiyār*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyār*

·ar. (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōṭṭamar*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Ḥallavārasar**bhaḷasar*

10th.

*Taḷaparasar**anēkar, garavar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Siṣṭiyar*

8th.

*sūḷeyar**Dēvagāṇikkēyar*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyar*

10th.

....

*Vaḷḷabheyar*-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :<sup>10</sup>

·i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*bhāgigaḷ*

8th.

....

*dēśādhipatigaḷ*

9th.

....

*upakārigaḷ*

10th.

....

*udārigaḷ*

Fem.

·e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

*-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ*

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

*abbegaḷ*

10th.

....

*Nāgiyabbegaḷ*

·i stems :

8th.

*Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ*

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullategaḷ**vratagaḷ*<sup>10</sup> See p. 24.

	8th	<i>kaḷgaḷ</i>	<i>appārādhamgaḷ</i>
	9th.		<i>rājastavitaṃgaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>saṃśatsaraṃgaḷ</i>
	<i>dir</i> (suffix) <sup>16</sup>		
<i>Masc</i>		NW	LW
	8th	<i>makandir</i> <i>magandir</i>	
<i>Fem</i>			
	8th	<i>magaldir</i>	
	<i>-vir</i> (suffix)		
	8th	<i>tāyvir</i>	
	<i>arkkaḷ</i> (double plu suffix) <sup>17</sup>		
	9th		<i>goravarkaḷ</i> <i>iṭṭa vidarkaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>Rāṣṭrakūḷāṃ ayarkaḷ</i>

HONORIFIC PLURAL <sup>18</sup>

<i>Masc</i>			
	7th (p 116)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>mahārājar</i>
	8th.	<i>arasar,</i> <i>magandir</i>	<i>Vijayadīyar,</i> <i>yuvārājar</i>
	9th	<i>Būtarasar</i>	<i>Mōm goravar</i>
	10th	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>Āhavamalladevar</i>
<i>Fem</i>			
	7th (p 116)		<i>Śiṣṭīyar</i>
	8th	<i>sūḷeyar, magaldir,</i> <i>mudutāyvir, Kucipoḷḷigaḷ</i>	<i>Lōkamahādevīyar</i>
	9th.		<i>Gāmundabbegaḷ</i>
	10th.		<i>Nāgīyabbegaḷ,</i> <i>Rētaladēyīyar</i>

## DECLENSION

Stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* and *e* as well as stems ending in consonants are met with in the inscriptions studied and for all genders there is, of course, only one declension <sup>19</sup>

## The Nominative Case

The nom. sg. in all the three genders does not possess any case-termination. The

<sup>16</sup> *mikk-ā stī pūḷ-ḷiṅgaḍo*

*[-akkum ir-ar-dir ir endu lokāktigaḷo]* SVD 97 Cf also KBB 42, KVV 18

<sup>17</sup> *ṭakalam peṭai aṭol-aruvu*  
*ge kaḷ āgamam*

SVD 101

<sup>18</sup> See p 24

<sup>19</sup> GOAI pp. 116-7

stem itself or the stem with gender suffix forms the nom sg.<sup>20</sup> In modern scientific linguistics the nominative case here will be said to possess *morpheme zero*.<sup>21</sup> The nom pl is formed with the suffixes *ar ar gaḷ arkaḷ dīr* and *ūir*.<sup>22</sup>

(a) The stem as the nom sg

*a stems*

*Masc*

NW<sup>23</sup>

- 7th. (p 117) *Allagunda aḷiya*  
 8th *arasa Erega odeya<sup>24</sup> keleya Paṇḍappa Bancaḇaya Baḇavoja Biḷḷiga Eḇega Maḇaḇanna Muṭṭarasa Simavallarasa*  
 9th *AnḇugaRaṭṭiyanna Koṇḇavaya Niṃbiccara Baṃṃ ayya Butarasa maga Maṣigara Cidanna*  
 10th *Edataycayya odeya Kammarasa, Kogaḷarayya Caḷḷayya tamma*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Kamara Basanta Kumara bhaḷaraka*  
 8th. *Ajḇavamma Angara-Singa Kuṃṭacarya Kumara Guṇasagara Jaga tunga Prabhuṭarasa pṭiṭṭi bhaḷlava bhaṭṭaraka bhaḷṭara Rana raḷoka Rama Lokaditya Svamara Sṛpuruṣa Śrī Kama Sṛpuruṣa maharaja*  
 9th *Indara Kuṭṭivammo raja paramesvara Nagaṃmayya Noḷambadhī raja paramesvara bhaṭṭaraka Biḷḷiga-Gonaṭha Mara-Satya Satyavā kya Konguṃ varma dharṇa maharajadhīrāja saṃḇanna*

<sup>20</sup> See p 22 Cf KBB 74 *lingaṭṭavacanānatre prathama*

<sup>21</sup> VENDRYES *Language* (English Translation) p 78 Cf also O JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* London p 106

<sup>22</sup> See p 24

<sup>23</sup> Sometimes a compound word consists of both NW and LW (which is generally treated here as NW) and sometimes it is difficult to know whether a word is NW or LW. The distinctions made here with regard to NW and LW are however tentative.

<sup>24</sup> Tam. *uḷaiya* (8th) adj pt who owns

*uḷai* ptp in the possession of

*uḷan* ptp with —A P

An attempt at a chronological study of linguistic facts within Kannada and Tamil of the 7th to 10th cent AD is indicated from here onwards in order to facilitate the comparison of synchronic elements of the two important cognate members (viz Kannada and Tamil) of the Dravidian family. This is in consonance with the new methodology in linguistic science inaugurated by KURYLOWICZ (*Origins de la formation des Noms en Indo-européennes* Paris, 1935) and E. BENVENISTE (*Etudes Indo-européennes*). See also S. M. KATRE ABORI 20277 and C. R. SANKARAN ABORI 21240. Here the Tamil forms are given from inscriptions only for the 7th and 8th cent AD (while the Kannada forms are given from the 8th-10th cent AD) as are available from the unpublished work *A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD* by Kanapathu PILLAI. This work is a thesis submitted to and approved by the University of London for the Ph.D. Degree in 1935. The short form K.P. is used after the instances for the reference to this work while the ordinal in the circular brackets indicates the century. The adj. pt. and the post position given in the Tamil examples above illustrate the concept of *morphoseme* a linguistic unit standing at the intersecting point where form and notion meet. (Vide O. JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* p 108)

- 10th *Akālavarīṣadēva amarēśvara, Amōghaīrṣadēva, Kaliyuga-Rāva, Kuva*  
*[ala purai arēśvara, gāmunda, Caṭṭayya-dēva, jagadēka Vira Tailapa-*  
*dharmma-mahārājādhirāja, Nīlayavarṣadēva, Nalamba kulāntaka dēva*  
*pṛthīṭṭalabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara, paramabhāṭṭāraka, Pal-*  
*lava mahāmandalika, mahāsāmanṭa Rēvadāsa Vira Nārāyana, Viśōl-*  
*tora, Satyavākhya Koṅṅunivarmma, Satyāśrayakula tīlaka*

## Neut

## NW

- 8th *kuṭa*<sup>23</sup> *Caṃma, nela*<sup>24</sup> *pola*<sup>25</sup> *valla*<sup>26</sup>  
 9th. *Kunda, pola*  
 10th. *tuppa*<sup>27</sup> *tōmṣa*<sup>28</sup>

## LW

- 7th. (p 117) *dēgula*  
 8th *dharmma, nagara pūrnna, bhanda, bhimba, vijayaśvara, śilākarmma,*  
*sunka surālaya*  
 9th. *Kāsyapa gōtra, Naṭa, phala, Ramēśvara varṣa, Saka kāla, samvatsara,*  
*śilākarmma*  
 10th. *agrahārama, Ādityaūdra iṣṭaprabhāva, Isvara, Krōdhana Citra, danda,*  
*Nahdana Pauṣyamāsa bahula, phala batta, Bhādrapada mahānakhara,*  
*Yuva rājamāna līkhita, Vikrama, Vikṛta Vibhava Vaiśākha-suddha*  
*śāsana śauca, Sakalarṣa, samvatsara, śilākarmma, Sukravāra, sūryya*  
*grahana*

## NW

## -s stems

- 8th. *Kannaci, Kōngani*  
 9th *Gaṅga Permmādi*  
 10th. *Permmanaḍi*

## LW

- 7th (p 117) *Akṣayakīrtti, Pallai ācāri*  
 8th. *kalī Kānti Kēsari, Pāṇḍi seṭṭi, Ranadhāri, Sarīrasiddhi ācāri, sāksi*  
*sūtradhāri, Sitaruna gōṣāsi*  
 9th *akhaṇḍila brahmācāri, gōṣṭi, Dēvāli, sarīrādhihāri, Sūradhāri*  
 10th *Ajāramma seṭṭi, Aṭṭi, Aṭṭa seṭṭi, guṇāgrami Cintāmani, daṇḍādhipati*  
*pōda padm nṇaṭṭi bud[dh]y āṭṭi, mahāsāmanṭ ādhipati, Saṭi, sakti*

<sup>23</sup> Tam *kuṭi* (7th) —s.n. 'a measure of land equal to 576 ft.' K.P.

<sup>24</sup> Tam *nilam* (7th, 8th) —s.n. 'land', also nil (8th.) —v b 'to stand' K.P.

<sup>25</sup> Tam *ṭulam* (8th.) —s.n. 'field', also *Pulamakaḥ* (8th.) —'Goddess of the Earth' K.P.

<sup>26</sup> Tam *vaṭe* (7th.) —s.n. 'tank' K.P.

<sup>27</sup> Tam *tutta* (8th.) —'he had enjoyed' from v b *tuy* 'to enjoy' K.P.

<sup>28</sup> Tam *tōṇṭu* (7th, 8th.) —v b 'dig' K.P.

## NW

## Fem

8th *arası, Bağı poqđı*

## LW

8th *mahādēvi*10th *mahādēvi*

## NW

## Neut

7th (p 118) *gēli, paḷi*<sup>31</sup>8th. *ađı*,<sup>32</sup> *anı*,<sup>33</sup> *Āgaḷı, Āsarıdı kaḷanı*,<sup>34</sup> *Kuḍalūrppādi, pulı*<sup>35</sup>9th *Bāgevađı, Sindavađı*,10th *amgađı, keyı*,<sup>36</sup> *giḷı, guđı*,<sup>37</sup> *pātti, Banavāsi, biḷḷı, vajjanı*

## LW

7th. (p 118) *pūti, bhūmi*8th *dattı, phala-prāptı, baḷli, bhūmi*9th. *dattı, pīrva-sthıti, Pramathı, Bırōđhı, brahmēti, madhyavariti, rājyā bhi vṛddhı, śanābhı vṛddhı*10th *Agni, anī(dhı)gati, ambōdhı, āhāra dhanı, ēkadasi, kiriti, kṣānti, gabhı rōddānı, Dumdubhı, pañcamı, Prajāpati, baḷli, bārası, brahmāti, mahō dadhı, mūrti, Raktakṣı, vamsāvaḷı, vaḷḷı, Vīkāsi vṛti, samkranti, sam-gati, sampatti, stuti, sthıti, Hēmaḷambi*

-u stems .

## NW

## Masc

9th *kapu*

## LW.

7th (p 118) *Caritaśrīnāmadhēyaprabhu*8th *Karuppu, mahāprabhu*.

## Neut

## NW

7th (p 118) *ittodu, eḷtu, puḷu*8th *eḷtu*<sup>38</sup>9th *eḷtu, puḷu, Bāsurikoḍu*<sup>31</sup> Tam. *paḷippu* (8th.)—vbl noun 'fault' K P<sup>32</sup> Tam. *aḷı* (8th.)—s.n. 'foot' K. P<sup>33</sup> Tam. *anı* (8th.)—v.b. adorn' K P<sup>34</sup> Tam. *kaḷanı* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'paddy fields' K P<sup>35</sup> Tam. *pulı* (8th.)—s.n. 'tiger' K P<sup>36</sup> Tam. *keyı* (7th.)—s.n. 'hand' K P<sup>37</sup> Tam. *kuḷı* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)'. K P<sup>38</sup> Tam. *erutu* (8th.)—s.n. 'ox' K. P

10th. Ak

NW.

... nel-l-u,<sup>52</sup> pugil-u,<sup>53</sup> pul-l-u,<sup>54</sup> pon-n-u, matal-l-u, Vidal-

... men-n-u<sup>55</sup>

Neut

LW.

... y-u.

... suffices of -a stems (masc nam sg.).<sup>51</sup>

(p. 118) -an, an, -am, -ōn, -am.

... -an, -an, -am, -ōn, -on, -ām, -am, -om

... -an, -an-u, -an, -am, -ōn, -on, -āta, -ātan

10th. -an, -an, -am, -om, -āta, -ātan

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender-suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent. A.D. we meet with the suffixes -ā and -ātan (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time.

The suffixes -ōn, -on, -ām, and -om function as the declinable (relative) participles of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes -ōn, -ām, -on, and -om is less in the 9th cent. A.D. than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent. A.D. except -om. It is possible that -on and -om have come from -ōn and -ām and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of -ar < ūr which has been discussed above.<sup>42</sup>

Masc.

NW.

-an :

7th (p. 119) arasan,<sup>43</sup> Allagundan

8th. Anyanavaligan, Ezammen, A.

Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cattam,

Puley, Pesarajjan, mage

9th oruvu Kidalegadhi,

10th Acap. Pahiyya:

yann

Kirtlavian

Padun

Rattir

an,

<sup>42</sup> (Tam. nātu (8th)

<sup>43</sup> Tam. nel, neli (8th)

<sup>44</sup> Tam. pukar (8th)

<sup>45</sup> Tam. pullu (8th)

<sup>46</sup> Tam. man (8th)

<sup>47</sup> See p. 22.

<sup>48</sup> See infra, pp. 24-25.

δ and o. However, the above

<sup>49</sup> Tam. aracan (7th.)

<sup>50</sup> Tam. makay (7th. 8th.)

K.P.  
K. P.



## LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Gunasaṅgarādviṣṭiyanāmadheyan, mahādēvan* .
- 8th *Indabaltiyātan, Kāmbayyan, Kalballahan, Kayraṇaṇṣādhiṭan, Kāma-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gāman, gāmundan, Govindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitrān, Dharmmanāygan, Nāgakumāran, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahapātaka samyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhiṭarajan, Pūḍamahān, Pythvīsāgaran, sādūprīyan, Bhanudāsan, bhāṣṭan, Bhīṣman, bhīṭyan, Manujāgaran, Ranaṣāgaran, varṣtan, vikraman, Vijayādhiṭyan, Vaiṣikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēṇīyan, Śrīpurusa mahārajan, śūdrakan, Somavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣtan, jai āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōtan, pañca maha pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhamjanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasambhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandita-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āycaṇagāvundān, Indaran, uttarāngan, Kannarān, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahayan, Gabhīndaran, Gōyindara ballahan, Cāḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nahusan, Nripatungan, patākan, pātakaṇ, Purūṭaravān, Ponnaravagāvundān, praplan, Budhanvajān, brahmaṭṭi kārān, mahābaḷan, maharajayyan, mahārajadhīrājan, mahāsāmantān, Yayātibhūbhujan, Viśōttara vidita dharādetan, sampannan, sunghan, sthāpitan*

am

## NW

- 9th *Kanullam*

## LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucelam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṭṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *alibhumbhukam, Koṇḍilya gōtrōnnalam, pramukham, Paṇca mahā pātakan*

-am :

## NW.

- 8th *Dombara Kādavām, magan*
- 9th *alid un[ā]vam, Eṇeyanmam, Kulappaya[m], gaṇḍan, Kommagure-yamman, Devanmayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Karmayyam, Āyta varmayyam, Eṇējōgayyam, Kālīyanan, Kācayyam, Kīṭiyamman, Kēkayyam, Kōḷeyamman, gaṇḍan, Paṇpayyan, Piṭṭayyam, Permmādi Būtāryyam, Bēppavvan, Bankayyam, magam, Malliga Gadāyām, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Maḥmayyam, Murumayyam*

## LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam*

## NW.

## Neul

8th *kūl u*, *nāl u*,<sup>58</sup> *nel l u*,<sup>57</sup> *pugl u*,<sup>58</sup> *pul l u*,<sup>59</sup> *pon n u*, *mattal u*, *Vidal-tūr u*

9th *kal l u*, *Beḷi ūr u*, *man-n u*<sup>60</sup>

10th *kūl u*

## LW

8th *sthitu y u*

10th *Amavase y u*

Gender (and number) suffixes of a stem (masc nom sg) <sup>61</sup>

7th (p 118) *an*, *am*, *-am*, *ōn*, *am*

8th *-an*, *am*, *am*, *ōn*, *on*, *ōm*, *-om*, *-am*

9th *-an*, *an u*, *am*, *am*, *ōn*, *-on*, *-āla*, *-ālam*

10th *an*, *am*, *am*, *om*, *-āla*, *-ālam*

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent AD we meet with the suffixes *aḷa* and *-ālam* (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time.

The suffixes *ōn*, *-on*, *-ōm*, and *om* function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes *-ōn*, *-ām*, *on*, and *-om* is less in the 9th cent AD than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent AD except *om*. It is possible that *-on* and *-om* have come from *-ōn* and *-ōm* and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of *-ar* < *ār* which has been discussed above.<sup>62</sup>

## Masc.

## NW

*-an*

7th (p 119) *arasan*,<sup>63</sup> *Allagundan*

8th. *Annanavalagan*, *Eyammān*, *Kiḷḷammān*, *Kiṇṇammān*, *Kuḷṇmuddan*, *Kulamuddan*, *Gundan*, *Collammān*, *Dāṣammān*, *Padumannan*, *pārvan*, *Puleyammān*, *Pesarajan*, *magan*,<sup>64</sup> *Maḍāmmān*, *Raḷḷigan*

9th. *orulan*, *Kaligallan*, *Kiḷalegadhuphānnan*, *Kuppēyan*, *magan*

10th. *Acapayyan*, *Eṇeyan*, *Panpayyan*, *magan*, *Ruddapayyan*, *Sāmi Kalle yannan*

<sup>58</sup> 'Tam. *nālu* (8th)—'land, country'. K P

<sup>59</sup> Tam. *nel nellu* (8th)—'paddy'. K P

<sup>60</sup> Tam. *pukar* (8th)—'fault'. K P.

<sup>61</sup> Tam. *pullu* (8th)—'grass'. K P

<sup>62</sup> Tam. *man* (8th)—'earth territory, dust'. K, P

<sup>63</sup> See p 22.

<sup>64</sup> See infra pp. 24-25. In the early period it is indeed, difficult to distinguish between *ō* and *o*. However, the above discussion is based on the readings given by epigraphists.

<sup>65</sup> Tam. *aracay* (7th)—a m sg 'king'. K, P

<sup>66</sup> Tam. *maṭey* (7th. 8th.)—a m 'son'. K P

## LW.

- 7th (p 119) *Gunasaṅgarādṛiṣṭiyamāmadhēyan, mahādevan* •
- 8th *Indaballīyātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kaytavamsādhīpan, Kama-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gaman, gamuṇḍan, Gōvindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitrān, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumārān, Nāgan, Nāgam-mon, pañca mahāpātaka samyukton, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhirājārājan, Pūlāmahan, Pṛthvisagarān, sādūpṛiyan, Bhānūdāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhṛiyan, Manujāgarān, Ranasāgarān, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhṛiyan, Vaiśikān, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēnīyan, Śrīpuruṣa mahārājan, śūdrakan, Sōmavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan.*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadevan, Nāgadhōran, pañca mahā pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhānījanan, Maṅgatōraṇan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasahbhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandīta-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āycaṇagāvunḍan, Indaran, ultarāngan, Kannaṛan, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahāyan, Gabhīndaran, Gāyinda-ra ballahan, Caḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nahuṣan, Nṛpatuṅgan, patākān, pātakaṇ, Puṇḍarāvan, Ponnavaṛagāvunḍan, praptān, Budhānvajan, brahmāti-kāran, mahabaḷan, mahārājayyan, mahārājadhīrājan, mahāsāmanān, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōttara vidūa dharādevan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

## NW

- 9th *Kanvillam*

## LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucēlam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṣṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *aḷibhumbhukam, Kondiṭya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Pañca mahā-pātakam*

-am :

## NW

- 8th *Dommara Kaḍavam, magam*
- 9th *alid unṭ[a]van, Ereyamnam, Kulappaya[m], gandam, Kommagurē-yamman, Dēvanayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Karṇayyam, Āyta varṇmayyam, Eṇjōgayyam, Kālī-yamman, Kōcayyam, Kṛṭyamman, Kekayyam, Kōṭeyamman, gaṇḍan, Paṇpayyam, Puṣṭayyam, Permmāḍi Būlāyayam, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam, magam, Maṭṭiga Gāḍayyam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Māḷimayyam, Murumayyam*

## LW

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam.*

- 8th *Kannam, Singam, Śrī Dōram, Śrīpuruṣamahārājami, Śrī ballaham*
- 9th *Akālavarṣa śrī pṛthvī vallabham, Garuḍa lāñchanam, Dhōram, Nāgārjunam, pañcānanam, paramēśvaram, bhaya[ka]ram, Butem[dra] gāvundam, monōharam, ma[y]dunam, mahārājādhi rājam, mahāsāmantam, mahē[m]dra Tribhuvanadhīram, Raṭṭa vamsōdbhava[ni], Rāmam, Lakṣmīvallabhēndram, Vikramāditya-Santarām, sampannam*
- 10th *Ajṭam, Anuvah, atiratha-mallam, abhinutam, amalām, Amōghavarṣa mahiṣam, amgarakam, Ayyapadevam, asahayasāhasam, Indram, Indrātinajam, Iṭiva Kannaram, Kannaram, Kannayyam, Kannatadēvam, Kadambakuļācāḍit-ādityam, Kavirājarāja-vibudha-pravaram, Kāmci puravarēśvaram, kulatilakam, kula prasadam, kulaharam, Koṭṭigadēvam, Ganigādharam, mārttandam, gāvundam, Gūṭigaveye Nāgam, Gojiga dēvam, Gōvundayyam, Caṭṭiga dēvam, Cāṭṭiky ūbharanam, Calukya pañcānana[m], Jagatumgam, Javam, Jōgimayyam, Dēvarājasutam, Dhātram, nagarādhiṣṭhulam, Nandagirinātham, Nannigāśrayam, Nāgavarimayyam, Nāgimayyam, Nīrupamadēvam, Pañcala dēva[m], parama bhaṭṭarakam, paramēśvara makuṣa ghaṭṭila caranārayindam, Pallavānvayam, Pallava kulatilak-ānēka vākyam, pōdapaḍmōpaśēvillam, Purāṭṭava nandanam, Phalgunam, prakarṣam, pratipakṣa sūdrakam, pṛthivirājīvam, pṛthuvī vallabham, Banavāsi puravarēśvaram, Biṭṭigam, Budham, bīmam, Budhanutam, bhāvam, Bhūtiśramam, Manu mārggaṇ, mallam, Mārasimgha-dēvam, Raṭṭa Kandarppaiṇ, Raṭṭa vidyādharam, raja mārttandam, Rāṣṭrakūḷ ōttamam, vasya kula tilakam, Vāyikuḷ ō[dayam], vibudha-janam, viṣṣṭōttamam, vihamga rajadhvaṣṭōttumga[ni], Vīra Nārayanam, Viṣōttara bhaṭṭam, Sāmṭa gāvundam, śāsana baddham, Śōma sūtam, Saṭyāśrayakulatilakam, sarōrukhādharam, Sāhasa bhīmam, siṃghalānchanam, sutam, Sūdrakam, sēnabōvam*

ōn :

NW

8th aḷivōn,<sup>65</sup> aḷitlōn, kiḍisidōn <sup>66</sup>

9th aḷidōn

LW

8th irakṣiccidōn

-on :

NW.

8th aṇjadon <sup>67</sup> aḷi on, aḷidon, Duggamāra Eṭṭeṣoppoṇ, oḍḍu on, kiḍiṭṭon, kiḷṭṭon, keḍisidon, kondon, iaredon, sandon, saḷi(po)n

9th. a(e?)ydu on, aḷidon

<sup>65</sup> Tam. oḷi (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P<sup>66</sup> Tam. keḷu (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P<sup>67</sup> eṇcu (8th.)—v.b 'fear'. K. P.

-ōm

NW

8th *aṭlōm*

-am

NW

8th *aṭlom*, *kīḍisida(m)*, *keḍisidam*, *kaḷvam*, *paḍedom*  
 10th. *ahdom*, *seḷevam*

-an u, -ōn u, on u

NW

8th *kīḍisidōn u*, *keḍipuvon u*, *kaḷon u*  
 9th. *Aycannan-u*, *Tamma gāvundan u*, *Māramayyan u*

LW.

10th *pātakan u*

-āta or ātam

NW

9th *āḍāta*, *aḷḍāta*, *unḍātā(ta)m*, *baḷḷatam*  
 10th *tappiḍāta*, *ahḍatam*, *ahḍu kondātami*, *naḍeyisidātami*, *nallātami*

Fem

-aḷ (suffix)

NW

8th *īḍaḷ*, *kaḷḷaḷ* (> *goḷḷaḷ*)

-abbe (suffix).

LW

8th *Kaṇṇi abbe*  
 9th. *kaḷ-abbe*  
 10th *Nāḡiyabbe*, *Nāṭanabbe*

Neut

NW

-am

8th. *Āṭuvakkēdam*, *sālam*  
 10 *noḍukam*<sup>es</sup> *paṣumbe tanam*, *baḍatanam*, *mānam*, *veḍe (ḍa)mga[m]*

LW

7th (p 120) *āyusyam*, *ūharmam*  
 8th *lē(ta)lam*, *pa(pha)lam*, *panhā(ra)m*, *pādam*, *pāpam*, *prasādam*,  
*ṭakram*, *ṣamayam*  
 9th *Āḍityavāra m*, *kulakṣayam*, *ḷa[ya]m*, *pāpam*, *[ḷ]anyam*, *phalam*,  
*Bṛhaspati(t) vāram*, *mahajanam*, *rāḡyabhyudayaḷ[ḷhyu]dayam*, *Vya*  
*yam*, *varṣam*, *Sūryya grahanam*

<sup>es</sup> Tam. *naṭunku* (8th.)—v b tremble' K P.

- 10th *anīyam, anūnam, artham, akṣayaḥ* *prōddānam, āgaram, Āditya-  
ratam, āyam, udit ōditam, ūrjītam, kalpa vṛkṣam, kampam, kalani  
kam, kulam, kullīnam Kharam, Caranāravinda yugaḥam, janapadam,  
tūryyam, danda-dōsam, dānam, divasam, dēvatā nīlayam, dēvālayam,  
nakṣatram nibiḍōnmalam, niranīratam nīrākūḥam, nīrōdham, nīhpari  
graham, pañca maṣa sthānam, pakṣam, phalam, pratīpannatvam, pra  
mānam, bhuvanasāram, bhūmitam, Mangalavāram, mahāpātakam,  
mahāpaṭṭanam, rājyāntaram, lōbham, vēdam, vṛjīnāpahatanam, Sukra  
vāram, Sakavarīṣam, śāsanam saruva namaśya(sya)m, suddham, vya  
tipātam, sthūti kramam*

am

NW

- 7th (p 120) *ūlīgam, okkaltanam*  
8th *o(m)mānam paṇam, paḍeyam* <sup>93</sup> *gullam*  
9th *māram*  
10th *amka vanam, aru vanam ānē vede(da)ngam, utkkumam, esakam,  
esevinam kānam gadyānam, paṇam, besam*

LW

- 7th (p 120) *dōsam svarggam*  
8th *Kausika gōtram, divasam, Vijaya sambalsaram, sunkkam*  
9th *a[bh]imāna-man[d]iram, uttarōttaram kalam, pāpam, [bhra]marā[th],  
mahājanam yanitram, rājyābhiṣēkam, varṣam samvatsaram*  
10th *adhikani, adhika bajam, avanīlalam, ābharanam, āyam, Kumtala  
dharātalam, kuḥam, karam, kramam carilam cāmaram, Candrārthka  
lārambaram, citra dandam, jhalambam, turamgam, dharātalam, naga  
rajam, nibaddham nyamam Padmajam, parāyanam, pādāmūlam,  
phalam, prasādam, pratīpūlanam batīsam, Bṛhaspativāram, mahāday  
(dai)vam nīrunkya paṭṭam, mānyam, rasam, vicītr ālapatra vrajam,  
vēdam, samkham śāśānka nibham, sauryyam, san-māna dānam, sam  
vatsaram, saruva bādha parihāram Siva nīlayam, Sukravāram, Sōma  
grahanam, saudham*

-an

LW

- 8th *turagaman*  
9th *Pungalan*

PLURAL<sup>70</sup>

-ār (suffix)

Masc

NW

- 8th *aivār, sandār*

LW

- 7th (p 133) *amndūtār, prathūtār*

<sup>93</sup> Tam *paṣai* (8th.)—s.n 'detachment K P

<sup>0</sup> See pp 24 29

Fem

-i stems :

LW (only).

- 7th (p 134) *Anantāmadāntiyar*.9th *Mahādēviyār*.

-ar (suffix) :

Masc

-a stems :

NW,

8th. *arasar, Aḥvarasar, Eṇeyammarasar, Dāsamm-Eṇeyar, Kumba Kamlā-  
rar, Goindarasar, Telambayar, Manuga sāltavar, Multarasar, Rājā-  
dītyarāsar.*9th *dāmarigar, Ballavarasar, Būtarasar*10th *aḥvar, Adītyavarmasar, Tailavarasar, palar*

LW.

7th (p 133) *ādhīpar, nītsampannar*8th *Amaccar, gāmigar, nālgauḍigar, pañca mahā-pātakar, Vijayādīyar,  
rājapuruṣar, Raṭṭar, Vikramādītya-Yuvārājār, Vikramādītya-Bhaṭṭā-  
rar, Śrīpuruṣamahārājār, Svētārāhanar*9th *Kuragāmunḍar, goravar, mahāpātakar, paramabhaṭṭārakar, Bhaṭṭar,  
maṇḍalikar, Mahādēvar, Mōngaravar, Subhātunga bhaṭṭar, samar-  
tṭhar, Saruvanarībhaṭṭār, sāmantar, śīṣyar.*10th *atīpadastṭhar, atīmārggastṭhar, atyuttamar, anarādya tat[ṭ]va-vidhar,  
anēkar, anyar, anvajar, anvita satva-vidhar, abhīdhmar, [ā]gamajñar,  
Āhavamalla-dēvar, uttama mum nāthar, Kamu[ōrdhbhavavamsajar,  
kṛta kṛtyar, Ganadhara dēvar, Jñānaśivabhaṭṭār, pānnasigar, parvī-  
tar, parīkṣā-kṣama sad-vēdavidha(da)r, bhaṭṭāra[kar], bhū-  
nutar, bhūpar, bhūmipā[laka]r, māntrārtha śiddhi-mahā mahar, mart-  
tyar, mānya kūr, Yādū-Yādavar, Rēvadāsa Visōttara dīkṣitar, vipra-  
vidagdhar, viprar, vibudhar, vīrar, vēda śāstra vyutpannar, sadartṭhar,  
samagrar, samartṭhar, sampannar, samdōhar*

-i stems :

NW.

8th *Pūli y ar, Bandugī y-ar*10th *pūri-y-ar*

LW

7th (p 134) *Nṛpamarīyar.*10th *seṭṭi-y ar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *keḷe-y ar.*

Fem

-i stems :

LW

7th (p 134) *Dēvakhanīyar, Śiṣṭītyar.*8th *Lōkama(hā)dēvīyar.*10th *Rēvala-dēvīyar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *sūleyar*

LW

8th *Dēvaganīkkeyar.*10th *vallabheyar*

-ōr (suffix) .

NW.

10th *bā'dōr*

or (suffix) .

NW

7th (p 134) *aṣṭōr*8th *aṣṭvor, Durvinīta-Eye appor, paḍedor, Polettālvor.*9th *salippor.*

LW.

3th *Duggamāror*-dir, -vir (suffixes).<sup>11</sup>

Masc.

NW.

8th *makandır.*

Fem

NW.

8th *magaḍḍir, mudulāyvir.*

-gaḷ (suffix) :

Masc.

NW.

8th *Araḷḷigaḷ*

LW.

7th (p 134) *adhikāṛigaḷ, sādhuḡaḷ*8th *dēśādhīpātigaḷ*9th *upakāṛigaḷ*10th *gāvundagaḷ, udāṛigaḷ, sthānādhi-pātigaḷ*

Fem.

NW.

8th *Kūcipoḷigaḷ, Rēvamañcaḷgaḷ, Vināpoḷigaḷ.*<sup>11</sup> See p 28



## LW

9th *Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ*10th *Nagiyabbegaḷ*Neut <sup>12</sup>*gaḷ*

## NW

8th. *kaḷgaḷ*

## LW

8th *aparadhamgaḷ*9th *raja śraṇṭa[m gaḷ] sanuatsaramgaḷ*10th. *ksudropadrata badhegaḷ sanuatsaramgaḷ hamsa[m][gaḷ]**arkkaḷ (suffix) <sup>13</sup>*

Masc

## LW

8th *ira bhāḷarkkaḷ*9th *goraḷarkkaḷ iedaḷidarkkaḷ*10th. *Raḷṭrakūṭam ayarkkaḷ**ar u (suffix) <sup>14</sup>*

Masc

## NW

8th *eḷpadimaru parvatu Muttarasaru Rundi Vaccaru*9th *Nagapattaru [No]ḷambha doḍḍaru Madengereyaru*

## LW

8th *Devendaru nūyaru bhāḷaru*9th *gamuṇḍaru mahasamanaru**gaḷ (suffix)* the following are Neut in form and Masc in meaning7th (p 134) *guruvaḍigaḷ*9th *Rajamalla Permunadigaḷ*

The Nominative is used as the subject of a verb or participle to denote the doer of the action <sup>15</sup>

7th (p 157) *Nasappa gonḍu koḷṭan*8th *Duggamara idan paḍedar (6 7 to 8)**Ranasagaru paṇyaram koḷṭan (10 5 to 6)*9th *Gayindara dattamm viṭṭar (67 5 and 12)*10th *Sanlagavundā gosahaṣṭam iḍan (103 13 to 15)*

Subject of a participle

7th (p 157) *Caritaśrinama dheya prabhu apūnasatendraman paḍu Gaṇi dhebham aydan meḷḷi saukhyasthan aydan*8th *Bhāḷatar Kanṇayā konḍu dhanaman kaḷḍu maguḷḍu devargge biṭṭar (20 3 to 6)*<sup>12</sup> See pp 24 29<sup>13</sup> See p 29<sup>14</sup> See p 33<sup>15</sup> GOKI p 157

- 9th *Eṇeyammaṇ kādī sattān* (81.3 to 4)  
 10th *Iṇḍu negaḷḍar Rāṣṭrakūṭamāyarkkaḷ* (97.7 to 8).

### THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

Unlike the nominative case, the other cases such as the accusative, instrumental, dative, genitive and locative take the case terminations which are added to the stems either directly or with the different inflexional increments. These case signs remain the same for all the three genders masc. fem and neut. and for both the numbers, singular and plural.

*The terminations of the Accusative Case are*

- 7th (p 135) *ān, -an, am, am, ā* and *-a*  
 8th *-ān, an, am, am, ā*  
 9th *-ān, -an, am, am, a*  
 10th. *-an, am, am*

Forms with *ān, an, a* and *a* are found side by side in the inscriptions of the 7th cent A.D.<sup>16</sup> So far as *-ān* and *am* are concerned we find them side by side in the 8th cent A.D. But in the 9th cent A.D. very few forms are found with *ān* while many with *an* are met with and when we come to the inscriptions of the 10th cent A.D., not a single form is found with *ān*, all of them having *an* alone as the accusative case sign.

It is suggested, that *an* and *ā* are earlier than *-an* and *-a*.<sup>17</sup> The findings in the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent A.D. undoubtedly go to confirm this supposition as can be easily seen from the above remarks. The problem here is parallel to that of *ar > ar* and also that of *ān, an, ām* and *om*.<sup>18</sup> No doubt it is possible to take the view that *a* and *ā* are the same as *-ān* and *an* with final nasals dropped<sup>19</sup> and therefore it is possible to posit the equations that *-ān > ā* and *an > -a*.

*um* is the conjunctive suffix in Kannaḍa, which is usually added to the case signs of all nouns. But in the accusative, this *-um* is added to the stems before the case-ending e.g. (8th) *paruvaramān, Varanastiyuman*. This leads to the supposition that the acc. case sign might have been a later development.

There are many instances in OK and MK where the stem itself is used in the sense of the acc. case. And in NK, especially in colloquial language the acc. case sign is very rarely used.<sup>20</sup>

*ān* (termination)

*Masc*

NW

8th. *bīḍḍān*

LW

7th (p 136) *ṇṇṇant*

8th *Kaḷi Dōraṇān*

<sup>16</sup> GOKI p 135

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>18</sup> See pp 25-34 on the discussion of the plural suffixes and gender suffixes respectively

<sup>19</sup> GOKI, p 135

<sup>20</sup> GOKI p 135

Fem no examples

Neut

## NW

7th. (p 136) <i>e</i> stems	<i>ede y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>iṭṭi y an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>kaḍe y an koḷe y-an</i> <sup>21</sup>
<i>r</i> stem	<i>Tiṭṭerur an</i>
<i>l</i> stem	<i>paḷal an</i> <sup>22</sup>

## LW

7th. (p 136) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Sailendraman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>giri y-an</i>
8th <i>u</i> stems	<i>Udayapuraman degulaman dhanaman dharmma man piṭṭhaman Banavasi maṇḍalaman mahajana man sthanaman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>hamci y an datti y an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavil- y (u) (m a)n</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	<i>dattaman</i>

*a* termination

Masc and Fem no examples

Neut

NW no examples

## LW

7th (p 136) <i>a</i> stem	<i>valibhagam-a</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>phalam a samuhabalam a</i>

*an* (termination)

Masc

## NW

8th <i>e</i> stem	<i>Udugure y-an</i>
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## LW

8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Angar an Naṭambar Adityan an</i>
10th	<i>Gajjiga bhupaṇ an Paṇḍyan an</i>

Fem

NW and LW no examples

Neut

## NW

7th (p 136) <i>e</i> stem	<i>ane-y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>Siva vaṭṭi y um an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>kaṭe y an nalage y an</i>

<sup>21</sup> Tam. *koṭṭai* (8th.)—s.n. fort K.P<sup>22</sup> Tam. *poṭṭi* (8th.)—s.n. grove K.P

u stems	<i>kapp a(m) naḍ a(m) mat am</i>
e stems	<i>teze y am (&gt; dereyam)</i>
y stems	<i>key y am</i>
l stems	<i>kal am</i>
10th a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>gadyanam am tomam am paccav am</i> ( <i>am &gt; av</i> ) <i>panam am Romam am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>tomam am marantar am</i>
i stems	<i>belli y um am</i>
u stems	<i>olp am koḷag(g um am)</i>
e stems	<i>ane y um am ane y am pangole y am</i>
y stems	<i>key y am</i>
r stems	<i>Kaḍiyur an</i>
l stems	<i>kāl-am</i>

## LW

7th (p 137) i stem	<i>Yati-y am</i>
8th a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>Varanasivam am Vimanam am</i> (with out <i>am</i> ) <i>aśvarath am dan am devabhog am puru</i> <i>vacar an prithivirajy am brahmadēy am sunik an</i> <i>kavile y um-am</i>
e stems	
9th a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>dharmanam a(m) palam an maha</i> <i>palakam um am sthanam uv am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>gosasam tap am rajastavit an rajy am sarvaba</i> <i>dhaparthar am</i>
i stems	<i>paddhati y am Baranasi y um aḥ stiti y am</i>
e stems	<i>kavile-y am kavile y um am</i>
10th. a stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>Kurukṣetrau uv am (am um &gt; av uv)</i> <i>jasam-am dharmanam am narakam a(m) sthanav</i> <i>am (am &gt; av) phalam-am prasadam am mahaja</i> <i>nant-am ratnam am vīram am sasanam an sīst</i> <i>olkaram am</i> (without <i>an</i> ) <i>artthaśāstranik am</i> <i>aharadan am karuṇy aḥ śik an tap am tambul</i> <i>am tarkk-an dan aḥ degul-am dharmm an dha</i> <i>rapurbbak am namaskar-am raj am paradhani am</i> <i>prithuvirajy am bharaṇ am bhumi dan am bhojan</i> <i>am mahadan am maha yajni-aḥ vasagat am ved</i> <i>am saḥitya vidye y itihāsa an sūralok an hṛday</i> <i>am</i>
i stems	<i>Baranasi y-uv am Varanasi y um am sthiti y am</i> <i>utpatti y-am medva y am kṣanti y um-am datti y</i> <i>am</i>
u stems	<i>Kaḍbapp uv am</i>
e stems	<i>aikyaṇakṣa palan* y um am kavile y am kavile y</i> <i>uv am Prayage y-uv am maryade y am kṣame y</i> <i>am</i>

*am* (termination)

Neut

NW

9th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>kon am tuppam</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>iōh[ am nett am</i>

LW

7th	(p 137) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Kaṣavapraṇ am manav am</i>
8th	<i>a</i> stems	(without <i>am</i> ) <i>kanyadan am gosus am ḍavan-am</i> <i>dan am dharmm am dhani am prithuīrāṇ am</i> <i>mon am hastirath am hiraṇya garbh-am</i>
9th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>degulam am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>fīrth am</i> <i>dharmm a[m] batt am sabhōga sadak am śasa</i> <i>[n a]m</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>sa(śa)śanam a(m)</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>ai</i> <i>gah am udatta am upāśray-am kalpa-padaṇa dan</i> <i>am Gosahast am tuḷapuruṣ am deīabhog am Nan</i> <i>danatan am nirmay-am pauruseya karany am</i> <i>pracay am bhāṣajya dan am man am rajy am</i> <i>vyakaran am śamaṅgraspad am</i>

*a* (termination)

Neut

NW

7th.	(p 137) <i>pull-a</i>
8th	<i>kayy a</i> <sup>84</sup>
9th	<i>poḷan a poḷa[man a]</i>

LW

7th	(p. 137) <i>dehav a</i>
9th	<i>Varanasi y un a</i>

PLURAL

It is suggested that the plural suffix of the masc and neut *a* stems might have been \**ngaḷ* in OK and that the nasal came to be used optionally in neut by about the middle of the 13th cent. AD and it was retained in masc fem and Skt neut stems. It should be noted that this is confined only to *a* stems<sup>85</sup>

*an* (termination)

Masc

LW

8th	<i>nṣparkkaḷ an</i>
-----	---------------------

Neut

LW

8th	<i>akṣarangaḷ-um-an jīvatamgaḷ-an puruva maryaḍe gaḷ an</i>
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<sup>84</sup> Tam. kaḷ (8th) — hand trunk KP

<sup>85</sup> GOKI p 138

*an* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *p[α]ruvar um an*10th. *berppar an*<sup>86</sup>

LW

9th. *brahmacariya hmar an*10th. (pl in *ar*) *ayatar an ur[vv]irpar an brahmanar an mairmanlar an*  
*nisiyar uv-an*(pl in *gal*) *Revadasa Visottara somayayigaḷ an*(pl in *arkkaḷ*) *Pallaveśarkkaḷ an**Fem*

NW

9th. *penḍir an**Neut*

NW

9th. *pandigaḷ an*

LW

10th. *gunamgaḷ an darpanamgaḷ an**am* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *palar am*<sup>87</sup> *parubar um am*10th. *parubar uv am*

LW

9th. [*br*] *ahmanar um am*10th. (pl in *ar*) *kamuḷodbhava-vamsa prottamār am tapodhanar aḷ duṣ*  
*ṭar am nana desadhisar am brahmanar am viṣiṣṭar an*(pl in *gal*) *virodhigaḷ am śatrubhupatiḷ am**Fem*

NW

10th. *pe[ṇḍa]ṭ am**Neut*

LW

9th. *jōṭisa-sakuna nimittar iḷaḷ am*10th. *agraharar iḷaḷ-am navambaramgaḷ am rasamgaḷ am*<sup>86</sup> Tam. *venṇu* (7th.)—vb be necessary K P<sup>87</sup> Tam. *pala* (8th.)—indef num. adj many KP

*am* (termination)

*Neut*

LW

10th *opasarggam ga| am*

The Accusative is used to express an object or person on which or whom the action of the verb falls <sup>28</sup>

7th. (p 150) *svarggagaram eridar*

8th *idan paḍedam*

9th *dallaman viṭṭar*

10th *gosahasram idan*

### THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE

The terminations of the instrumental case are

7th (p 139) *im im in ida* and *indu*

8th *im inde*

9th *im in ida*

10th *im im in imda imdam ida inde inde imdam* and *indim*

It is noted that the stems ending in *u* take the terminations of the instrumental case direct without infixing any suffix while to neuter stems in *a* is added the suffix *-d* before the case-sign. And the stems in *i* and *e* have glide *y* when the terminations are added. It has also been noted that generally *im* and *in* are used when followed by a consonant while *in* is used both before a consonant and a vowel <sup>29</sup>

*im* (termination)

*Neut*

LW

7th (p 139) *bhakti-y im*

8th with suffix *d* *adhikara d i(m)*

*in* (termination)

*Masc*

LW

10th *disipanyan in Dharmmanandanam in Raghavan in*

*Neut*

NW

10th (i) without suffix *tembelar in besar in*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d in*

(iii) with suffix *in* (or double termination) *olp in in*

LW

7th (p 139) *svatoka d in*

10th (i) without suffix *mums in*

(ii) with glide *y* *ava[dh]i y in varasi y in*

<sup>28</sup> GQKI p 158

<sup>29</sup> GOKI p 139 Cf also KVI 23-4

(iii) with suffix *d* *atyulsa d im jīyamanasa-d im nanapha[avi]a sena d im vikrama d im svadharmma d im*

(iv) with suffix *in* *Meruv in im*

*in* (termination)

*Neut*

NW

7th (p 140) (i) without suffix *carpp in*

(ii) with double termination *imb in im*

10th (i) without suffix *olp-in negarpp in*

LW

7th (p 140) (i) with suffix *d* *guna d in*

(ii) with double termination *svadhyayasampatt in im*

9th (i) with suffix *d* *sukha d in*

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *madaḥ y in padan y in ruḍi y in*

e stems *ekacchatracchaye y in oje y in navinavaruvane y in*

(ii) with suffix *d* *ulsaha-d in krama d in navaanandana bṛṇḍa d in pralīpaḥ d in sukha d in*

*inda indam<sup>90</sup> and ind im* (double) terminations

*Masc*

10th *Mamdhata-inda*

*Neut*

NW

10th *olpin inda*

LW

7th. (p 140) *devadanda d inda*

8th. *dhavaḥka chattrachaye inda*

9th. *anuma[ta] d inda devaprasada d inda*

10th. *maṣṭanna d in[d]am guna d ind im*

*inda indam* (terminations)

*Neut*

NW

10th *cuncuvinda olpindam arkatindam*

LW

10th *garuva d unda vidha d unda*

*inde and inde* (terminations)

*Neut*

LW

10th. *kulagiri bhitti y inde celv inde*

<sup>90</sup> *am in indam and indam* here is a conjunctive particle



## PLURAL

\* The case sign is added to the pluralising particle<sup>91</sup>

*in* and *in* (terminations)

*Masc*

LW

7th. (p 140) *kumar ar in*

10th *Revadasa Visottara samajajgal in*

*Neut*

NW

10th. *perggeregal in pomgal in*

LW

7th (p 140) *anekagunasilamalegal in*

10th *janamgal un*

It is likely that *in* or *in* from that time afterwards an adverb of time originally has later come to be used as a post position meaning from or by (instrumental case). The reason for the insertion of *u* between the nom. sg and pl of *u* stems and the terminations of the dative as in *kalarige bhajarimge* is not known.<sup>92</sup>

The Instrumental is used to express the instrument or the means or manner<sup>93</sup>

7th (p 159) *bhaktiyim*

8th. *adhikaradim*

9th *sukhadin*

10th *besadim oṣṣininda*

## THE DATIVE CASE

The terminations of the dative case are

7th (p 141) *ke k ke ge i ge*

8th *ke kke ge i-ge*

9th. *ke kke ge gge*

10th *kke ge gge*

Of these terminations the principal one is *ke* which is met with after *l* (< *ḍ*)<sup>94</sup> No doubt *i-ge* had existed for a long time even before it had appeared in literary composition. In the 7th cent. AD besides *i-ge* we have also *in ge* (cf *baṭar in ge*). The fact that we meet with both the forms *per in ge* and *per i ge* in the 8th cent. AD inscriptions suggests that the period of transition in the matter of the disappearance of the pre-consonantal nasal in a termination had already commenced then.<sup>95</sup> It is possible to take the view that *peringe* is an earlier form of *per i ge* and such instances might also confirm the hypothesis of continuous movement from complex to simple in the evolution of the Kannada language.<sup>96</sup>

Probably \**devar in ge* > *devar i-ge*

<sup>91</sup> GOKI p. 140

<sup>92</sup> Ibid p. 159

<sup>93</sup> See p. 10 above.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid p. 141

<sup>95</sup> GOKI p. 141

<sup>96</sup> See pp. 25, 31, 42 above

In the 8th 10<sup>th</sup> cent. AD also we meet with both *akke* and *ake* which clearly shows that the process of shortening of *akke* > *ake* which probably began in the 6th<sup>97</sup> or 7th. cent AD has not been completed during this period

*ke* or *ge* (termination)

*Masc*

NW \*

- 7th (p 141) (i) without suffix *Devereya ge*  
 8th (i) without suffix  
     *a* stems *salipa ge*  
     *i* stems *Kulamuddagāmi ge, Gōvindaṇḍaḍi ge*  
 (ii) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *kāduvom ge Bināmmān ge*  
 9th (i) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *kaṭṭu ge kādalan ge kadon ge kadon ge, kidiṣiḍon ge baṅge vom ge*  
 10th (i) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *Kasigam ge, Kondoḍan ge Cāvundayyan ge, Parekaran ge poy dan ge, mikkam ge mudiḍam ge kaduvon ge*

LW

- 7th (p 144) *Kiṣṇānāḍvake*  
 8th *Anivarit-acari ge Antakan ge Adityabhaṭara ge, Aṅgaḍa Komaran ge, dhareḍi(ḍi) (sa)n ge, sulradharā ge*  
 9th *Sive nāyakam ge*  
 10th. *Isānaṣivam ge, Nahuṣam ge Nirupamam ge bhuvallabham ge Yayāti ge*

*Fem*

LW

- 9th *adhudevale ge*  
 10th. *Heleyahega* [i.e. *Heleyahbege* + *a(m)*—*can* suff.] *bhūṭaḷavati ge*

*Neut*

NW

- 7th (p 146)  
     *e* stems *edepare ge mane ge*  
     *r* stems *palarur ge*  
 8th (i) without any change  
     *i* stems *Kampili ge puṭṭi ge Puttur Attan ge, Ponnadi ge*  
     *e* stems *māḷate ge* (measure)  
     *r* stems *mattar ge*  
 (ii) with change *i* or *in* inserted  
     *peṭi ge, per in ge*

<sup>97</sup> See p 13 above

9th (1) without any change

i stems *Oḍḍavāḍi ge, dhāḷi ge, Sāmaḷavāḍi ge*

-y stems *meḡ ge*

10th (1) without any change

-e stems *keḡ ge, Koṇḍaliḡere ge, poḡarḷḷe ge*

n stems *kaṇ ge,<sup>98</sup> maṇ gr*

-l stems *kaḷ ge*

(11) with change

*maḷḷar im ge, aḷḷv im ge*

#### LW

8th *alayaḡe*

9th a stems *deḡula ke, maḡājana ke*

i stems *abḡhivāddḡi ge*

10th i stems *āḷi ge, kiḷḷḷi ge, bḡaḷḷavḷḷḷi ge, baṣaḍi ge, rāḡyābḡhivāddḡi ge*

*kke, gge, kkaṇ and gaṇ* (terminations)

Here in *kkaṇ* (*kke + aṇ*) and *gaṇ* (*ge + aṇ*) -*aṇ* is the conjunctive suffix -*gge* comes always after *r*<sup>99</sup> *kke* is probably due to the accent on the preceding vowel *a* Possibly *kke* > *ke* (by shortening of long consonants)<sup>100</sup> > -*ge*

*Masc,*

#### NW

10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *poḡkāṭaṇ gaṇ*

#### LW

10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *Aḡirāḡaṇ gaṇ, Saḡaṣiḡa bḡavaṇ-gaṇ*

*Fem*

#### LW

10th (with *aṇ* suffix) *Nāḡiḡyabḡe gaṇ*

*Neut*

#### NW

8th (without any suffix) *ur gge*

9th (with *aṇ* suffix) *[ā]ḷ ggaṇ*

10th (without any suffix) *maḷḷar gge*

#### LW

10th (without any suffix) *dēḡulaḡke, dharmma-ḡke naḡara kke, maḡājana-ḡke, lōka kke, vaḡṣa-ḡke suralōka kke, svaḡḡāḷaya kke, mūḷaḷveḡḡiya-ḡke*

(with the conj suffix *uṇ*) *naḡara kkaṇ, maḡājana kkaṇ*

9th (without any suffix) *lōkaḡke, vaḡṣa kke, Saḡyavāḡya Juṇāḷaya kke, Āḡḡiyagṡiya kke*

(with the conj suffix *aṇ*) *firḷḷḷa kkaṇ*

<sup>98</sup> Tam. *kaṇ* (8th.)—s.n. \*eye KP

<sup>99</sup> See p 12 above

<sup>100</sup> See p 13 above

- 10th (without any suffix) *gunamaharatna braja kke, degula kke nivedya kke Pamjikesvara kke parayana kke bala kke barisa kke Bharata mahamandala kke mata kke Malligesvara kke mahajana kke mahapada kke loka kke uprasamkula kke visaya kke Silalaya kke*  
(with the conj suffix *am*) *kala kkam khandaspuṣṭa jīrmoddhara na kkam tapojana kkam nakara kkam nyakuṣa kkam pañcamāṣa sthana kkam mahajana kkam idyadana kkam samya kkam*

PLURAL

*ke or ge (termination)*

*Masc*

NW

- 8th *Nandi Guṇḍar ge*  
10th *tomṭigaḷ ge perggadegaḷ ge*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *bhaḷar im ge*  
8th (i) without change *rajaḥpuruṣar ge samastaprabhṭigaḷ ge*  
(ii) with change *deḷar i ge (deḷar im ge)*  
9th (i) without any change *brahmanarkkaḷ ge*

*Fem*

LW

- 10th (i) with change *bhaḷar i ge*

*Neut*

NW

- 8th. *adigaḷ ge*

LW

- 8th. (without any change) *utsahangaḷ ge*  
*kke, gge kkam kam ggam gam (terminations)* <sup>101</sup>

*Masc*

NW

- 8th (without any change) *desadhipatigaḷ appor gge*  
(with conj suffix *u < um*) *Komgaṇu Muttarasar kku* <sup>102</sup>  
9th (without any change) *kudor gge*  
10th (without any change) *arasar gge norṇṇur ar gge parur ar gge*  
(with the conj suffix *am*) *mamyar ggam*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *malakarar gge*  
8th (without any change) *bhaḷatar kke*  
(with the conj suffix *um*) *Vimlīṣatar kkam*  
(without any change) *gandharītar gge deḷar gge Deīacaryyabhaga*

<sup>101</sup> See p 52 above

<sup>102</sup> It is also possible that this dative form might have been taken in Kannada from

*vanar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Śrī puruṣamahārājar gge, Śrīpṛthuvīsāgara  
śrīmad Aṣṭapēndra duṣṭabhayaṅkarar gge*

(with the conj suffix *-am*) *Vṃitīśvarar kkanī*

9th (without any suffix) *gararar gge, Gōkarṇa paṇḍita bhaṭārar gge,  
dēvar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Sarvbanandīdēvar gge*

10th (without any change) *Kūlapṛiya dēar gge, dēvar-gge, paṇṇasī [ga]  
r gge, Viṣṇu dēar gge seṭṭiyar gge*

(with the conj suffix *am*) *paṇṇasīgar ggām, vidyārthī tapō-dhanar  
ggām seṭṭiyar ggām gāvundugal gām*

The Dative expresses the person or thing to whom or which something is given.

7th (p 160) *kalauṅge*

8th *Govindapādige*

9th *kadalange*

10th *kōḍuvauṅge*

## THE ABLATIVE CASE -

There is no ablative case in Kannaḍa <sup>103</sup>

• In the following instance the instrumental case termination is used for the purpose of what is called the Ablative of motion

*Neut*

NW

9th. *Purigeṇe y in*

## THE GENITIVE CASE

The terminations of the genitive case are

7th (p 147) *-ā a*

8th *-ā, a*

9th *a a*

10th *a*

It is surmised that *a* is earlier than *ā* <sup>104</sup> This question is analogous to the suffixes *ar, an* the *nom* (pl) and *acc* suffixes respectively <sup>105</sup>

No doubt in the inscriptions of the 7th cent forms with both *a* and *ā* terminations are found and that those with *-ā* are more in number <sup>106</sup> More or less this same condition prevails with regard to the inscriptions of the 8th cent In the 9th cent inscriptions forms with *a* are found still in increasing number while in the 10th cent all forms take the termination *a*

These facts can support the view that *ā* is earlier than *a* and incidentally may go to confirm the wider hypothesis in regard to the evolution of the Kannaḍa language <sup>107</sup>

<sup>103</sup> GOKI p. 161

<sup>105</sup> See pp 24 42

<sup>107</sup> See p 24 above

<sup>104</sup> Ibid p 147

<sup>106</sup> GOKI, p 147

*a termination**Masc*

## NW

8th (i) with suffix *Eranag an a*9th (1) with suffix *ahd on-a*

## LW

7th (p 148) (i) with suffix *Mangaiis-an-a*8th (i) with suffix *dev an a Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhusan an a Ranasagar an a*9th (i) with suffix *Amaghavarasa Nipatunganamankil an a**Neut*

## NW

7th (p 149) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *Inangur a*l *bal a*

(ii) with glide

i stem *Anḍuḡi y a per y a*

8th (i) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *ur-a Kadatur-a Kadambur a puttur-a Beḷatur a Mardur a Maltavur a Vasavur a Surageyur a*(ii) with suffix *d Belgoḷa-d-a*(iii) with glide *y*i stem *keri y a*e stem *Purigeṇe y-a Parigeṇe y a Sorage-y a*

## LW

7th (p 148) (i) with suffix *d anekaguḷa d a*(ii) with suffix *m Kalvapp-m a*8th (i) with suffix *d asvameda d a dharma d a Lokesvara d a sunka d-a*(ii) with glide *y*i stems *pridhū y-a Varanast y-a*e stems *ghaṭṭige y a assembly vasudhe y a*9th (i) with suffix *d tirttha d a tarṣa d a*(ii) with glide *y* e stem *Turigaḅhadre y a**-a termination**Masc*

## NW

8th (i) with suffixes *an on on alidan a Eṇeyappan-a kond on a kon don a geydon a*(ii) with glide *y*-a stems *Govindapadi y a Govindapoddi y a*

- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *ara[sa]n a* *Ara[ku]l[ayan]-a* *Poleyannan a* *Madhavayyan a* *Sejojan a*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Perimadi y a* *Perummanadi y a*  
     *e* stems *lande y a*
- 10th (i) with suffix *-an* *Aycanan a* *Ereyan a* *Ci[layyan] a* *Gojjigan a* *Ruddapayyan a*  
 (ii) with glide *y* *e* stem *lande y a*

## LW

- 7th (p 149) (i) with glide *y* *Anese[ti] y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *devandev an a*
- 8th (i) with glide *y* *i* stem *acari y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Indran a* *dosigan a* *Singan a*
- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *[Si]ri gavundan a* *Siriputusan a*
- 10th (i) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Atri y a* *Kalidevasvami y a* *Kuru[ka] Kamase[ti] y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Antakan a* *Amoghavar[an] a* *Indaran a* *Kannan a* *Kannara devan a* *Kamba gavundan a* *Jagatungan-a* *Jagatunga gavundan a* *Danigan a* *Devan a* *nalgamundan-a* *Nellaval[ai] gavundan a* *panca mohapat[an] a* *Parvatara[an] a* *Puddhan-a* *Bitolan a* *Verehayya devan a* *Vil[ayyan] a* *lalaja locanan a*

## Fem

## NW

- 10th (i) with glide *y* *padarige y a*

## LW

- 10th (i) with glide *-y* *Naranabbe y a*

## Neut

## NW

- 7th (p 149) (i) without suffix *Adeyerenad a* *Ko[attur] a*  
 (ii) with final consonant doubled *pul[la] a*  
 (iii) with glide *y* *perje[ti] y a*  
 (iv) with suffix *d* *aramaneta[ra]-d a*
- 8th. (i) without suffix *Akkakailur a* *Ayalur a* *Karbur a* *Kadalur a* *to[re] na[ti] a* *Pervattiyur a* *Marddur a* *Simmanur a*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Anura d-a* *kanduga d a* *Kudalura d a* *Kesugo[la] d a* *Nirgunda d a* *Panulca d a* *Pombulca d a* *Belgo[la]-d a* *Sandhigal Ajjanura d-a*  
 (iii) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Andugi y a* *Kallari[ati] y a* *Pekkar[ai] y a* *Pergun[un] y a* *Pa[ti]et[ati] y a* *Bedeme[ti] y a* *Belmani y a*  
     *e* stems *ada[ke] y a* *Ta[ti]agge[te] y a* *Pange y a* *Bojjege[ti] y a* *mane y a* *May[il] e y a* *Muduguppe y a*

- (iv) with the final consonant doubled *kal l a*  
 (v) with suffix *in* *elt in a*, *tuṭup-in a*, *veḷas in a*

9th (i) without suffix *Tairur a*

(ii) with glide *y*

i stems *Elamvaḷi y a* *paravari y a*, *ṇiri y a*

e stems *Elṇunuse y a*, *kaḷabe y a*, *keṇe y a*, *peḍḍoṇḡare y a*,  
*Baḷḷekeṇe-y a*, *Beḍḍoṇḡare y a*, *Beḷḍugonde y a*

(iii) with suffix *d-* *Ekacaḷḷuga d a*, *Kiri Inḡaḷa d-a* *Cuncila d a*, *Gā*  
*vaḍivaḍa-d a* *tuppa d a*, *tōṇṇa d a* *Nirḡgunda d a*, *Peṇṇiḡaḍaṇḡa*  
*d-a*, *poṇa d a* *Munṇiyaḍa d a*, *Rana d a*, *Saraḷavura d a*, *Sṇivura*  
*d-a*

(iv) with suffix *in* *Madag in a*

(v) with final consonant doubled *man-n a*

10th (i) without suffix *Kakambāl a* *kaḍiyūr a*, *Cimmacanūr a*, *nir a*,  
*Modiyanūr a*, *Bargūr a* *Baragūr a*

(ii) with the final consonant doubled *key y a*, *nel l a* *man n a*

(iii) with glide *y*

i stems *amgaḍi y a* *karṇi y a*, *Kuḷḷamḡi y a*, *Kōgaḷi y a*  
*Goggi y a*, *Niṇṇari y a*, *Beḷgaḷi-y a*

e stems *ete-y a*, *Elase y a* *ele y a*, *Kaḷḷaburṇise y a*, *keṇe y a*,  
*Koṇḍaliḡeṇe y a* *maḷe y a*

(iv) with suffix *-d* *arṇa d a* *muḷṭa d-a*, *Rodda d-a* *Rōṇa-d a*

(v) with suffix *in-* *karuv in a*, *Peṇṇeṇuv in-a*

### LW

7th (p 149 50) (i) with glide *-y* *Banavāsi y a*

(ii) with suffix *d-* *saṅgha d a*

(iii) with suffix *in* *Kaḷbapp-in a*

8th (i) with glide *y* *Kundavasi y a* *Gaṇḡavāḍi-y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*

e stems *Kundagesete y a* *Sōmadimūḷṭise y a*

(ii) with suffix *d* *asvamedha d a*, *apṭa-d a* *Uḍayapura d a* *ḍeḡula*  
*d a*, *para (ba)la d a*, *pūrvacara d a*, *Baranāsiwa d a*, *Rājasim*  
*ghēsvara d a* *viṣaya-d a*

9th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *basadi y a* *brahmāṭi y a*

(ii) with suffix *-d* *asīamēḍha d-a*, *Kundakund anvaya d-a*, *Kaundī*  
*lyagōṭra-d a* *Kṛṣṇapakṣa d a* *Jeṣṭha māsa-d a*, *[pa]ṣumēṭha d a*  
 (for *pasumēḍhada*), *Paḷḡuṇamasa d-a* *mahajara d a* *Mulastha*  
*na-d a*, *Momsiddhanta-d-a* *raṇṇa [d] a*, *vaṇṇa d a*, *Vasakhamāsa*  
*d a* *samaya d a* *samvatsara-d a* *Sṇanandi siddhanta d a*, *Sṇa*  
*vanamasa d a*

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *bḷṇi y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*

e stems *kaṇṇi y a*, *Baḷḷigāme y a*



- (11) with suffix *d* *agrahara-d a amaḷagama d a Adityavara d a as*  
*vayuja d a Kavirajaraja vacaḥ prabhava d a Kamesvara d a*  
*Karttika-masa d a grahana d a catussamaya d a jaya d a*  
*tadvarsabhyantara d a Tarkṣyapakṣa-d a degula d a dharmma*  
*śasana d a parapakṣa d a purikaranagara d a purva d a Pauṣya*  
*masa d a pratibala d a bahuja d a bala d a bira d a bhaga d a*  
*Bṛhaspativara d a Makarakela d a mata d a Mangala d a*  
*mahajana d a Magha d a Marggasira d a mulasthana d a Yuga*  
*d a samudra d a saṁkramaṇa-d a samvatsara d a sutra d a*  
*sūryyagrahana d a Somavara d a Śravanamasa-d a*

## PLURAL

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Atanvaḥ y ar a goḥ y ar a*  
 8th. *Arakellar a arasar a Duggamarar a Nandavilmudiyar a paṇṇītar a*  
*Maḷvapottēyar a Suṭṭaganar a*  
 with gender suffix or *Pesador a*

LW

- 8th. *A(na)ntagunar a Añjanacaryabhagavanlar a Komalar a Koḍal*  
*seḥ y ar a parajīdōr a putvaḷagosasigar-a Manasījar a Viṇanāy*  
*gar a Viṇa(s)eḥigar-a*  
 9th *bhaḥarar a Gamuṇḍa samigaḷ a mandalikarkkaḷ a*

Fem

NW

- 9th *tayv ar a*

LW

- 7th (p 151) *Guṇamati avvegaḷ-a*  
 8th. *Mahadeviyar a*

Neut (in form and Masc in sense)

- 7th (p 151) *Erevaḍigaḷ a Dharmmasenaguruvaḍigaḷ a*  
 8th *Devendra pemmadigaḷ a*

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Amaliyar a*  
 8th *Arabaddagiyar a arasar a kondar a mayuḥakkadarar a Mullavar*  
*ar a Sandavaradar a*  
 9th. *Ajjaparvī-ar-a Imgaḷisar a Kuḍḍeyarasar a ma[ṇṇa]gojar a Mayi*  
*la parvar a*  
 10th. *kaylar a Kosigar a norppar a manevartegar a Maṇḍikosiḡar a kay*  
*tor a*

## LW.

7th (p. 151) *Kammarar-a, dētar-a, Voḷḷiggāmeyar-a*8th *Udaya(pu)ra nāygar-a, urubhaṭar-a, Duggamātar-a, paḷḷagōḷar-a, Bōy-gavarimmar a, bhaṭātar-a, Maṇḍukar a, malagōḷar-a, Śrī-Ambi-ācāriyar-a, Susēnarāḍiyar a, Jattibhaṭarkkaḷ a*9th *Amōghavarisaḍētar a, kumbhātar a, Gōṭundar a, Candrādityar-a, dētar-a, bhaṭātar a*10th *Ahavamalladēvar-a, gaṇḍar a, gātundar a, Candramauḷi bhaṭātar-a, dharaniṣar-a, Dharmmarāṣṭibhaṭātar-a, paramabhaṭātarakar-a, Bāḷa-candrapaṇḍita-dēvar-a, bhaṭatar-a, Bhīmarāṣi bhaṭātar-a, Raḷḷa bhūpar-a Rēṭadāsa-Viṣōṭṭara dīksitar-a, Viṃṣamali bhaṭatar-a, Vira-Noḷamba Pallava Permmānadi dētar a, gāvundugaḷ a*

Rem

## NW.

8th *Vuṇḍapōḷigaḷ a*

## LW.

8th *Lōkamahādēviyar a*

Neut

## NW.

7th (p. 151) *ṭammaḍigaḷ a*10th *iḍegaḷ a*

The Genitive expresses the relation of persons or objects :

7th (p. 161) *guruvaḍigaḷā śiṣya*8th *avarā magalu*9th *Pōḷyannana śitā karimma*10th *Viṃṣamatibhaṭātar-a-kālam*

## THE LOCATIVE CASE

The terminations of the locative case are \*

7th (p. 151) *-uḷ, -uḷa, -uḷḷe, uḷḷē, -oḷ, -alli, -i, -ī, -e and -ē*8th *-uḷ, -uḷa, -oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷu, -oḷage, -o*9th *-uḷ, -oḷ*10th *-oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷage, -oḷam, -e -aḷ, -aḷu*

Of these, *-uḷ* and *-alli* are the principal terminations denoting 'a place, inside'. Except *-alli* and *-oḷage*, the other terminations are not used separately as morpheme words in OK, MK, or in NK

It is suggested that *-uḷ* might be more ancient than *-oḷ*<sup>104</sup> and that *-uḷa* is the gen of *uḷ*

*oḷ* < *uḷ* 'to be' in the conjugated form is met with in the inscriptions of the 7th and 10th cent. A.D. cf. *oḷar ē* (10th)

<sup>104</sup> See pp. 24, 34, 42 above. Also GOKI p. 153

K. V. SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages', IA 39156 L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar demonstrates that *uḷ* is one of the most ancient of Dravidian bases and has played a prominent part in Dravidian post positional termination in the formation of tense-forms (compound and simple) and in the derivation of new forms. See IL 145

u| u|a u|le u|e terminations  
 e Neut

## NW

- 7th (p 152) with suffix *d* *veſſa d u|*  
 8th (i) without suffix  
     *r* stems *ur u| Erediyūr u| Vasavur u|*  
     *l* stems *akkal u| vakkil u|*  
     *ſ* stems *imgaſ u|*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
     *i* stems *Marasaluramalt i y u|*  
     *e* stems *palage y u| mere y u| mudime y u|*  
 (iii) with suffix *d* *gana-d u|*  
     *u|a* with suffix *d* *kadaſala-d-u|a*  
 9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *koſe y u|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *beſa d u|*

## LW

- 7th (p 152 3) (i) with suffix *d* *Varanasiva d u|*  
                  (ii) with suffix *in* *Kaſvapp in u|*  
                  (iii) with glide *y* *gaſi y-u|*  
     *u|a* *prithuvirajya-d u|a*  
     *u|le* *margga d u|le*<sup>100</sup>  
 8th (i) with glide *y*  
     *i* stem *Baranaſi y u|*  
     *e* stem *sime y u|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *anumatha d u| aha(pa)(va)ra(nga) d u| kaſega*  
     *d u| Gangapura d u| ſala d u| maſa d u| yuddha d u| viſuſa*  
     *d u| ſam(ſa:ſ)kaſa d u| ſthala-d u|*  
 9th (i) with glide *y* *Varanaſi y u|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *potha d u|*

o| termination

Neut

## NW

- 8th (i) without suffix  
     *r* stem *Mardur o|*  
     *l* stem *puyyal o|*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
     *e* stem *kudure y o|*  
 (iii) with suffix *in*  
     *altv in o| eſt in-o| Koſagavett in o| ſamp in o|*  
 9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *Annigere y o|*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Kaſalaſumgo d o|*  
 (iii) with final consonant doubled *man n o|*

<sup>100</sup> Cf Tam, *u|le*--- *amid*

- 10th (i) without suffix -  
 -y stem *bāy-o|*<sup>110</sup>  
 -r stem *Kādīyūr-o|*  
 l stem *pōḥavo|al o|*
- (ii) with glide -y  
 -e stem *eḍe-y o|* [Pur]gere y-o|
- (iii) with suffix *d* *nela d o|*
- (iv) with suffix *m*  
*o|p-m-o|*, *kamp m a|*, *pamp m a|*, *peṛ m o|*, *biṇp m o|*, *biḍ m o|*

## LW

- 7th. (p 153)<sup>1</sup> with suffix -d  
*mārgga-d o|*, *varo d o|*
- 8th. (i) with glide -y  
 i stem *Kañci y o|*, *Baranasi y o|*
- (ii) with suffix -d-  
*kanepamjora-d o|*, *bhūtala d o|*, *śrinakṣetra d o|*
- 9th. (i) with glide -y  
 i stem *abhivṛddhi-y o|*, *taḍi y o|*, *Varanāsi [y o|]*
- (ii) with suffix -d  
*kala-d o|*, *Kurukṣetra-d o|*, *grahana d o|*, *devasa-d o|*, *dharma-d-*  
*o|*, *pañcavaṣa d o|*, *Bāranāsi a d o|* *varīṣābhyanāra-d o|*, *sūryya*  
*grahana-d o|* [Sō]magrahaṇa-pa[rva d-o|]
- 10th (i) with glide -y  
 -i stem *audāryavṛtti y o|*, *sūlamamjari y o|* *dhatn y o|*, *Vāra*  
*naśi y o|* *sannidhi-y o|* *sthit-y-o|*
- i stem *akṣiṭarajyasri y o|*
- e stem *ārame y o|*, *ibhapaṛinate y o|*, *ēkacchāye y o|*, *cāpavidy-*  
*y o|*, *gabhurate y o|*, *Gaye y a|* *nirahamkarate y o|*, *purv*  
*vamaryyāde y o|*, *Prajāge y o|*, *somacchāye y o|* *subha-*  
*late y o|*
- (ii) with suffix *d*  
*adhyakṣa d o|*, *anyāya d a|*, *abaḷa madhyo d o|* *abhra paṭaḷa-d-o|*,  
*amānuṣa vibhava d o|*, *Argghyatīrtiḥa d o|*, *avanitāḷo d o|*, *umdra*  
*jāla d o|*, *Kahjuga d a|*, *kala d o|*, *Kurukṣetra-d o|*, *Caturāghaḷa-*  
*d o|*, *Jagaticakra d o|* *taḷa d a|* *tīrtiḥa d a|* *nakṣatra-d o|*, *parbba*  
*d o|*, *parbbata d o|*, *pradēsa-d a|* *maṇḍalāgra d o|*, *Yādavakula d-*  
*o|*, *rajya-d-o|*, *lōka d a|*, *vasudhātāḷa-d-o|*, *Śrīpura d-o|*, *saṇtāna d-*  
*o|*, *sannidhāna d a|*, *samaya-d a|*, *sahosa d o|*
- (iii) with suffix *an*  
*harinānk-an-o|*

*o|age o|e o|am and o|u terminations*

- \* Here *o|age* = *o| + a + ge*  
*o|e* = *o| + e* (emphatic suffix)  
*o|am* = *o| + am* (conjunctive suffix)  
*o|u* = *o| + u* (probably from *um* conj suff <sup>111</sup>)

Neut

NW

- 3th (with the emphatic suffix *e*)  
*ur o|e Cennai ur o|e Pennandur a|e ura|iv in o|e*  
 (with the conj suffix *u* < *um*)  
*ur o|u Puttur o|u*  
 10th *o| a ge naḍ a|age mattaradar o|age*  
*al al u kayy al bayal al u*

LW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*) *samadhi y o|e*  
 10th (i) *o| a ge Mahendrestara d a|age*  
 (ii) *o| e* (emphatic suffix) *abhimatha d-o|e puruvakrama d o|e*  
 (iii) with the conjunctive suffix *am* *Prayage y o|-am Varanasi y o|*  
*am Gu(Ku)rukṣetra d o| am*  
 (iv) *al maṭha d al* (cf *maṭhadalli*)

i i e u o (< o|) as terminations

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 154) *nela d i*  
 8th *e gadyanam e*

LW

- |      |        |                                    |
|------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 7th  | i      | <i>tirtha d i</i>                  |
|      | i      | <i>punya d i</i>                   |
|      | e      | <i>mana d e</i>                    |
|      | e      | <i>pancapada d e</i>               |
| 8th  | o      | <i>Varanasi y a</i> (< <i>o </i> ) |
| 9th  | u (u ) | <i>Baranasi y u</i>                |
|      | e      | <i>ṣakka-d e sammata d e</i>       |
| 10th | e      | <i>naḍadhyakṣa d e</i>             |

PLURAL

*o| o| a ge o| am terminations <sup>112</sup>*

Masc

NW

- 9th. *Kedisid ar o|*  
 10th *aḍuv ar o| [gand ar a|]*

<sup>111</sup> See p 52 above

<sup>112</sup> See fn 111 above

## LW

- 9th *Amoghavarṣadev ar oḷ*  
 10th *diṭṭ ar oḷ*

Neut

## NW

- 8th *manegoḷ oḷ*  
 9th *tuṟugoḷ oḷ torugoḷ oḷ*  
 10th *cutakuṣam[ga]ḷ oḷ*

The locative expresses the relation to a place

- 7th (p 162) *Kaḷvappin uḷ*  
 8th *ur-uḷ Mardur oḷ*  
 9th *kōḷe y uḷ Anugere y-oḷ*  
 10th *Kaḍiyur oḷ pōṟaṟoḷaḷ oḷ*

## THE VOCATIVE CASE

Masc

## NW

- 8th *Kulamudda*

Fem

## LW

- 7th (p 163) *bale*

The vocative case is used in relation to the person or thing addressed

FUNCTIONAL SYNCRETISM<sup>113</sup>

nom<sup>114</sup> used for acc

- 8th *Kaṇci abbe Agaiḷ eḷe*  
*bhaṣar pṛṭhuvirajya keye Śrīpurusa pṛṭhuvirajya geye*  
*Śrīpurusa maharajargge vīṇapana geydu arasar daye geydu*

nom for dat

- 8th *Idan kadu salipon phalaprapti akkum* (for saliponge)  
*Ida kado phalam akke* (for kodonge)

nom for gen

- 8th *Lokaditya Eḷa-arasar magandir Malladīyūm* (for Eḷa arasara)  
*aṭar aḷu* (aṭara aḷu)

gen for nom

- 8th *bhaṣarara gandharī vargge nṛisīda puruva mārīyadeḷaṇ*  
*(for bhaṣarar)*  
*bhaṣarara rajyongeye* (for bhaṣarar)  
*Nirggundad arasara aḷe* (for arasar)

<sup>113</sup> See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian *BDCRI* 2209-10

<sup>114</sup> Which is also the simple stem.

## ADJECTIVES

Words denoting quality or quantity qualify nouns and they do not necessarily agree with nouns in regard to gender, number and case, i.e. they undergo no change

Adjectives which are used attributively and predicatively are also met with in the inscriptions studied. When used attributively, the adjective is followed by the noun, whereas when used predicatively it is preceded by the noun. In the latter case it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.<sup>115</sup>

7th (p 164) *nal*,<sup>116</sup> *per*,<sup>117</sup> *veḷ*,<sup>118</sup> *im*<sup>119</sup>

8th *per*, *veḷ*, *kar*

9th *per*

10th *nal*, *per*, *beḷ*

-*nal*

7th (p 164) *nal gīr*

10th *nallāta*

*per*

7th. (p. 164) *pēṇya*

8th *periya*,<sup>120</sup> *per vaḷḷa*

10th *per ggeṇegaḷin*, *per-mmagan pūṇya kereya*,

*veḷ* (> *beḷ*)

7th. (p 165) *Veḷgoḷ*

8th *beḷḷyā koḍeyān*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷḷi*

10th *beḷ gode*.

-*im*

7th. (p 165) *imtu imbar*

10th *imbar um*

-*oḷ*

7th (p 165) *oḷtu* < *oḷ* 'good'

10th *oḷtu*, *oḷpan*<sup>121</sup>

<sup>115</sup> GOKI, p 164

<sup>116</sup> Tam. *nal* (8th.)—adj 'good' K. P

<sup>117</sup> Tam. *per* (8th.)—adj 'big, great', also *peru* and *perum* K. P

<sup>118</sup> Tam. *ven* (8th.)—adj 'white' K. P

<sup>119</sup> Tam. *miya* (8th.)—adj 'sweet' K. P

<sup>120</sup> From the instance *periya* found in the inscription of the 7th cent. it looks no doubt plausible at first sight that *per* appears before consonant while *per* before a vowel and it is possible that *per* is older than *per* (cf GOKI, p 165) *per*, however is not found in the inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. studied here. The instance *periya* found in 8th. cent. leads one to question the assumption that *per* appeared before consonant and *per* before vowel. (But it must be remembered that *per* appears before vowel in all the *kavyas* also)

Cf Tam. *peracai periyacintan* ('ambition') where both *per* and *per* are used when followed by a vowel

It is possible that *periya* may be from *per ty a* (*y* glide) cf Kan *kariya* from *kar-* black, *biḷiya* from *biḷ* (< *beḷ*) 'white' Cf also Old Tamil *per isu per idu* Telugu *pedda*, *peddadi*

<sup>121</sup> Tam. *oḷi* (8th.)—s.n 'splendour' Tam. *oḷiya*—adj 'brilliant'. K.P.

-kar 'black'.

8th *karggal* 'black stone'.

### LOAN WORDS FROM SANSKRIT

With Masc gender suffix.

7th. (p 165) *adhikan, andhan, anadyan*

8th. *kulatilakan, pañca . samyuktan, parājanan, bhāṣitan, bhṛtyan, vikraman, sampannan, sādhuṣṛyan, Sāmavamśōdbhavan*

9th *iṣṭan, janāṣṭayan, duṣṭan, pañca pātakan, bha[m]janan, sampannan*

10th *Abjasambhavan, abjaiāhanan, abhivanditapādan, kumudasahāyan, -pātakan, praptan, Budhanvajani, brahmāṭikāran, mahābaṣan, mahā-sāmantan, Visōltaravīdila dharā dēvan, sampannan, sthāpitan*

Adjectives used predicatively

7th. (p 166) *pañcamahāpātakasamyuktan, siddhisthan*

8th *pañcamahāpātakan, bhāṣitan, sādhuṣṛyan asōdhujanatariṣṭan*

9th *prithuvī allabhanī pañcamahāpātakan*

10th *praptan, mallan, gandam*

### DECLINABLE PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

#### (i) Past Participles

7th. (p 166) *ada, koṣṭa*

8th *koṣṭa, lāda, biṣṭa, māḍida*

9th. *alida, kōda, koṣṭa, keḍa pōda*

10th. *alida, ada, irda, ilda, koṣṭa, biṣṭa māḍida*

#### (ii) Future participles

7th (p 167) *iruva keḍisuta*

8th. *kuḍuta*

9th *appa, āṭa, sāṭa*

10th. *ōduva, pāruta, miruguta*

*an, -ōn, -on, -ōm, -om, -āla, ātan, ōr* and *-or* are suffixes of the relative participles which are adjectives. Except with the last two, viz *ōr* and *or*, these relative participles are used as substantives in the masc. sg. and with *ōr* and *-or* in the pl.<sup>122</sup>

7th (p 167) *milladan alūan alidon*

8th. *alūon kiḍipon, kiḍisidon, alitōm, alitōm, keḍisidon*

9th *alidon, āṭidāla (for alidāla)*

10th *alidom, seṭetom, tappidāla, alidatam, naḍeyisidātam*

#### (Masc Pl *ōr* and *or*)

7th. (p 167) *alūōr, umōr*

8th *alūor, paḍedor*

9th. *sahppor*

10th *bāldōr*

<sup>122</sup> GOKI, p 167 CDG, p 225



8th. nom.	..	<i>tān</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
9th. acc.	..	<i>tannan</i>	..	—
10th. nom.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
dat.	..	—	..	<i>tamage</i>
loc.	..	—	..	<i>tammol</i>

The *-a-* which is found between the base and the case-sign in the forms like the dat.\**tan-a-ge*, *nam-a-ge* is suggested to have been a shorter form of an original *-an*.<sup>131</sup>

### III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(i) *Remote* :

*Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. —	.. <i>avar</i>
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
8th. instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. <i>avarige</i>	.. —
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā, avar-a</i>
9th. nom. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>āta</i>	.. —
dat. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātāige</i>	.. —
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom. (hon. sg.)	.. <i>ātāin</i>	.. —
instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. —	.. <i>avarigge</i>
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. <i>avar-a</i>

*Fem.*

8th. gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
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*Neut.*

7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
acc.	.. <i>adan, ada</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adarkke, adakke</i>	.. —
8th. acc.	.. <i>adan</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>adara</i>	.. —
9th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakke</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakke</i>	.. —

<sup>131</sup> GOKI, p. 178.

(ii) *Proximate* :*Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom	.. <i>it en</i> <sup>172</sup>	.. —
(hon. sg.)	.. <i>it a</i>	.. —
8th gen.	.. —	.. <i>ir aṭ</i>
9th nom.	.. —	.. <i>ir en</i> <sup>173</sup>

*Fem*

gen	.. —	<i>ir aṭ-ā</i>
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*Neut.*

7th (p. 179)		
nom	.. <i>idu</i> <sup>174</sup>	.. —
acc.	.. <i>idēn, idam</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>idake</i>	.. —
loc.	.. <i>idaru</i>	.. —
8th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i> <sup>175</sup>
acc.	.. <i>idēn, iden, idam, idā,</i> <i>ida, iden</i>	.. —
instr	.. —	<i>ir aṭim</i>
dat.	.. <i>idake, idakke, idakke,</i> <i>idake</i> <sup>176</sup>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>idara</i>	.. —
loc.	<i>illi</i>	.. —
9th acc.	.. <i>idēn, iden, idam, idā</i>	.. —
dat.	<i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	.. <i>illi</i>	.. —
10th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i>
acc.	.. <i>iden, idam</i>	—

## IV INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

*Masc*

7th. (p. 179)		
nom	—	<i>āṇ am</i>
dat.	—	<i>āṇ ggaṇ</i>
8th nom.	<i>āṇ en</i>	—
9th nom.	—	<i>āṇ am</i>
10th nom.	—	<i>āṇ, āṇ</i>
dat.	—	<i>āṇ gge</i>
...		<i>āṇ gga</i>

## Neut

7th (p 179)		
nom.	<i>en</i> <sup>137</sup>	—
9th nom	<i>avudu</i>	—
10th nom	<i>avudu</i>	—
acc	<i>enan</i>	—

It has been already noted <sup>38</sup> that properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and that the declinable participles (with the suffixes *an am on om om* in the sg and *ar ar ar ar* in the pl) are used to serve this purpose

- 8th (i) *Idam koḷvoni Varanasivamam alidavana lokakke sandon akkum*  
 (ii) *idan alidon pañcamahapatakan akkum*  
 (iii) *Idan vakram illade kadu saḷi(pa)n asvamedhada palaprapṭi akkum*
- 9th *I dharmmavam kadom asvamedhada phalam aliyaḷ baṃgevomge brahmāḷiya paṇam akkum*
- 10th (i) *idan alidom varanastya karu kanṭan alidom*  
 (ii) *idam alidom Prayageyuvam alida patakanu akkuḥ*

## PERSONAL TERMINATIONS

## (i) First person

	sg	pl
7th (p 180)	<i>en</i>	—
8th.	<i>en</i>	—
9th	<i>en em</i>	—
10th	<i>en e</i>	—

## (ii) Second Person Verb itself

## (iii) Third Person

## Masc

7th (p 180)	<i>an an am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
8th	<i>an an an am am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
9th	<i>an am am om om</i>	<i>ar ar ar ar</i>
	<i>on an</i>	
10th	<i>an am om a</i>	<i>ar</i>

## Fem

8th	<i>aḷ aḷ</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
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## Neut

7th (p 180)	—	<i>avu</i>
8th	—	<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	—
10th	<i>adu</i>	—

<sup>13</sup> Tam. *er* (8th)—inter what K P

<sup>138</sup> See p 65 above

## PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

The dem *i* and *ā* are used as pron adjs

-*i* :

7th (p 180)	<i>i dharamyul</i>
8th	<i>i dharmakke</i>
9th	<i>i kallu, i dharmmavam</i>
10th	<i>i asudhātāfadoḷ</i>

-*ā* :

7th (p. 180)	<i>ā Kaṭantūranam</i>
8th	<i>a kayyam, ā nāda</i>
9th.	<i>ā dēvara</i>
10th	<i>ā Kādyūra</i>

## NUMERALS

The declension of the Numerals is the same as that of the Neuter nouns. By the use of the suffixes *vu an* in the sg and *vu ar* in the pl the appellative nouns of number are formed.

The Numerals are used as adjectives by prefixing them to the nouns. Compound numbers are formed by multiplication and addition.

The numeral system in Old Kannaḍa seems to be decimal. In forms like *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *enḷu*, the suffixes *du*, *-du*, *ḷu* are the different forms of *tu*, the neuter noun formative in Dravidian. And the *r* in *mūru*, *aru* etc and *l* in *ēl* are derived from Pr Dr \**l* and *-ḍ* respectively.<sup>139</sup>

The shortened forms of *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūgu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āru*, *ēl*, *enḷu* are respectively *or*, *ir*, *mū* (*mu*), *na(l)*, *ay*, *ar*, *el* and *en*.

In the words for numerals close similarity is found in all the four cultivated Dravidian languages and Tulu. Their origin is not yet satisfactorily established.<sup>140</sup>

It should be noted that no native words for the number thousand and above are found. The word for thousand is *sāsira*, *sāyira* < Skt *sahasra*.

The numerals found in the inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent are given in the following pages.<sup>141</sup>

## NW

8th *ondu* (1),<sup>142</sup> *eraḍu* (2),<sup>143</sup> *mu(mū)ḷu* (3),<sup>144</sup> *nālku* (4),<sup>145</sup> *aydu* (5),  
*aḷu* (6), *ēl* or *ēḷu* (7), *enḷu* (8), *paṭṭu* (10), *irpaṭṭu* (20),<sup>146</sup> *mūvattu*

<sup>139</sup> GOKI, p 182, also CDG, p 333

<sup>140</sup> KITTEL JA 224, CDG pp 331-43, also GOKI, p. 181

<sup>141</sup> For the numerals found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. See GOKI, pp 181 ff

<sup>142</sup> Tam *onḷu* (8th.)—'one' K. P.

<sup>143</sup> Tam *iraṇḷu* (8th.)—'two' K. P.

<sup>144</sup> Tam *mūḷu* (7th.)—'three' K. P.

<sup>145</sup> Tam *nāḷku* (7th.)—'four' K. P.

<sup>146</sup> Tam *iru paṭu* (7th.)—'20' i.e. two tens K. P.

(30), *nālvattu* (40), *ayvattu* (50), *eḷpattu* (70), *nūru* (100), *innūṟa* (of. 200), *mūnūṟu* (300), *aynūṟu* (500).

*paṇneraḍu* (12), *paḍinaydu* (15), *paḍināṟu* (16),<sup>147</sup> *paḍinenṭu* (18), *irapattā ayi* (25),<sup>148</sup> *irpattum-aydu* (75)

9th *ondu*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *enṭu*

*irppattu*, *mūvattu*, *enhattu* (80).

*nūṟu*, *munuṟuman*, *ēṇūṟ* (700), *enṭu-nūru* (800).

*ayvatteraḍu* (52), *enbhattay* (75), *entunura-paḍinemṭa* (818), *ēḷ-nuḷa-tombaṭṭu* (790), *ēṇūratombatteraḍu* (792).

10 *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūṟu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *emṭu*, *paṭṭu*.

*mūvattu*, *ayvattu*, *eḷpattara* (of 70), *munṇūru* (300), *aynūṟu* (500), *emṭunūru* (800)

*paṇneraḍu* (12), *irpattaydu* (25), *irpatta nāḷu* (24),

*irppatu-nālku* (24), *mūvatteraḍu* (32), *ayvatt-aydu* (55), *nūṟ-ayvattu* (150), *mūnūṟ-ayvattu* (350), *ēṇūṟ-ayvattu* (750).

#### LW.

8th. *sāsira* (1000), *paṇnāsugaḷān* (50).

9th. *sāsira*

10th. *sāsira*.

#### NW. + LW.

10th. *sāyirada nūṟu* (1,100), *sāsiraḍ-iṇnūṟu* (1,200), *enchāsiram* (8,000), *paṇṇērechāsiram* (12,000), *tombhattaṟu-sāsiram* (96,000), *ēḷ-kōḷi* (70,000,000).

#### COMPOUND NUMBERS

##### (i) Multiplication :

8th. <i>ir paṭṭu</i>	(2 × 10) = 20.
<i>mū vattu</i>	(3 × 10) = 30
<i>nāl iattu</i>	(4 × 10) = 40.
<i>ay iattu</i>	(5 × 10) = 50
<i>eḷ paṭṭu</i>	(7 × 10) = 70
<i>innūṟa = ir nūṟa</i>	(2 × 100) = 200
<i>mū nūṟu</i>	(3 × 100) = 300
<i>ayi nūṟu</i>	(5 × 100) = 500.

9th *ir paṭṭu*, *mūvattu*

*en battu* (8 × 10) = 80.

*mū nūṟ*

*ēḷ nūṟ* (7 × 100) = 700.

*enṭu nūṟu* (8 × 100) = 800.

<sup>147</sup> Tam. *paṭ-iṅ-āṟu* (8th.)—“16” lit. six of the series ten K. P.

<sup>148</sup> Tam. *irapattayintu* (7th.)—“25”. K. P.

10th *mū vattu*  
*ay vattu*  
*eḷ pattaṭṭa*  
*mu nnūru*  
*ay nūru*  
*enḷu nūru*

## (ii) Addition

(Numbers 1-9 are added to multiples of ten)

8th	<i>paṇneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>paḍinaydu</i>	(10 + 5) = 15
	<i>paḍināṭu</i>	(10 + 6) = 16
	<i>paḍinenḷu</i>	(10 + 8) = 18
	<i>irpattā ay</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>erṭattum aydu</i>	(70 + 5) = 75
9th	<i>ayvatteraḍu</i>	(50 + 2) = 52
	<i>enbhattay</i>	(80 + 5) = 85
	<i>enḷunura paḍinenḷa</i>	(800 + 18) = 818
	<i>[ē]ḷ mūḷa tomba[llu]</i>	(700 + 90) = 790
	<i>ēḷnūra tombaḷṇaḍu</i>	(750 + 2) = 752
10th	<i>paṇneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>irappattu nāḷku</i>	(20 + 4) = 24
	<i>irappattaydu</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>mūvatteraḍu</i>	(30 + 2) = 32
	<i>ayvatt aydu</i>	(50 + 5) = 55
	<i>nūr ayvattu</i>	(100 + 50) = 150
	<i>mūnūḷ ayvattu</i>	(300 + 50) = 350
	<i>ēḷnūr ayvattu</i>	(700 + 50) = 750

NUMERALS AS ADJECTIVES <sup>149</sup>

7th	(p 182)	(a) <i>irppatttondu divasam</i> (b) <i>or siddhayan</i>
8th		(a) <i>mūru timgaḷuḷ</i> (b) <i>irkkūḷa, ōr aḷke, paṇnirkkandugam</i>
9th		(a) <i>aydu varisakke, aṭu tōṇḷaḍa</i> (b) <i>ay mattal</i>
10th		(a) <i>ondu paṇamam eraḍu dēḷulakke, tōṇḷavondu</i> (b) <i>ōr uruvu paṇnor mattar, paṇnir mattar</i>

In forms like (a) *mūru timgaḷuḷ*, *aydu varisakke*, the numerals *mūru*, *aydu*, etc. are used as Numeral adjectives simply by placing them before the nouns they qualify <sup>150</sup>

And in (b) forms like *ōr aḷke*, *irkkūḷa*, *aymattar*, *paṇnirmattar*, the shortened forms of the Numerals *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *paṇneraḍu*, etc. become the adjectives,

<sup>149</sup> See p 65 above<sup>150</sup> But in *tonḷondu* the numeral *ondu* follows the noun *tonḷa*

These shortened forms are found in the compound numbers also. According to CALDWELL they represent the Kannada Numerals 'in their briefest, purest and most ancient shape'<sup>151</sup>

### APPELLATIVE NOUNS OF NUMBER

#### NW

- 7th (p 183) *ēlnūrvaram aruvan*  
 8th *irbbara* (of 2 persons), *muvarā* (of 3 persons), *pannorbbaran* (11 persons), *panniruvuru* (12 persons), *elpadinuvatu* (70 persons), *mūmūrvuru* (300 persons)  
 9th *ayvattaruvatum* (56 people) *annirbbarum* (500 people)  
 10th *pannirbbar* (12 people), *panniruvuru*, *ayvadimbar* (50 people), *enbhattanālvarggam* (to 84 people), *innūrvatum* (200 people)

#### LW

- 7th (p 183) *sāsiruvur*  
 8th *sasiruvur*  
 10th *sasirbbar*

\* In forms for numerals from eleven to eighteen (cf *pannorbbaran*—11 persons *panneradu*—12, *padinaydu*—15, *padināru*—16 and *padimenṣu*—18) the first word of the compound *pattu* becomes *pan* in the case of the first two viz 11 and 12 while in the rest viz 13 to 18 *pattu* becomes *padin*

### ORDINAL NUMERAL (ADJECTIVE)

-*ane* or *aneya* is added to form Ordinal in Kannada<sup>152</sup>

- 7th (p 184) *ē[aneya]* (7th) from *ēlu*  
 8th *en[aneya]* (in the 8th) from *enṣu* (8)  
*nalvatteradane* (42nd) from *nalvatteraḍu* (42)  
 9th. *āraneyā* (of the 6th) from *āṣu* (6)  
*padinen[aneya]* (18th) from *padimenṣu* (18)  
*enbhatt-ālaneya* (86th) from *enbhattaṣu* (86)  
*ēlnūrī* (1) *rppallāraneyā* (726th) from *ēlnūrrppattu* (726).  
*e[ṣu]* *enbattānalkaneya* (784th)  
*ēlnūr enbhatt ē[aneya]* (787th)  
*ēlnūr enbhatt en[aneya]* (788th)  
*[ēṣu]nūra tombhatta-ondaneya* (791st)  
*elnūra tombhatta eradaneya* (792nd)  
*ēlnūra tombhatta tombhataneya* (799th)  
*enṣunūra mūraneya* (803rd), *enṣunūra āydāne* (805th)  
*enṣunūra aydaneya* (805th), *enṣunūrtombhattaneya* (809th)  
*enṣunūra padinālkane* (814th), *enṣunūrapadināydaneya* (815th),  
*enṣunūra padin ē[aneya]* (817th)

<sup>151</sup> CDG p 322, also GDAI p 183

<sup>152</sup> In Tam *atatu* is added to form Ordinal Cf *irppattu mūnṣ-atatu* (8th) — '23rd'

*entunura padinenṭaneyā* (818th), *enṭunūra pattombhattaneyā* (819th),  
*enṭunura ippattanēyā* (820th)

- 10th. *eraḍaneyā* (2nd), *mūrenēyā* (3rd), *emṭaneyā* (8th), *entunur-ayratte  
radaneyā* (852nd), *entunūr enbhattanalkaneyā* (884th), *emṭunur en  
bhatta araneyā* (886th), *enṭunur enbhatt ilaneyā* (887th), *enṭunura  
tombhattamūrenēyā* (893rd), *enṭunura tombhatt [e]laneyā* (897th),  
*enṭunūra tombhatt ombhattaneyā* (899th), *om[bhatt mū]ṭa padinenṭa  
neyā* (918th)

### Times of Number

*mō* is added to the short forms

- 8th *omme* 'once' from *ondu* (one), *mūme* 'thrice or three times' from  
*mūru* (three)

The form *pannāsu* (50) found in the inscription of 8th cent. is according to FLEET, a Prakṛt LW. This word is in current use in almost all the North Indian languages. In inscripional language, this word *pannāsu* seems to denote a kind of tax.

### DERIVATIVE NOUNS

With the addition of the suffixes the verbal roots or nouns are converted into nouns which are declined like the primary nouns. In certain instances the verb and the noun are one and the same.<sup>153</sup>

#### I Nouns from Verbal Roots

See 'Substantives from Verbal Roots under' Verbs below <sup>154</sup>

#### II Nouns formed from other Nouns

These denote residence, trade or occupation, sex and possession of a thing etc.<sup>155</sup>

#### NW

8th<sup>156</sup> (i) masc. suffix *an* *Indaballityalan* 'he of Indaballī'

(ii) *beḷḷi* 'silver, bracelet —that which possesses whiteness from *beḷ*  
( < *veḷ* ) 'white'

(iii) *mudimeyul* 'under the headmanship'—from *modu* 'old' with the  
suffix *me*

9th (i) masc. pl. suff. *ar u*, *Madengere yaru* 'they of Madengere'

#### LW

Masc. suffix *kāra*

8th. *Kaṇṇagara malagarara*

9th *kumbharara*

10th *baḷagāra*

<sup>153</sup> GOKI, p. 184

<sup>154</sup> See p. 96

<sup>155</sup> Cf. SMD 196-210; KVV 68-82; KBB 166-93

<sup>156</sup> For derivative nouns found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI pp. 184-5



## COMPOSITION

\* Compounds, formed from the declinable stems of LWs, are regarded as simple stems for the purposes of declension. Compounds of NWs and LWs are found. The proper so-called Kannada Compounds are not so lengthy as those of Skt.

A substantival adjective or a numeral whose suffixes and case-signs generally disappear forms the first member of a compound. A compound may become a member of another compound also. The gender and number of the compound are denoted by the suffixes and case-signs.

The nature of a compound as to whether it is a noun, adj. or adv. is to be determined by its meaning and context.<sup>137</sup>

*Composition of NWs and LWs*

8th.<sup>138</sup> *Adityapa seṭṭiya Ambī ācariyara, Aḷupendra, Indabāḷḷiyātan, uru bhāḷara Eranagana, asage utsahangaḷge, Kadambūram, Kirttannan, Kula mudda, Kodat seṭṭiyara Gomdaraśar, Gōvinda Podḍiya, Dāsamm Eṭeyar Duggamara Eṭeyappaṇ, Durvīṇita-Eṭe appor, Dēvēndra pēmmadi gaḷa, Nandi Gundarge, Padumammaṇ, Pesaraḷḷan, mahāprabhu Gōṭapayya, Rājādityaraśar*

9th. *Kaḷigaḷḷan, Kulappayyaṇ, Ganga Permmāḍi, Dēvaṇṇayyaṇ, Tamma gavundam, Nāga pārvuru, Naḷamba daḍḍaru, Pīnāḍam, Ballavaraśar, Mātamayyaṇu*

10th. *Acapayyaṇ Adityavarimmarasat, Eṭe Jōgayyaṇ, Kannarasa, Kirttyamam, Koḷeyammam, Ganga Permmāḷiyam, Talaparaśar, Permmāḍi Būlāryyaṇ, Maṭuḷayyaṇ, Murumayyaṇ, Ruddapayyaṇ, Sāmi Koḷeyamam*

## VERBS

There are three kinds of verbs found in the inscriptions studied—transitive, intransitive and causative. Three tenses—past present and future, and two numbers—singular and plural are also found. There are three persons—first, second and third and five moods—indicative, imperative, optative, infinitive and negative. The gender is not distinguished in the first and second persons while the distinction of the three genders viz. masc. fem. and neut. exists in the third person.<sup>139</sup>

*Causative Verbs*

I Formed by adding the suffix *-ppu*, *-pu-* to the verbal root.<sup>140</sup>

7th. (p 193) *muḍi pp i dār*

8th. *muḍi p-i*

9th. *muḍi p-i dar*

10th. *maḍi p i-dom, pratispāḷi pp ar (LW)*

<sup>137</sup> GOKI, p 186

<sup>138</sup> For the composition of NWs and LWs found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI, p 188

<sup>139</sup> GOKI, p 193

<sup>140</sup> The traditional grammars do not mention this suffix. It seems that *-ppu* is earlier and *-pu* a later suffix.

II Formed by suffixing *-isu*<sup>101</sup>(a) *-isu* added to transitive roots7th (p 193) *biḍisidar*, *mādisida*8th *ettisu* 'having caused to be raised' from *ettisu* from *ettu* 'to raise', *kaffisu* (> *gaffisu*), 'having bound, built' from *kaffisu* from *kaffu* 'to build, bind', *madisuwor* 'will cause to be made' from *mādisu* from *mādu* 'to make', *oḥisu* 'having caused to plough' from *oḥisu* from *oḥu* (< *uḥu*) 'to plough'.9th *keysido* (> *-geysido*) 'he caused to be made' from *keysu* from *key* 'to do', *mādisida*10th *kaffisida*, *mādisida*(b) *-isu* added to intransitive roots7th (p 193) *nirisidom* 'caused to stand' from *nirisu* from *niri* 'to stand'.8th *uraḥisu* 'having caused to roll down' from *uraḥisu* from *ural(u)* 'to roll down'.*ōḍisu* 'having caused to run' from *ōḍisu* from *ōḍu* 'to run'.*kādise* 'when caused to be fought' from *kādisu* from *kādu* 'to fight'.*kīḍisu* 'having caused to be destroyed' from *kīḍisu* from *kīḍu* (*keḍu*), 'to destroy'.*beḥasuwa* 'caused to be grown' from *beḥasu* from *beḥe* 'to grow'.*salisuwonge* 'to him who causes to be carried' from *salisu* from *sal* 'to carry, to go'.9th *niḥisidar* 'caused to stand'.*peḥisal* 'to cause to increase' from *peḥisu* from *peḥu* 'to increase'.*biḥisu* 'having caused to fall' from *biḥisu* from *biḥ(u)* 'to fall'.*salisi* 'having caused to be paid' from *sal* 'to be used or given'.10th *emsidom* 'caused to be said or called' from *emsu* from *em* 'to say'.*nelasidan* 'caused to be settled' from *nelasu* from *ni* 'to stand'.*naḍeyise* 'if caused to be furthered or carried' from *naḍeyisu* from *naḍe* 'to march, walk'.(c) *-isu* added to Skt roots7th (p 194) *sādhisidom* from *sādhisu* from *sādh* + *isu* 'to accomplish', *palisidom* from *palisu* from *pāl* 'to protect'.8th *irakṣiccidōn* from *irakṣiccu*, *irakṣisu* from *rakṣ* 'to protect' *palisuwor*9th *rakṣisal* (see *palisidom* above)10th *abhiwāṁsisidom* from *abhiwāṁsi* + *isu* 'to describe'.*arccisi* from *arcc* + *isu* 'to worship'.*dhikkāṁsisal* from *dhikkār* + *isu* 'to decry'.*nigrahisi* from *nigrah* + *isu* 'to restrict'.*pratipalṣuvudu**pravartisulta* from *pravartī* + *isu* 'to continue'.*rakṣisal**sādhisi*

- \* According to the Kannada traditional grammarians Sanskrit roots are converted into Kannada roots by suffixing *isu* to them. But these roots with the suffix *isu* were causatives originally and their present meaning is a late development.<sup>102</sup>

## TENSES

Verbs are generally analysed as (i) verbal root, (ii) the tense suffix and (iii) the pronominal termination. The tense suffix and the pronominal termination denote the tense and person respectively. The tense-suffixes for the past, present and future are *da*, *utta*, (*uta*) and *m* or *v* or *pp*- respectively. By adding the tense-suffix to the root we get the adv. part. And a fully conjugated verb is obtained when the pronominal terminations are added to the root with the tense suffix.<sup>103</sup>

## PARTICIPLES

As noted above the participles are formed by adding tense suffix to the root. Adverbial and Declinable participles are found in the inscriptions studied.

### *The Past Adverbial Participle*<sup>104</sup>

The past adverbial participle and the past declinable participle are formed in like manner except in regard to the roots ending in *u*. The adverbial participle of the roots ending in *u* with *da* form the declinable participle. *-i* and *-du* are the two kinds of suffixes employed to form the past adverbial participle. Roots ending in *u* and with the penultimate vowel long by position or nature take *i* to form past adverbial participle while roots in *a*, *-i* and *-e* as well as consonantal roots take *-du* suffix.<sup>105</sup>

#### I *i* used to form adverbial participles

(a) *i* suffixed to roots of two or more syllables in *-u* and the penultimate vowel long by nature or position

7th (p 195) *āgi*,<sup>106</sup> *ikkī*, *ēgi*.<sup>107</sup>

8th *aydi*, *eragi*, *olli*, *kādi*, *kūdi*, *kēli*, *nōdi*, *peḷi*, *pōgi*, *mādi*

9th *agi*, *ikkī*, *eydi*,<sup>108</sup> *oḍdi*, *kaḷṭi*, *kādi*, *kaḷi*, *toḷi*, *mādi*

10th *agi*, *olli*, *ondi*, *oppi*, *kaḷṭi*, *kaḷi*, *kādi*, *t[a]ḷdi*, *luṅgi*, *tūṅgi*, *mādi*

#### (b) *-i* suffixed to causative roots

7th (p 195) *muḍiḍḍi*, *salisi* *sādhisi*

8th *muḍiḍi*, *eltisi*, *uraḷisi* *āḍisi*, *kidi*, *kaḷṭisi* (> *-gaḷṭisi*), *rāhisi*

9th *paricchēḍisi* *biḷisi*, *maḍisi*, *salisi*

10th *arccisi*, *argghisi*, *aḷisi*, *āṇisi*, *laṃpi*, *emisi*, *nelasi*, *nigraḷisi*, *pratipāḷisi* *beḍamgi*, *māḍisi*, *iayasi* (N. K. *bayasi*), *samanisi*, *sādhisi*

According to KITTEL this *i* is euphonic while CALDWELL says that it is from the root *i* 'to give'.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>102</sup> KVV 97, also GOKI, p 194

<sup>103</sup> GOKI, p 194

<sup>104</sup> This is also called *Absolute*

<sup>105</sup> GOKI, pp 195-6. In Tamil past adverbial participle in the indicative takes the endings *i* and *u* (K. P.)

<sup>106</sup> Tam. *āk*, *āy* (7th.) from *āku* 'become' K. P.

<sup>107</sup> Tam. *er* 'having ascended' K. P.

<sup>108</sup> Tam. *eyl* 'having reached' K. P.

<sup>109</sup> K.G. p 104 Section 168, CDC p 462 GOKI, p 195

II (a) *du (tu) added to form adv part*

Without any change

7th (p 196)

a stems	ka du
i stems	ari du
e stems	kore du taje du naḍe du nere du
n stems	en du
y stems	key du
l stems	agal du
l stems	adal du iḷ du poḷ du

8th

a stems	ka du
i stems	aḷ du <sup>110</sup> iri du eri du piḍi du (> biḍi du) maḍi du mum du
e stems	aḷe du (> aḷadu) eḷe du (> eḷadu) naḍe du (> naḍadu)
n stems	en du <sup>111</sup>
y stems	key du <sup>112</sup> (> geydu)
l stems	gel du <sup>113</sup>

9th

i stems	aḷi du iri du uḷi du uḷi-du
e stems	toḷe du (> toradu)
n stems	en du
y stems	key du (> geydu)
l stems	iḷ-du geḷ du (for gel du) biḷ du

10 h

a stems	ka du
i stems	ari du aḷi du aḷi du iri du
e stems	ese du nene du (> nendu) paḍe du (> vaḍedu) nere du
n stems	en-du
y stems	oy du key du (geydu)
l stems	ol du kaval du
l stems	iḷ du negal du

(b) *du suffixed to roots in l*

With Change

- 7th (p 196) *kondu* < *kol* + *du* < *kol* to kill  
*sandu* < *sal* + *du* < *sal* to go to become manifest
- 8th *kondu*
- 9th *nindu* < *niḷ* + *du* < *niḷ* to stand
- 10th *komdu*

According to the traditional grammars in Kannaḍa *l* in *kol* and *sal* becomes *n* when followed by a consonantal suffix<sup>114</sup>. This view is untenable for forms like *salge*

<sup>110</sup> Tam. *aḷit u* having destroyed K. P

<sup>111</sup> Tam. *enru* (*nt nr*) having said K. P

<sup>112</sup> Tam. *ceyit u* (7th) *ceyt u* (8th) K. P

<sup>113</sup> Tam. *vel* conquer *tenru* (8th) having conquered K. P

<sup>114</sup> ABB 232 SMD 237 ASS 491 Cf also AG p 97

appear even in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. Primitive Kannada \* *nɪ* > *ntu* or *ndu* or *du* in adverbial participle. (Cf. also Tam. *ni* and Kan. *-nd* from Pr. Dravidian \* *nɪ*.) Then *kondū* from *kol* + *ndu* where *l* is assimilated to the following *n* and *kon ndu* > *kondū* with the shortening of the long *nn*.

Similarly the form *konḍu* can be explained the *ḍ* being due to the preceding cerebral *ḷ*.<sup>175</sup>

(c) *-du* added to roots in *ḷ*

With Change

7th (p. 197) *kol* + *ḍu* > *kol* + *ndu* > *kolṇdu* > *konḍu*

8th *idirggondu konḍu*

10th *kondū oḷa konḍu kaḷa kondū*

(d) *du* suffixed to roots in *ɾ*

With Change

7th (p. 198) *tar* + *ndu* > *tandu* *bar* + *ndu* > *bandu*

8th *bandu vandu*

9th *bandu vandu*

*tandu bandu* Kannada traditional grammars postulate the roots *tar* and *bar*. Generally the imperative second person singular is the same as the root. Here *ta* and *ba* are the imperative forms. CALDWELL and GUNDETT say that *tar ta* and *bar ba* are alternative roots. *tar* and *bar* might have become *tar* and *bar* (*ta* and *ba*) in the imperative second person sg. Yet the formation of forms like *tandu* and *bandu* is difficult to be explained. According to the Kannada grammarians the *ɾ* in *tar* and *bar* becomes *n* before *da* the tense-suffix.<sup>176</sup>

III *tu* (*du*) suffixed to roots in *n* *ḷ* and *ḷ* preceded by long vowel

Without Change

7th (p. 199) *kaḷ tu non tu*

9th *non tu aḷ du keḷ du*

10th *aḷ du taḷ du*

IV *tu* suffixed to roots in *ḍu*

With Change

7th (p. 199) *koḷḷar viḷḷar*

8th *kangeḷḷu* < *kangeḍu* < *kan keḍu* blindfold

*koḷḷu* < *koḍu* to give

*poḷamaḷḷu* < *poḷamaḍu* to set out start

*biḷḷu* < *biḍu* to leave

9th *iḷḷu* < *iḍu* to place <sup>177</sup> *koḷḷu*

*koḷḷu biḷḷu* etc. *koḍu* < *kuḍu* to give. According to the Kannada traditional grammarians, the final sonant of the roots with the penultimate short vowel changes into the corresponding surd before *da* or *-dapa*.<sup>178</sup> Here the Primitive Kannada

<sup>175</sup> GOA I pp. 196-7

<sup>176</sup> SMD 237 ASS 492. ABB 227 CDG p. 217 also GOA I p. 199

<sup>177</sup> Tam. *iḷḷu* (7th.) having assigned *ḷ*, P.

<sup>178</sup> SMD 239 2<sup>nd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>. ABB 228 23<sup>rd</sup> 238. ASS 487 489

root might have been \**kuḷ*. Thus \**kuḷ* or \**koḷ* + *ntu* might have given rise to *koḷ* + *ntu* > *koḷ* + *tu* > *koḷḷu* by assimilation<sup>179</sup>

V. -*du* (-*tu*) added to roots in -*gu* with a penultimate short vowel.

7th (p 200) *pokku* < *pogu*<sup>180</sup> *mukku* < *migu*

9th. *pokku*

10th *mikku*

*pokku mikku*. Just as *koḷu* < *kuḷu*, *pugu* might have been the Pr Kannaḍa base of *pogu*. According to Kannaḍa traditional grammarians, the final soft consonant becomes hard before the suffix -*du* in words like *pogu*<sup>181</sup>. But Primitive Kannaḍa root \**puk* with the suffix *ntu* might have become *pukku*. Ordinarily *puk* + *tu* > *puttu*. But it is *pukka* (*pukku*) because *k* is fully exploded and -*t* is assimilated to *k*<sup>182</sup>.

VI -*tu* (-*du*) added to roots in -*i*, -*ā*, *n*

With Change.

8th *i* *ittu* from *i* 'to give'<sup>183</sup>

*ā* *sattu* from *sā(y)* 'to die'

*n* *kanḍu* from *kān* 'to see'<sup>184</sup>

9th -*a* *sattu*

*n* *kanḍu*

10th. *i* *ittu* *minḍu* from *mī* 'to bathe'

-*n* *kanḍu*

It may be noted that the adverbial past participle forms like *koḷḷu*, *biṣṣu*, *iṣṣu* etc. are found (with suffix -*tu* or -*du*) only in the case of the roots with short penultimate vowel, while if the penultimate vowel is long they take the suffix *i* and generally there is no change in the roots e.g. *kūḍi*, *maḍi*.

#### The Present Adverbial Participle

This is formed by the addition of *uttu* (*utu*) to the roots. KITTEL says that this -*uttu* or *utu* is from *udu*. But just as the past participial suffix has been postulated to be \**ntu*, here also -*utu* might be from \*-*untu*<sup>185</sup>

7th (p 201) *aḷuttu*, *aḷutu*, from *āḷ* 'to rule'

8th *ikkuta* from *ikku* 'to abandon'

8th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*) from *key* 'to do'

*puguttu* from *pugu* 'to enter'

9th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*), *pravarṭtisuttu*, *salutu*

10th *aḷuttu*, *eyduṭtu* from *eydu* 'to attain, obtain'

*eseyuttu*, *eseyutu* from *ese* 'to appear, shine'

<sup>179</sup> GOKI, p 200

<sup>180</sup> Tam *puku* 'to enter' has the form *pukku* (8th.) formed in analogy with examples like *iṣṣu*, *naṣṣu* K. P

<sup>181</sup> SMD 237 KSS 485

<sup>182</sup> GOKI p 201

<sup>183</sup> Tam *ittu* (8th.) 'having given' K. P

<sup>184</sup> Tam *kanṣu* (8th.) 'having seen' K. P

<sup>185</sup> KG p. 109 Section 173 KVV, 94 KBB, 221-4 SMD 234, 236 KSS, 544,

### *Declinable Present-Future Participle.*

There are no separate tense-suffixes for the present declinable participle, the suffixes of the declinable future participle being used for this purpose. Hence KITTEL terms it as present-future participle.<sup>199</sup> They are to be determined by the context and sense. The suffixes for the present-future participle are *-pp-*, *-pa-*, or *-v-*. Evidently *-va* < *-pa* < *-ppa*. Traditional Kannaḍa grammars state that *-v-* becomes *-pa-* when it follows *-ṛ*, *-ḷ*, *-ḹ*, *-ṇi*, *-g*, *-s* and *ḍ* and this *-p-* becomes *-ppa-* optionally under the same circumstances where *-g* and *-s* are to be elided.<sup>200</sup>

Apparently roots in *-i* and *-u* took *-va* while those ending in consonants took *-ppa* in the forms found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent.<sup>201</sup> But in examples like *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va* found in the inscriptions of the 8th cent., *-va* is suffixed even to roots ending in consonants. Either

- (i) these forms can be analysed as *āl-va* and *uḷcikoḷ-va* like *en-va*, or
- (ii) these forms can be taken as the result of *Sithiladvittva* (or *Fleeting Double Consonant*), an epenthetic vowel *-u-* between *-l* and *-v-* occurring first in colloquial speech of that period which has later influenced the literary speech also.<sup>202</sup>

- (a) Roots in *-i*, *-u* and *-e* with *-va* suffix :

7th. (p. 205) *āḷi-va*, *iru-va*, *mugi-va*.

8th. *kuḍu-va*.

10th. *ese-va*, *naḍe-va*, *ōḍu-va*, *migu-va*, *miṇṇu-va*, *pāḷu-va*, *iṛppu-va*, *ūdu-va*, *eyisu-va*, *eydu-va*, *āḍu-va*.

- (b) Roots in consonant with suffix *-va* :

8th. *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va*, *muttikol-va*.

9th. *āl-va*, *saḷ-va*.

10th. *key-va* (> *geyva*) *pogaḷ-va*.

- (c) Roots with suffix *-ppa-* or *-pa-* :

7th. (p. 205) *appa* < \**āy* (*āgu*) 'to become'.

8th. *appa*.

9th. *appa*.

10th. *appa*, *iṛppa*, *tōṛppa*, *kattaliṇa*.

According to CALDWELL the *-a* of the declinable participles is the original sign of the possessive while KITTEL thinks it to be the genitive singular of the adverbial past participle.<sup>203</sup> However, the real significance of this *-a* is not yet correctly known.<sup>204</sup>

As noted above,<sup>205</sup> these declinable participles are always used as adjectives and they do not change for gender or number. They function as adjectival substantives

<sup>199</sup> K.C. p. 113, Section 180.

<sup>200</sup> S.M.D. 232, K.S.S. 503-4. also GOKI, p. 205.

<sup>201</sup> GOKI, p. 205.

<sup>202</sup> The last alternative seems to be more probable. For a discussion on the phenomenon *Sithiladvittva* see GOKI, pp. 62, 93.

<sup>203</sup> CDG, p. 523. K.C. p. 112, Section 178.

<sup>204</sup> GOKI, p. 206.

<sup>205</sup> See p. 61.

and relative pronouns when the pronouns of the third person or the gender suffixes *-ōn*, *on*, *-ōm*, *-om* etc. are suffixed to them <sup>206</sup>

### The Negative Participle

There are adverbial and declinable negative participles and their sense is negation

The negative adverbial participles are formed by suffixing *-āde* or *-ade* to the roots <sup>207</sup> The form of the negative adverbial participle remains the same for all the three tenses—past, present and future,—where the finite verb denotes the tense of the negative participle. The suffix *āde* might have been earlier than *ade* <sup>208</sup> *a* is suffixed to the negative adverbial participle to form the negative declinable participle <sup>209</sup>

#### I The Negative Adverbial Participle

7th	(p 208)	
	<i>āde</i>	<i>allade, tappāde</i>
	<i>ade</i>	<i>tankade, lekkisad um</i>
8th.	<i>āde</i>	<i>illāde, nilālārāde</i>
	<i>-ade</i>	<i>puṭṭade, muṭṭade</i>
9th	<i>ade</i>	<i>ikkade</i>
10th	<i>-ade</i>	<i>tappade</i>

KITTEL's suggestion that the negative participle is formed by suffixing *ade* to the short form of the infinitive, does not seem to be sound. A consistent principle is followed with regard to the formation of the adverbial participle in that a close relation exists between tense-suffix and the participial suffix, e.g.

	Tense-Suffix	Part Suffix
Past	<i>-da</i>	<i>du-</i>
Fut.	<i>va-</i>	<i>-ta-</i>

This sort of regularity exists also in the negative adverbial participle. *ā*, the negative suffix is added to the root and then the participial suffix *de* is added <sup>210</sup>

#### II Negative Declinable Participle

- 7th (p 208) *nullada* < *nullade* (neg adv p) < *nil* 'to stand'  
 10th *āgade* < *āgade* (adv neg part) < *āgu* 'to become'  
*illada* < *illade* (neg adv part) < *il* 'not to be'  
*nereyada* < *nereyade* (neg adv part) < *neṇe* 'to be or become full'  
*pugaḍa* (> *bugada*) < *pugade* (neg adv part) < *pugu* 'to enter'

<sup>206</sup> GOKI p 206

<sup>207</sup> Negative adverbial participle in Tamil is formed by adding *-ātu* to the verbal base.  
 ex *iru* 'pay'—*ir-ātu* (8th.) 'without paying', *kurai* 'lesson' *kuray-ātu* 'without remain'  
 der' K P

<sup>208</sup> A supposition parallel to those referred to on pp 24 25 34 42 54 59

<sup>209</sup> In Tamil *-ā* and *ata* are added to form Negative adjectival participle exs, *alku* 'faint'—8th *olk-ata* 'who never miss their aim' *cēcu* 'decrease'—8th. *enc-āta* 'all', K.P.  
 See also GOKI p. 208.

<sup>210</sup> GOKI, p 208. For the enunciation of the contrary view that *-a* or *-ā* itself could not have indicated the negative, see C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH 'On the Definition of the Morpheme', *BDCRI*, 4.152.



# MORPHOLOGY

## CONJUGATION

As noted above the root + tense suffix + pronominal termination constitute the fully inflected verb *da* is the suffix for the past tense and *m* or *ppa* for the future <sup>10a</sup>

The personal terminations are <sup>1</sup>

### (i) First Person

	sg	pl
7th (p 209)	<i>en</i>	
8th	<i>en</i>	
9th	<i>en</i>	
10th	<i>en e</i>	

### (ii) Second Person

Root itself

### (iii) Third Person

*Masc*

7th. (p 209)	<i>an an ani</i>	<i>at at</i>
8th	<i>an on -am at am</i>	<i>at at</i>
9th	<i>an an am om om</i>	<i>at at at</i>
	<i>on on</i>	
10th	<i>an ani om a</i>	<i>at</i>

*Fem*

8th	<i>a  a </i>	<i>at</i>
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*Neut*

7th (p 180)		<i>ovu</i>
8th		<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	
10 h	<i>adu</i>	

These personal terminations remain the same for all kinds of verbs and all tenses. The conjugated forms of the verb are obtained when these personal terminations are suffixed to the participial forms. Hence we can say that there is only one system of conjugation in Kannada <sup>2</sup>. There are five moods: Indicative Imperative Optative Infinitive and Negative.

### (1) The Indicative Mood

Past Tense: Personal terminations are suffixed to the verbal participles.

First and Second Person: no examples

<sup>10a</sup> See p 78 GOKI p 209 A11 87 ABB 196 SMD 221

<sup>2</sup> See p 70 A1 V 85 89 ABB 195 198 205 SMD 217 220 6 ABB 442 453 454 Cf. Tam. Indicative First Person sg *en* First Person pl *om um* Masc Third Person

sg *an* Masc Third Person pl *-ar* Neut Third Person s *at u* K P

<sup>22</sup> GOKI p 209

## Third Person

## Masc

	sg	pl
(a)	<i>an, ān</i>	<i>ar</i>
7th (p 210)		
<i>Trans</i>	<i>eydīdān, erīd ān</i>	<i>eydī d ār, ērīd ār</i>
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>aydān, sandān,</i>	
<i>Caus</i>		<i>muḍīppīdār,</i>
8th <i>Trans</i>	<i>māḍīd ān, sērīd an</i>	<i>koṣṣ ar, keyd ār</i>
	<i>pāded an</i>	(> <i>geydar</i> ), <i>mitt ār,</i>
		<i>pāded ar, biṣṣ ār</i>
9th <i>Trans</i>		<i>viṣṣ ar</i>
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>nīnd ān</i>	
(b)	<i>an, an u, am</i>	<i>ar</i>
	<i>am (termination)</i>	
7th, (p 210)		
<i>Trans</i>	<i>arī d am koṣṣam</i>	
<i>Intrans</i>		<i>vi-d ar</i>
<i>Caus</i>		<i>muḍīppīdar, biḍīsidar</i>
8th <i>Trans</i>	<i>ēri-d an, oḍe d an,</i>	<i>koṣṣar, viṣṣar, poydar</i>
	<i>koṣṣan, likitan, koṣṣam</i>	
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>adan, vīdan erdan u</i>	<i>ōḍīddar, kādar</i>
<i>Caus</i>	<i>yīlasīdan, nīrīsidam</i>	
9th <i>Trans</i>	<i>pāḍedam, likhītam</i>	<i>koṣṣar</i>
<i>Caus</i>		<i>nīrīsidar, muḍīppīdar</i>
10th <i>Trans</i>	<i>keydan, koṣṣan geldan</i>	<i>arīdar, āḷdar, koṣṣar,</i>
	<i>baredam māḍīdan, ah</i>	<i>talēdar</i>
	<i>dam, īdam, keydam,</i>	
	<i>kondam, pāḍedam, maḷ</i>	
	<i>dam, likhītam</i>	
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>puṣṣīdan, sattān, negaḷ</i>	<i>īrddar ādar negaḷdar</i>
	<i>dam nelasīdan</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>agalsīdam, abhī arnīrīsi</i>	
	<i>dam, enīsidam</i>	
(c)	<i>ān, an ān, om</i>	<i>ōr, or</i>
	(terminations)	
8th <i>Trans</i>		<i>koṣṣōr</i>
<i>Intrans</i>		<i>vīdōr</i>
9th <i>Trans</i>	<i>keydān (&gt; -geydan)</i>	<i>biṣṣor</i>
	<i>aḷīdon, īdām, bīsuḷām,</i>	
	<i>aḷīdam, bī(bī)ṣṣam</i>	
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>sattān, sattām adam,</i>	
	<i>[k]ādam</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>nīḷ(ḡ)īsidom</i>	<i>nīrīsidōr</i>
	<i>keysidom</i>	

sg

pl

*	10th Trans	<i>iridon eydīdam iḷḷom</i> <i>iḷḷom keydom</i> ( > <i>geydom</i> )
	Intrans	<i>adon</i>
	Caus	<i>maḍiḍom</i>

Fem

*aḷ aḷ* (terminations)

7th (p 210)

Trans

*iḷ d aḷ*

8th Trans

*koḷḷaḷ*

9th Caus

*maḍisiḍaḷ*

Neut

*adu ( udu ) tu ( du )*  
(terminations) <sup>213</sup>*avu*

8th Trans

*paḍed(u)vu*

9th Trans

*meccagoḷḷud(u)*

Intrans

*nṇud(u)**puḍi(di)dudu*

10th Intrans

*aytu kaḷḷudu*The Present Future Tense <sup>214</sup>

## (a) First Person

7th (p 211)

*aḷi m en*

8th

*eḷi v en rakṣisu v en*

9th Trans

*koḷ v en kuḍu v en*

Intrans

*kādu v en*

## (b) Second Person no examples

## (c) Third Person

Masc

(1)

*am am*  
(terminations)*ar ar*

7th (p 211)

Intrans

*appat appat appat*  
*oḷat* <sup>215</sup>

8th Intrans

*appat appat*

9th Trans

*ṭimba v am*

10th Trans

*kapaḍu v ar koḷ v aru*  
*ṭiṇu v ar*<sup>213</sup> Cf KVV 90 KBB 207 SMD 226<sup>214</sup> In Tamil Aorist is formed by adding the suffix *p-* before the personal termination. The *p* remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plos *ve* (*koḷup-p-en*). After others it is changed into *v* K P<sup>215</sup> KBB 226 SMD 238 KSS 489 See also KG 130

	sg	pl
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>appam</i>	<i>āppar, ippar, tōruvar,* nilar, sālār, aḷar.</i>
<i>Caus</i>	..	<i>ābhya[siṣu a]r, pratiṭpāṭṭar</i>
(11)	-ōm, -an (terminations)	-ōr, -or. <i>appōr, kaḷetor.</i>
9th	<i>kā[īāṅ], unbon</i>	
<i>Neut.</i>	-adu, udu (terminations)	..
8th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>niṭpuḍu</i>	
9th. <i>Intrans</i>	<i>apuḍu</i>	
10th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>ippuḍu, ū(a)ppuḍu, . tōruḍu, naḍcundu .. soluḍu</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>pratiṭpāṭṭuḍu</i>	

According to the traditional grammars the vowel *u* in forms like *kuḍu*, *piḍu* becomes *-o* when followed by an affix with *d* <sup>216</sup>. But since there are forms like *koḍu* without any such affix it is difficult to take up that view. The verbs might have been originally formed without any tense suffix so that the same form was used for all tenses which were to be known by the context. The distinction of the tenses is of late origin and even here the *present tense* is later than past and future tenses <sup>217</sup>.

The following forms are used in the Present Future Tense with the suffix *kum* <sup>218</sup>

- 7th (p 212) *akkum (akum) pṛigum*  
 8th. *akkum*  
 9th. *akkum*  
 10th *akkum, enkum, eṣegum, appugum, torugum, paḍegam, pōkum.*

### (1) Imperative Mood

Traditional grammars state that the imperative is used for blessing, advising, inducing to do ordering, begging, enacting and praying. Generally the root itself is the form of the Imperative Second Person singular <sup>219</sup>.

#### *Imperative Second Person Singular*

- 7th (p 213) *rōḍu kēḷoḷ*  
 8th *kāḍu*

<sup>216</sup> KBB 226. SMD 238. KSS 489. See also KG 130.

<sup>217</sup> GOKI p 212

<sup>218</sup> KVV, 91. KBB, 209. SMD 227. KSS 463. KG, p 146

<sup>219</sup> ASS 465. SMD, 229. Also GOKI p 213. In Tamil, imperative is formed by the addition of *-in* or *-ka* to the verbal base. exs. 8th *vaṭṭin* 'drive', *aṇi ka* 'assemble', *koḷ ka* 'receive', *kēḷ ka*, 'hear'.

(3) *Optative Mood*

\* Optative is used to express a desire or wish with the suffix *ge* (*ke*) to roots in *i*, *-u*, *e* and *l* and there is no tense-suffix <sup>220</sup>

7th. (p 213) *tan ge*, *pelcu ge*, *keḍu ge*, *sal ge*

8th *keḍuga* (for *keḍuge*)

10th *sal ge*,

(4) *Infinitive Mood*

The suffix *e* or *al* is used to form the infinitive for all kinds of verbs and they do not change for gender or number. The finite verb denotes the tense. This infinitive also serves the purpose of the *locative absolute* denoting the contemporaneous actions with the action of the principal verb <sup>221</sup>

7th (p 214) *appe*, *age*, *aḷe*, *oppe*

8th. *al e*, *aḷigey e*, *key e*, *geyy e*

9th. *e* *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *irḷ e* *gēye* *naḍayis e* *pravarttis e* *say e*, *sal e*  
*al* *aḷi y-al*, *ir-y-al*, *koḷ al* (< *goḷ al*), *nṛadīral(u)*, *pelcis al*, *rakṣis al*,  
*salis al*,

10th *e* *aḷi y e*, *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *ud[d]yōtis e*, *en e*, *[e]yd e*, *cre y e*, *ē[r] e*  
*ont e* (*onde*) *opp e* *kud e*, *key y e* (> *geyye*), *naḍ e*, *naḍeyis e*,  
*negal e*, *neṛe y-e*, *noḍ e*, *pade y e* (> *bade y e*), *banṁis e*, *pug e*  
(> *buge* in *hrdayambuge*), *maḍ e*, *pravarttis e*, *samanis e*, *sōr e*  
*al* *en al*, *ese y al*, *opp-al*, *koḷ al*, *dhikkariṣ al*, *pogaḷ al*, *banṁis al*  
*bare y-al*, *baṁis al*, *pug al* (> *-bugal*), *miḡ al*, *rakṣis al*, *virajis al*

(5) *Negative Mood*

The Negative verb constitutes the root and the terminations with the negative suffix in between <sup>222</sup>

7th (p 214) First Person sg *meccen* 'I do not agree'

Third Person pl *millavu* 'they do not remain'

10th First Person sg *anye* 'I do not know' *iyen* 'I cannot give'

A list of verbal roots used in the inscriptions studied <sup>223</sup>

8th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷe</i>	—to measure
<i>aḷi</i> <sup>224</sup>	—to destroy
<i>aḷi</i> <sup>225</sup>	—to rule
<i>iḍirgoḷḷu</i>	—to receive
<i>iḷi</i> <sup>226</sup>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷi</i> <sup>227</sup>	—to give

<sup>220</sup> GOKI, p 213

<sup>221</sup> KVV, 95 SMD 246 KSS 587.8 Also GOKI p 214

<sup>222</sup> GOKI p 214

<sup>223</sup> For the list of the verbal roots used in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent See GOKI pp 216-7

<sup>224</sup> Tam. *aḷi* (8th) —v b 'destroy' K. P

<sup>225</sup> Tam. *aḷi* (8th.) 'rule' K. P

<sup>226</sup> Tam. *iḷi* (8th) —v b 'conquer throw, attack, plough' K. P

<sup>227</sup> Tam. *i* (8th) —v b 'give'. K. P

<i>uy</i>	—to perform
<i>uļu</i>	—to plough
<i>en</i> <sup>228</sup>	—to say
<i>eļe</i>	—to pull, draw
<i>ellu</i>	—to lift
<i>eļi</i> (see <i>iļi</i> )	—to strike
<i>ēļu</i> <sup>229</sup>	—to ascend
<i>oļe</i>	—to break.
<i>ollu</i>	—to press
<i>kaļļu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kān(u)</i> <sup>230</sup>	—to see
<i>kīl(u)</i>	—to extract, take out
<i>kuðu</i> <sup>231</sup>	—to give.
<i>kūðu</i> <sup>232</sup>	—to join
<i>key</i> <sup>233</sup>	—to do
<i>kēl(u)</i> <sup>234</sup>	—to hear
<i>koðu</i> <sup>235</sup> (see <i>kuðu</i> )	—to give
<i>kol</i> <sup>236</sup>	—to kill,
<i>koļ</i> <sup>237</sup>	—to take.
<i>gel</i>	—to win.
<i>lar</i> <sup>238</sup>	—to bring
<i>muði</i>	—to say,
<i>nōðu</i> <sup>239</sup>	—to see.
<i>pađe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>piði</i>	—to hold catch
<i>peļcu</i>	—to increase.
<i>puðu</i> <sup>240</sup>	—to enter
<i>biðu</i> <sup>241</sup>	—to leave to let go
<i>māðu</i>	—to do
<i>muļļu</i>	—to reach, touch
<i>tare</i>	—to write

*Intransitive*

<i>aņļu</i> <sup>242</sup>	—to be afraid
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- <sup>228</sup> Tam *en* (8th.)—v b 'say' K P  
<sup>229</sup> Tam *ēļu* (8th.)—v b 'ascend' K P  
<sup>230</sup> Tam *kān* (7th., 8th.)—v b 'see' K P  
<sup>231</sup> Tam *kuðu* (8th.)—v b 'give' K P  
<sup>232</sup> Tam *kūðu* (7th 8th.)—v b associate K P  
<sup>233</sup> Tam *key* (8th.)—v b 'do' K P  
<sup>234</sup> Tam *kēl* (8th.)—v b hear K P  
<sup>235</sup> Tam *koļu* (7th., 8th.)—v b give K P  
<sup>236</sup> Tam *kol* (8th.)—v b murder' K P  
<sup>237</sup> Tam *koļ* (7th 8th.)—v b 'take seize buy control, celebrate' K P  
<sup>238</sup> Tam *lā* (8th.)—v b 'give, grant' K P  
<sup>239</sup> Tam *rōkku* (7th.)—v b 'look' K P  
<sup>240</sup> Tam *puðu* (7th., 8th.)—enter' K P  
<sup>241</sup> Tam *viðu* (8th.) leave, issue expand send away' K P  
<sup>242</sup> Tam *oncu* (8th.) 'fear' K P

<i>āgu</i> <sup>243</sup>	—to become
<i>ir</i> <sup>244</sup>	—to be
<i>il</i> <sup>245</sup>	—not to be
<i>ura</i> l(u)	—to roll on or down
<i>eragu</i>	—to bow
<i>ose</i>	—to be delighted
<i>ōḍu</i> <sup>246</sup>	—to run
<i>kādu</i>	—to fight
<i>kangeḍu</i>	—to blindfold
<i>kiḍu</i> <sup>247</sup>	—to be ruined
<i>keḍu</i> <sup>247</sup>	—to perish
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>ni</i> <sup>248</sup>	—to stand
<i>puṭṭu</i>	—to be born
<i>poṭamaḍu</i>	—to set out, start
<i>pōḡu</i> <sup>249</sup>	—to go
<i>muṇi</i>	—to become angry
<i>baṭ</i>	—to come
<i>bi</i> l(u) <sup>250</sup>	—to fall down
<i>maḍi</i>	—to die
<i>sa</i> <sup>251</sup>	—to go, continue.
<i>sā</i> (y)	—to die.
<i>sēru</i> <sup>252</sup>	—to enter

## Causative

<i>irakṣiccū</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>uraḷisu</i>	—to cause to be rolled down.
<i>eṭṭisu</i>	—to cause to be lifted
<i>oli</i> su (< <i>uḷisu</i> )	—to cause to be ploughed
<i>ōḍisu</i>	—to cause to run
<i>kaṭṭisu</i>	—to cause to be built, arranged
<i>kāḍisu</i>	—to cause to be fought
<i>kiḍisu</i>	—to cause to be ruined
<i>koḍisu</i>	—to cause to be given
<i>niri</i> su	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>niḷasu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>parāṇisu</i>	—to cause to be defeated
<i>pūḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected

<sup>243</sup> Tam. *aku* (7th, 8th) 'become' K P

<sup>244</sup> Tam. *iru* (8th) 'exist, sit' K P

<sup>245</sup> Tam. *il* (8th.) neg. particle 'less' K P

<sup>246</sup> Tam. *ōḍu* (8th.) 'run' K P

<sup>247</sup> Tam. *keḍu* (8th.) 'destroy' K P

<sup>248</sup> Tam. *ni* (8th.) 'stand' K P

<sup>249</sup> Tam. *pō* (8th.) 'go' K P

<sup>250</sup> Tam. *i*l (8th.) 'issue out' K P

<sup>251</sup> Tam. *ce*l (8th.) 8th.) 'make, go' K P

<sup>252</sup> Tam. *ce*r (8th.) 'continue' K P

<i>bejasu</i>	—to cause to be grown.
<i>māḍisu</i>	—to cause to be made.
<i>mudḍu</i>	—to cause to be ended
<i>raḷḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>rōḷisu</i>	—to cause to be confused
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be carried or continued

9th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷi</i>	—to destroy
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>ikku</i>	—to levy
<i>iḍu</i> <sup>233</sup>	—to place
<i>iṭi</i>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷ</i>	—to bestow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>kaḷḷu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kaḷe</i>	—to lose
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash.
<i>kāy</i> <sup>234</sup>	—to protect.
<i>kān</i>	—to see.
<i>kuḍu</i>	—to give
<i>laḍu</i> (same as <i>kuḍu</i> )	
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>kēḷ</i>	—to hear
<i>kol</i>	—to kill
<i>kol</i>	—to take
<i>tar</i>	—to bring
<i>ṭu</i>	—to eat
<i>toḷe</i>	—to leave give up
<i>nōn</i>	—to practise penance.
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain
<i>biḍu</i>	—to leave let go
<i>bis iḷu</i>	—to throw
<i>māḍu</i>	—to make.
<i>meccagoḍu</i>	—to appreciate
<i>sal</i>	—to govern

*Intransitive*

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become
<i>iṭ</i>	to be
<i>uṭ</i> <sup>235</sup>	—to eat
<i>uli</i>	—to remain
<i>ki d i</i>	—to fight

<sup>233</sup> Tam *iḷu* (8th.) 'place assign' K P<sup>234</sup> Tam *kā* (8 h) 'protect' K P<sup>235</sup> Tam *uṭ* (8th) 'eat' K P



<i>tōr(u)</i>	—to appear
<i>nil</i>	—to stand
<i>nere</i>	—to assemble
<i>pogu</i>	—to go
<i>bar<sup>256</sup></i>	—to come
<i>bil(u)</i>	—to fall
<i>sal</i>	—to continue to govern
<i>sa(y)</i>	—to die

## Causative

<i>keysu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>nāḍayisu</i>	—to cause to be presided
<i>ninsu</i>	—to cause to stand erect.
<i>panicchēdisu</i>	—to cause to break through
<i>pelcisu</i>	—to cause to increase.
<i>pravartisu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bīḥsu</i>	to cause to fall
<i>mādisu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>muḍippu</i>	—to cause to come to an end
<i>rakṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>saḥsu</i>	—to cause to be continued

## 10th Transitive

<i>al</i>	—to destroy
<i>aḥ</i>	—to know
<i>ādu</i>	—to play
<i>āl</i>	—to rule
<i>iḍu</i>	—to place.
<i>il</i>	—to bestow, place.
<i>iri</i>	—to pierce to strike.
<i>i</i>	—to give
<i>ūdu</i>	—to blow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>ese</i>	—to manifest.
<i>ēru</i>	—to ascend
<i>ottu</i>	—to press
<i>ondu</i>	—to unite
<i>ol(du)</i>	—to entreat
<i>oḷakoḷ</i>	—to possess include.
<i>ōdu</i>	—to read
<i>kaḥṭu</i>	—to bind
<i>kai koḷ</i>	—to undertake, take
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash, lave
<i>kadu</i>	—to fight
<i>kān</i>	—to see
<i>kāpāḍu</i>	—to protect

<i>kāy</i>	—to protect.
<i>kūḍu</i>	—to join
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>koḍu</i>	—to give.
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>gel</i>	—to win, conquer
<i>lampu</i>	—to satisfy
<i>lappu</i>	—to commit mistake.
<i>laḷe</i>	—to bear
<i>lāl</i>	—to bear
<i>lūntu</i>	—to push, drive.
<i>nōḍu</i>	—to see
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>pugu</i>	—to enter
<i>poḡaḷ</i> <sup>227</sup>	—to praise.
<i>poḍaḷ</i>	—to extend
<i>baḍi</i>	—to beat, trouble
<i>baḡasu</i>	—to long for, desire.
<i>bare</i>	—to write
<i>biḍu</i>	—to desert, discharge
<i>manam ḡoḷisu</i>	—to attract the mind
<i>māḍu</i>	—to do
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, govern

*Intransitive.*

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become.
<i>ārppu</i>	—to be able.
<i>ir</i>	—to be.
<i>il</i>	—not to be.
<i>uḷ</i>	—to be.
<i>eḷe</i>	—to make supplication, to bow
<i>ese</i>	—to appear, shine.
<i>ēḡu</i>	—to mount to, ascend
<i>ondu</i>	—to be present, united
<i>oppu</i>	—to suit, shine.
<i>ol</i>	—to be pleased
<i>tōḷ(u)</i> <sup>228</sup>	—to appear
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>neḡe</i>	—to become full, perfect, to congregate.
<i>neḡaḷ</i>	—to be or become famous, to shine.
<i>nil</i>	—to stand.
<i>nene</i>	—to get soaked to become wet
<i>pōḡu</i>	—to plunge, to fly
<i>puffu</i>	—to be born
<i>pōḷ(gu)</i>	—to go

<sup>227</sup> Tam. *ḡukul* (S h.) 'declare' K. P.<sup>228</sup> Tam. *tōḡu* (S h.) 'appear' 'spring' and *teḡu* (S h.) 'show' h. l'.

<i>madī</i>	—to die
<i>migu</i>	—to excel
<i>miguḡu</i>	—to shine, glaze, glitter.
<i>mī</i>	—to bathe
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, to go
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sōru</i>	—to ooze out

*Causative*

<i>agalīsu</i>	—to cause to be dug
<i>arccīsu</i>	—to cause to be worshipped
<i>urgghīsu</i>	—to cause to be offered oblations
<i>abhīvarṇnīsu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>algīsu</i>	—to cause to be dissolved (?)
<i>abhīyā[sīsu]</i>	—to cause to be studied
<i>emīsu</i>	—to cause to be felt.
<i>kaṭṭīsu</i>	—to cause to be built
<i>kangolīsu</i>	—to cause to shine, appear
<i>tanīpu</i>	—to cause to be satisfied
<i>dīhīkharīsu</i>	—to cause to be decried
<i>nadeyīsu</i>	—to cause to be carried out continued
<i>nīgrahīsu</i>	—to cause to be restricted
<i>nelāsu</i>	—to cause to be settled.
<i>pratīpalīsu</i>	—to cause to be governed
<i>pravartīsu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>beḍaṅgīsu</i>	—to cause to appear beautiful
<i>maḍīpu</i>	—to cause to die
<i>maḍīsu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>rakṣīsu</i>	—to cause to protect
<i>vaṇnīsu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>utrayīsu</i>	—to cause to shine
<i>sādhīsu</i>	—to cause to be accomplished

SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBAL ROOTS <sup>250</sup>*Abstract Nouns*

These are obtained by adding suffixes to the verbal roots

8th <sup>250</sup>	1	<i>ke, ge</i>	<i>a ke</i> 'rule' from <i>a </i> 'to rule' <i>osage</i> 'delight' from <i>ose</i> 'to be delighted'
	2	<i>-me</i>	<i>mudī me</i> 'headmanship' from <i>mudu</i> 'to advance in growth, ripen'
	3	<i>(a)vu</i>	<i>a nu</i> 'destruction' from <i>a </i> 'to destroy'
9th	1	<i>-pu</i>	<i>kāpu</i> 'protector' from <i>ka(y)</i> 'to protect'.

<sup>250</sup> See p 75

<sup>250</sup> For substantives derived from Verbal Roots found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent see GOKI, pp 217 B

The gender of the adverbs is in accordance with that of the verb which they qualify.<sup>201</sup>

*Adverbs of Place preceded by*

I *Uninflected stem*

7th. (p 221) *adrimēl, sikkī mel*

8th *kaṇaṇi mēle, tale mēlo tale mēganavu*

9th *tore mēre, pola mēre, sisti mēle*

II *A Noun in the genitive case*

7th (p 221) *nalgiriya mel, bājāmēl*

8th *Gaṃgavadiya mēge, kalla mege, mūūra mēlum, mūvottara keḷagum*

9th *dēvara mūḍa diṣeyoḷ manna mēge*

10th. *kereya eraḍu kaḍe, mūvattara oḷagana, degulada keḷagana*

## CONJUNCTIONS

*The following conjunctions are found*

7th (p 223) *um, um, am, ānu, men*

8th *u, um, -am, anu*

9th *um, -am*

10th *um, am*

These conjunctive particles are added to the case-sign of nouns, pronouns and adjectival substantives. As already noted,<sup>202</sup> in the accusative case this conjunctive suffix comes in between the stem and the case sign. Participles and infinitives also take this conjunctive particle. All genders and both numbers take this conjunctive alike.<sup>203</sup>

I *Substantive with -ūm, u*

7th. (p 223) *sorkkagamundarūm, Edeyagāmundarūm*

8th *Pūḷiyū Kongiyū Kāḷiyammanū*

II *Substantives with um*

7th (p 224) *Āḷuarasarum Mahādeviyarum Citravāhanarum*

8th (i) *Simgadattanum Kumāra Eḷeganum*

(ii) *Eḷammanum ayvadiṃbarum nakaramum sēmyum*

(iii) *mahajanakkum nagarakkum padinenṭum prakṛtiḷaḷgum*

9th (i) *keyyum . nelanum*

(ii) *amāṭāseyum sūryyagrahanamum*

(iii) *sāṣṭra kavīḷeyum brāhmanarumam Vāranāṣṭiyuman*

10th. (i) *baḷpum kūrp̣pum arppum*

(ii) *saraḷaleyum*

(iii) *kundum kaḷamkamum*

<sup>201</sup> GOKI, p 220-1

<sup>202</sup> See p 42

<sup>203</sup> GOKI, p. 223

III Pronouns with *um*7th (p 224) *avar um ar um*8th *avon an um tar-um*9th *ar um*IV Adj substantives with *um*7th (p. 224) *adan alivorum aliyal palcidorum*8th *idan kediporum kede balvonum sandonum*V *um* suffixed to acc between the stem and termination7th (p 225) *aputrakaporduman parvaruman*8th. (1) *parvaruman* (2) *Sivavalliyuman* (3) *Varanasiyuman*9th (1) *brahmanaruman Varanasiyuman*10th (1) *nutumam* (2) *sayiramuniam* (3) *nnunuruman* (4) *belliyumam*  
(5) *Prayag-yuvam*VI *um* with Numerals8th *padinentum prakrtigalum aydum dhormada elum panavum*10th *nalkum badavumam eraḍum Visnudevargge**am* as the conjunctive suffix8th *jadalulam sthaladulam*9th *urggam tirtthakkam*10th *kalakkam mahajanakkam Prayageyolan**anu**anu* is suffixed to substantives to denote either or whoever8th *avan anum* whoeverThis *anu* has been replaced by *adaru* or *agah*:<sup>284</sup> in N K

## WORD ORDER

Generally the word-order of the sentences is Subject-Object Verb. There are many sentences met with in the inscriptions studied which deviate from this general word order. These deviations might have been possibly due to the importance or stress the speaker wanted to place on a particular idea or thing in the course of his speech.

The substantives are preceded by the attributives the noun in apposition precedes the substantive and in strings of titles generally the proper noun precedes the substantives in apposition. An adjective qualifying a substantive precedes it but when used predicatively it follows the substantive.<sup>285</sup> An adverb or adverbial phrase is placed as near the verb or participle to which it is used as an attributive. Phrases used as absolutes come before the clause with the finite verb.<sup>286</sup> Series of actions succeeding one another are expressed by adverbial participles.

## Subject

## (a) With transitive Verbs

7th (p 229) *Avar svarggagatman eridar* he ascended the high heaven<sup>284</sup> GOKI p 226<sup>285</sup> See p 64-above.<sup>286</sup> GOKI p 227-8.

- 8th. (i) *Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra idan padedār*, 'Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra obtained this'  
 (ii) *Baḍipoddiymbaḷ bhumidanamum ubhayamukhiyūm koḷḷa*  
 'Bāḍipoddi gave the gift of land and elephant cow' (10-4 to 7)  
 (iii) *Ranaśāgaran paṇyāram koḷḷan* 'Ranaśāgara gave free land' (19 5 to 6)
- 9th (i) *Gōyindara dattamān vittar* 'Goyindar gave the gift' (67 5, 12)  
 (ii) *Elpunuseya nali adimbar mahajanamum Mōṇgoravarum āru tonṭada nelanum shtanamuvam koḷḷar* 'The forty mahājanas of Elpunuse and Monigoravar gave land of six gardens and place' (71 7 14 and 17)
- 10th (i) *Ācapayyanum Samakalṭeyammanum tonṭamam det arge koḷḷar* Acapayyan and Samakalṭeyamman gave the garden to (the temple of) god (97 6 to 8)  
 (ii) *Śantagāvundān gosaiasram idan Śantagavunda bestowed (or gave) thousand cows* (103 13 15)

(b) *With intransitive Verbs*

- 7th (p 229) *Aluon paicamahapatakan akkum* 'He who destroys will be come guilty of the five great sins'
- 8th (i) *Keḷeya Vāḷereyan mṛtsida* 'Friend Vāḷereya set up' (15 13)  
 (ii) *Śrikama nṛlasidan* 'Śrikāma set up' (40 8)  
 (iii) *Kīrttanān eridu viḷḍār* 'Kīrttanān having struck, fell down' (55 3 to 4)
- 9th. (i) *Nāgādēvan goṣṭhi adom* 'Nāgādēvan became judge' (71 22)
- (10) (i) *Goṇṇigadevam negalḍam* 'Goṇṇigadeva became famous' (92 3)  
 (ii) *Ereyan nelasidan* 'Ereyan settled' (92 32)

(c) *Without Verb*

- 7th (p 220) *Kiṣṭere yara mṛsidhiḡe*, 'The tomb (or epitaph) of Kūttere' (Here the verb—'this is'—is understood)
- 8th *Iṭu tammutt iṭṭbara kalgaḷ* 'These stones (or epitaph) of those two persons themselves' (21 5) Here the verb 'these are'—is understood
- 9th (i) *Poleyannama ślākāṛmma* 'Writing of Poleyanna' (70 26)  
 (ii) *Arakuḷiyana Kallum kallu* 'The stone of Arakuḷi' Here the verb 'this is'—is understood
- 10th *Viṭṭayyana lkkhita Bṛṇḍjana ślākāṛmma* 'Writing of Viṭṭayya and the inscription of Bṛṇḍja (99 14 to 15) The verb—'this is'—is understood

(d) *Subject comes after the Verb*

- 7th (p 230) *koḷḷār Sēnaratasarum dharmmagaranigarum* 'Sēnavarasa and the dharmakarāṇika gave'
- 8th (i) *Idan taredon Kumbakamlāṭar* 'Kumbakamalāṭar wrote this' (34 8)  
 (ii) *Idā paḍedor Susēnaradiyara Svarnagōśāsī* 'Svarnagōśāsī of Susēnaradiyar obtained this' (17-10 to 13)

- 9th (i) *datti padedom Galeyabhaṭṭam* Goleyabhaṭṭam obtained the gift (69 22 to 27)  
 (ii) : *padḍhāṭṭiyam sīlalekhe maḍi nrisīdarppandītabhaṭṭarar* 'Paṇḍita' bhaṭṭarar set up having inscribed this custom on the stone (71 20)  
 10th *sasanamam baredon Senabōṭam Kacayyam* Senabova Kacayya wrote this order (94 35 to 36)

The following deviations from the general word order may be noted

8th (i) *Object-Subject Verb*

*bhaṭṭarara gandharvārgge nrisīda purvāmaryyadegaḷan Lokamahadeviyar gandharvārgge nīṭar* The queen bestowed the former honours on the singers—the honours that were conferred on the singers by the *bhaṭṭarar* (6 2 to 4)

(ii) *Subject in the sg and Verb in the pl*

*Idaṁ aliyon paṁcamahapātaka samyūktar appar* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins. (16-15 to 17)

9th *Object Subject Verb*

: *kallam Kanvillam maḍido* Kanvillam made (i.e. prepared) this stone (78 11)

10th *Subject Verb Object*

*Nagam baredon : sasanamam* Nagara wrote this order (97 29)

*Object-Subject Verb*

*Vyakaranam tarkan samagrar abhyasīṣṭar* All study the grammar and logic (92 54 to 55)

# Object

Object comes after the subject and precedes the verb or participle

7th (p 231) *aiar svārggagṛāman eridar*

8th *Sri Duggamara idaṁ paḍedar*

9th *Elp in iṣeja nali aḍunbar—mmahajanam um Monigoraṭarum n-la num sṭhanamuram Gokarnīapandita bhaṭṭarārgge koḷ far* (71 7 to 8 and 14 to 17)

10th. *Ācapayyanum tomṣamam deī arge koṭṭar* (97 6 to 8)

# Verb


Verb comes last in the sentence

7th (p 231) *aliy on eḷaneja narakada pulu akum*

8th *aliy on konda lokakke sandon akkum* (6 6 to 7)

*Śīṭai ahanan eridu sārṅgalayakk erdon* (12 12 to 17)

9th *Sri Śrī rānandī Bhaṭṭarar paḷa kālan tapamgeḍu sanjāsanan nontu mudipidar* Śrī Sarvaanandī Bhaṭṭarar having practised meditation for some time and having practised penance ended his life (79 3 to 4)

(ii) *Masiḡara Cidanna gosasam iḍam* Masiḡara-Cidanna  the gift of thousand cows (80-5 to 7)

- 10th. *Samta Gavundam degulam maḍisi gōsahasram ildam* 'Santa Gāvūṇḍa, having got the temple built, gave the gift of thousand cows (103 13 to 15)  
*Kōṭeyammam baviryuman agalistam* 'Koteyamma caused a well to be dug (99 12 to 14)

### PARTICIPLES

Adverbial and declinable participles take objects which precede the participle

#### I Adverbial Participles

- 7th (p 232) *Jelugur algeyan aluttu(m)*  
 8th (i) *Bhaṭarar Kañcayan kondi Rajaśinghesvarada dhanaman kandu* (20 3 to 5)  
*Bhaṭarar* having taken *Kañci* having seen the wealth  
 (i) *Vinapotiḡal uliye hiranya garbham iduella danamu(ma)m goṭṭu devana piṭhaman kisuvme katti beṭṭiya koḍeyan ēṇi* *Vina poṭiḡal* having given gold having given all gifts having built the altar of the god with copper (or rubies<sup>1</sup>) having raised a silver umbrella (4 5 to 8)  
 (ii) *tirtham olpan kandu* having seen a beautiful holy place' (67 10 to 11)  
 (iii) *Beṭvola mūnuyumar āluttum* 'while ruling Beṭvola Three hundred' (72 21 to 22)  
 10th. (i) *kalam kalci* 'having laved the feet (91 43 to 44)  
 (ii) *vṛṭṭiyar itlu* having given wages (92 16)  
 (iii) *sōmayarḡalan arḡghisi* 'having worshipped the priest's (92 24)

#### II Declinable Participles (transitive) take objects which precede the participles

- 7th (p 233) *nitta dharmaman kadora kulam*  
 8th (i) *sasira kavileyum sastibbar parvaruman konda lōkakke* 'to the world which is obtained by killing thousand cows and thousand brahmins (3 6)  
 (ii) *idan alidon pancamahapatakan akkum* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins (94 9)  
 9th (i) *idan alidon* 'He who destroys this (68 6)  
 (ii) *Varanāsiyuman alida pañcamahapatakan akkum* will be guilty of the five great sins by destroying Varanasi' (72 29 to 30)

#### Substantives in Apposition

(They precede the proper noun)

- 7th (p 234) *Anesēṭiya aṭiya Basantakumara* Basantakumara son-in law of Anesēṭi  
 8th (i) *Pesadorā magan Revaḍibaddar* 'Revaḍibaddar, son of Pesador (3 2)  
 (ii) *bhaṭararā pranaḡallabhe Vinapotiḡal* 'Vinapotiḡal the beloved of the revered one. (4 3)



- (iii) *Gōyundapoḍḍiya magaḷu Bādipoḍḍi*, 'Bādipoḍḍi daughter of Gōyundapoḍḍi' (10-4 to 5)
- (iv) *Prahārabhūsaṇaṇa magan Kāmakōḍan*, 'Kāmakōḍan, son of Prahārabhūsaṇan' (12 3 to 5)
- 9th (i) *Śiripuruṣaṇa maga Dētiā*, 'Dētiā, son of Śiripuruṣan' (78 8 to 9)
- (ii) *Bhaṭṭarara śiṣya Sarvvanandī Bhaṭṭarar* 'Sarvvanandī Bhaṭṭarar, disciple of Bhaṭṭarar' (79 2 to 3)
- (iii) *gamuṇḍa sāmigaḷa magan Nāgammayya* 'Nāgammayya son of gamuṇḍ sāmigaḷ' (86 7 to 9)
- 10th (i) *LW ajasulan Atri Atriya sulan Śaśi* 'Atri, son of Aja and Śaśi, son of Atri' (94 4)
- (ii) *Jagatungana magan Amōghavarṣamaḥiṣam* 'King Amōghavarṣa son of Jagatunga' (94 10)
- (iii) *Indarana magan Devan*, 'Devan, son of Indaran' (94-11)
- (iv) *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti* 'Yayāti, son of Nahuṣa' (94 5 to 6)

In all these instances except the last one (underlined) the relation is expressed by the genitive while in the last example viz *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti*, the relation is expressed by dative. Therefore we might infer that the Dative of Kinship in Kañnaḍa goes as far back as 10th cent. AD at least.<sup>201</sup>

#### \*Strings of Titles

##### (a) Attributes follow the noun

- 7th. (p 234) *Śrī Vinayāditya Rājāstraya Śrīprthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭara*
- 8th (i) *Vikramāditya Satyāstraya Śrīprthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭara(r)* (3 1 to 2)
- (ii) *Śrī Vijayāditya Vikramāditya Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja bhaṭṭararā* (5-1 to 3)
- 9th. (i) *Amōghavarṣa prthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭararā* (69 1 to 5)
- (ii) *Amōghavarṣa vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara(r) bhaṭṭarara* (78 1 to 2)
- 10th (i) *Amōghavarṣadeva Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara parama Bhaṭṭarakar* (94 1)
- (ii) *Akālavarṣadeva Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirājan* (97-1)

##### (b) Attributes precede the noun

- 7th (p 234) *Śrīmat prthivīvallabha Mangalīṣanā*
- 8th *dharma mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara śrīmat śrīpuruṣa-mahā rājar* (29 1 to 2)
- Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭaraka śrī-Gomdattar* (60-1 to 2)

<sup>201</sup> See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI, 'Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian', *BDCRI*, 21 2210

*śrī pṛthuvibhallava śrī Jagatunga* (61-1)

9th (i) *Śrī pṛthivīvallabha maharajadhrāja paramaśvara Gōyindara* (67-4 to 5) •

(ii) *Pallavānvaya śrī pṛthuvīvallava Pallavakulātīka śrīman Nōlam bharaja Mahē(m)dra* (82 3 to 6)

10th. (i) *tat pada padmōpañvīta nīvāsi samadhigata pañca mahā śabda mahā samanta Kannaram* (93 5 to 6)

(ii) *Samasta bhuvanasraya śrī pṛthuvīvallabham mahārājadhrāja paramēśvara paramabha[tā]raka śrīmat Kaumarade[va]na* (96 1 to 2)

Attributives (= numeral—cardinal and ordinal— adjectives and nouns) precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) *periya osageyum, ēlan-ya narakadā pulu*

8th *beḷḷiya koḍeyān aḍakeya pēringe veḷasina pēringe, Rājasi(m)ghē svarada dhanamān*

9th *elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā varṣa tuḷḷada tereya, kalla basadiya*

10th. *karīya dṛarimmam, piriya kereya degulada keḷagana golḍeyum Muḍana maḷada Vimala bhaṣarara kālam*

Declinable participles functioning as adjectives precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) (i) *konda pañcamahāpātakan*

(ii) *pēḷda Viḍhamadindu*

8th (i) *aḷḷda pañcamahā pātakan*

(ii) *biḷḷa sthitiyum*

(iii) *ittā dharmma*

(iv) *śanda gatige*

9th (i) *āḷḷa goravar*

(ii) *koḷḷa phalam*

(iii) *aḷḷda pāpam*

10th. (i) *māḍḍa śāsana*

(ii) *koḷḷa sthili*

(iii) *biḷḷa gaḷḍe*

(iv) *ūḍḍa tembelarim*

(v) *rasangaḷan taḷḍa pangoleyam*

The genitive case of substantives and pronouns precede the nouns like attributives.

7th (p 237) *narakada pulu, Maṃgaḷiśanā kalmanege*

8th (i) *dēiana piṣhamān, 'the altar of the god' (4 7)*

(ii) *aḷḷa magaḷu 'their (hon pl) daughter' (4 5)*

(iii) *Anantaḡunarā degulakke 'to the temple of Anantaḡunar' (1-3 to 4)*

(iv) *aṣṭamiḍhada phalaḍaprāpti 'the fruit of the horse-sacrifice' (16-14)*

- 9th (i) *bhaṭarara Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ* Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ of the revered (67 5)  
 (ii) *Tuṃgabhadreṣa tadīyoḷ* On the bank of Tuṃgabhadra (67 8)  
 (iii) *Poleyannana sulakarmma* the inscription of Poleyanna (70 26)  
 (iv) *Mulasthanada Mahadeṭar* Mahadevar of Mulasthana (71 8 to 9)  
 10th. (i) *tanna mana nayana ṭallabheyar* his beloved (91 25 to 28)  
 (ii) *Vimaḷamarati bhaṭarara kalam kalci* Having laved (washed) the feet of the venerable Vimaḷamarati (91 43 to 44)  
 (iii) *bhaṭarara likhitaṃ* the writing of the venerable one (103 16 to 17)

But in the following line from verse the genitive follows the noun

- (iv) *kopaḥprasadamam Goṃṇigana* the anger and favour of Goṃṇiga (92 11)

### Adverbs

Adverbs or case-forms of substantives used as adverbial adjuncts precede the verb or the participle and are kept as near these as possible

- 7th (p 237) *Lakṣmanavanditar entu enalu intu endu*  
 8th. (i) *intu buṭṭa* which was left thus (20 6)  
 (ii) *onte bandu* having come like that (59 23)  
 (iii) *amt appa* which is thus (67 13)  
 9th (i) *int appa* that is so (67 13)  
 (ii) *bīdir ante agugum* will become like a bamboo (90 7)  
 (iii) *salvante koṭṭar* gave so as to continue (82 17)  
 10th (i) *intu Rona kadu* having fought in Rona thus (96 24)  
 (ii) *int i sthityam tappa salla* this condition should be continued without fail in this manner (100-15)  
 (iii) *ant eseṇa* appearing thus (92 35)  
 (iv) *ant enṣida* which was felt like that (92 18)

But in the following sentences from verse the adverb follows the verb

- (v) *taḷeḍar int ar?* who bore this? (92 2)

Adverbial participles are used as adverbs and precede the verbs

- 7th (p 239) *nontu mudipṇidar*  
 8th. *ṇidu ṭḷḍan* (54 5)  
 9th. *nontu mudipṇidar* (79 4)  
 10th *ṇidu madipṇidari* (94 36 to 37)

Adverbial past participles not only express the actions or circumstances of the subject but also connect the action denoted by the finite verb

- 7th (p 240) *guruṇḍigaḷ nontu mudipṇidar*  
 8th (i) *Viṇapoṭigaḷ ṣiṣiye kuraṅṅa garbhamam ṭḷḍu ella dana(ma)m goṭṭu devana piṭhaman kṣuṣṇe kaṭṭi aṣṭaṣaṭam kṣetram goṭṭoḷ* (4 5 to 9)

- (ii) *bhaṭatar Kanṭyan konḍu Rajasimghēśvarada  
konḍu maguḷḍu devargge biṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)  
9th (i) *Ereyammā kadī salṭon* (81 3 to b)  
(iii) *Bhaṭatar ill iḷḍu upkarigaḷ aḷ palakalan ṭapaṁ geḍu sanya  
sanān nontu muḍipidar* (94-39)  
10th (i) *iṇḍu negaḷdar 1 Raṣṭrakūṭanvayarkkaḷ* (94 39)  
(ii) *kalam kaḷci taṁṭamam devargge koḷṭar* (97 7 to 8)

The infinitive in an absolute construction not only expresses a contemporary action but also connects a series of actions like an adverbial past participle

- 7th. (p 241) *Śrī Vinayadītya Rajasraya pṛthivirājyam keye Śrīpogilī Sen  
draka maharajar Nayarkhandamum Jeḷugur Algeyan aṭuttu Kandarbora  
adhikarigaḷ age periya osageyum aṭavanavum aṭutṛaka pouḍuman  
viṭṭar*  
8th. *Śrī Doram pṛthivirājyam keye Marakka arasar Banama(va)sī  
paṇṇir charasunum aḷ Nareyamgalla sasiruvvara tuṇupina puṇṇyaḷ  
Domṇara kaḍavam salṭu svargg (a)ḷayakk eḷidan* (22 1 to 4)  
9th *saṁvatsaraṁ pravartṭise Purigere naḍam Kuppeyan aḷ naḷvaḍim  
bar koḷṭar* (71 5 to 6 7 to 8 and 17)  
10th (i) *Kannaradevam pṛthivirājyam geḷye Baḥṇavum Banavasi paṇṇir  
charada paṭṭaman aḷ Śrī Biṭṭigam Jiddur āḷgeye Baḷḷ  
gameya baḷḷe sahita naḷgavunḍu geḷye Guṁḷiṭṭyurggamunu  
geḷye* (99 3 to 8)  
(ii) *munḍ iḍir age ṣaraṁ buge maṇaṁ aḷḍuḍaṁ eḷeye Phalgunam Dha  
ṭṭam Kārṇāṁ enaḷ* (92 10)

### CONCLUSION

Kannāḍa in its Old phase as studied through the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A.D. presents the following features :

- (1) The original voiceless stops become voiced in the intervocalic position (p 9)
- (2) The preconsanantal nasal has disappeared in some instances and not in all. This shows that this phenomenon was not yet complete during this period. It is interesting to note that both forms (with and without nasal) *peringe* and *perge* are found in one and the same inscription. (p 10)
- (3) Although the glides *y* and *v* are used in a large number of words (probably for the sake of easy pronunciation) yet *hiatus* is also met with in many words and the frequency of its occurrence is less in later centuries (p 11)
- (4) Forms like *baḷḷikke baḷḷike* and *akke ake* are found which show that the process of shortening of long consonant was in a transitory stage during this period (p 13)

<sup>68</sup> The language of the Inscriptional Kannāḍa of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. has been studied by A. N. NARASINHA in his book *Grammar of the Oldest Kannāḍa Inscriptions*

- (5) The phoneme *p* continues to exist unaffected during the 8th and 9th cent while the change of *p* to *h* (in initial position) is attested for the first time during the 10th cent cf *haduvonge* < *paduvonge* (p 13)
- (6) Forms with *b* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent This change of *v* to *b* seems to have been in a transitional stage in this period as attested by instances like *parubaruman* and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent (pp 15 6)
- (7) The change of *r* to *ṛ* and of *l* to *ṛ* or *ḷ* has taken place during this period (p 16)
- (8) The sweeping generalisation of K V SUBBAYYA that *in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex* <sup>269</sup> is untenable in view of the fact that (so far as Kannada is concerned at any rate) animals are brought under the neuter gender (p 21)
- (9) Examples with *ar* and *ar* as the nominative plural suffixes are found in the 8th cent While there is only one instance with *ar* in the 9th cent, and in the inscriptions of the 10th cent, all the forms have *ar* as the suffix This can support the view that *ar* is earlier than *ar* <sup>270</sup> (pp 24 5)
- (10) The masculine honorific third person singular pronouns *ata* and *atam* used as gender suffixes are met with for the first time in the 9th and 10th cent. (p 34)
- (11) The gender suffixes *on om on* and *om* become less and less used in later centuries and it is probable that *on* and *om* are from *on* and *om* (p 34)
- (12) *an* and *an* the acc case terminations are used with more or less same frequency of occurrence in 7th and 8th cent while the frequency of occurrence in the case of *an* is greater than that of *an* in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent *-an* has been completely replaced by *an* This can support the view that *an* is earlier than *an* <sup>271</sup> (p 42)
- (13) *a* and *a* the genitive case terminations are found used side by side in the 7th and 8th cent while forms with *a* increase in greater number in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent, all the forms have *a* only This strengthens the view that *a* is earlier than *a* (p 54)
- (14) As the forms with *ul* (the loc case termination) are greater in earlier centuries while those with *ol* in place of *ul* increase in number in later centuries the view that *ul* is earlier than *ol* <sup>272</sup> is supported. (p 59)
- (15) The phenomenon of case-variation exists in this period (p 63)
- (16) Properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and the declinable participles (with the gender suffixes *an am on on om om ol ata* and *-atam*) are used to serve this purpose (p 70)
- (17) The Numeral system in Old Kannada is decimal No native word for the

<sup>269</sup> A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages IA 40 184

<sup>270</sup> GOKI pp. 114 and 116

<sup>271</sup> GOKI p 135 <sup>272</sup> Ibid p 147

<sup>273</sup> Ibid p 152

numeral thousand is found and the word used is *sasira* or *sayira* borrowed from Skt *sahasra* (p 71)

- (18) The causative suffix *ppu* seems to be earlier than *isu* since the later traditional grammarians mention only *isu* (p. 76 fn 160)
- (19) It is possible to assume that in forms like *ada* and *poda* \**a(y)* and \**po(y)* might have been the original roots and the *gu* in *agu* and *pogu* is of later origin (p 83)
- (20) In forms like *al va* an epenthetic vowel *u* (the phenomenon of *Sithladut* *tva* or Fleeting Double Consonant) might have first occurred in the colloquial speech of that period (p 84)
- (21) Forms with both *ade* and *ade* (the neg adverbial participial suffixes) are found in the inscriptions of the 7th and 8th cent. But in the 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions forms with only *ade* are met with showing that *-ade* is probably earlier than *ade* (p 85)
- (22) The personal terminations of the masc 3 sg are *an* *am* *an* and *am*. Forms with *an* *am* become less in the 9th cent. and in the 10th cent. all the forms take the terminations *an* and *am*. Perhaps *an* and *am* are earlier than *an* and *am* (p 86)
- (23) Forms with the conjunctive suffix *um* are met with only in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. while it is replaced by *um* in the 8th 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions showing that *um* is perhaps earlier than *um* (p 98)
- (24) The Dative of relationship a characteristic phenomenon of Dravidian is met with in the inscriptions of the 10th cent. cf *Nahuṣange magan Yayati* (p 103)
- (25) The general word order of the sentences in the inscriptions studied is Subject Object Verb (p 99)

It is possible to make a generalization speaking from the linguistic point of view that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple structure* in the evolution of the Kannada language<sup>74</sup> if the following assumptions are tenable

- (i) the disappearance of the pre consonantal nasal
- (ii) the shortening of long consonants
- (iii) *ar* (nom. pl. suffix) > *ar*
- (iv) *on* *om* (the gender suffix) > *on* *am* respectively
- (v) *an* (the acc. case termination) > *an*
- (vi) *a* (the genitive case termination) > *a*

<sup>74</sup> See p 13. There are two hypotheses regarding the development of the language according to the natural hypothesis the PIE tongue was of a simple isolating structure, only superficially resembling the modern analytic type and some scholars believe that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the development of human speech

See C. D. BUCK, *Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin* p. 56. C. R. SANKARAN JMU (1936) 8.68-78. 9.200. Franz BOAS, *The Mind of the Primitive Man* (1938) p. 172. Franz BOAS, *Handbook of American Indian Languages* Bull. 40. Bureau of American Ethnology Washington, 1911.

- (vii) *-u!* (the loc. case-termination) > *-ol*
- (viii) *-āde* (the neg adverbial suffix) > *-ade*
- (ix) *-ām*, *-ām* (the personal terminations of masc sg) > *-an*, *-am* respectively, and
- (x) *ūm* (the conjunctive suffix) > *um*

Further, from the study of the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent, it is possible to say that, generally speaking, the condition of the language in the 8th cent is, more or less, the same as that to be found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. whereas some changes begin to appear in the 9th cent and when we come to the 10th cent we see that certain changes are definitely established. In other words, it can be said that the 9th cent forms an intermediary stage between one phase of the language and the other.

### III

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

(of 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)

8th Century A.D.

*The Indian Antiquary*, Vol VIII, p 285

No 1

A.D. 709

At—Aihole, Bijapur Dist. (Bombay Province)

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayaditya-Saty[a]sraya śrī pṛthu(thu)vivallabha mah(ā)  
r(āj-ād)huraṇa para)
- 2 meśvara bhatārara(r) trayodasa varṣamum mu(mū)ru timga| u| koṭṣare  
Āsvayuja pñ(r)ṇamā
- 3 sadu| viśupadu| Elitugolugasaṇiya ittoḍḍu pūraṇa|agoṣasigārā maṭu-
- 4 dharmma tusavanun = paḍed = eppaṭṭadu ondu ganadu| ondu sonṭige  
tē(tai)lam = age koṭṭ(a)ra(r) bhatārarge
- 5 Yā(?) dattuyān = kuḍipon = Vāraṇ(ā)sīyu| s(ā)sīrvvar pparvvaru(m)  
kaviley(u([ma\*]n) = konda lokakke sandon akkum

*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol XIV, pp 190 1

No 2

About A.D. 725

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province.

- 1 [ōm] Svasti śrī Vikramā
- 2 ditya Yuvarājar Pon
- 3 gereyā mahajanakkum na
- 4 garakkum padinenṭum prakṛtuga|gum
- 5 koṭṭa ācāra vyavasthu(sthe) | \* iṛja
- 6 puruṣar = munanegalo| vīd = illāda
- 7 du raja dattam rājaśrāvitam saptra
- 8 me<sup>1</sup> maryyāde tāmbra śasanam bhukt ā
- 9 nubhōgam\* \*aydum dharmmadā jī
- 10 vitahga|ān kavodu | \* iḍu mahajanakke
- 11 nagara maryyāde mane vīd = illadadu
- 12 ōr-ā|ke orṇune Vaiśākha masadu|
- 13 dēśādhipatiga| = apporgge kuḍuva
- 14 tere uttamam appa okkal mī
- 15 sam pattu paṇavum madhyamam = a[ppa]
- 16 okkal ē|um paṇavum kaṇṣṭa(ṣṭa)r = aydum
- 17 kaṇyasar mūrum = amitt appa oṣage
- 18 utsāhaṇga|ge ond = okkal = ondu puṭṭi
- 19 ge ma\* cōra pōka-danḍa daś-āparā
- 20 dhamga| = appav = ellam pūrvv-ācāram a
- 21 [pu|tra-dhanam envodu tāne illi s[ē]ṇig[e] Kā

<sup>1</sup> Read sat prame-ed.



- 22 rtika masadu| — koḍuvadu guttam ruvamge Ma  
 23 gha masadu| koḍuvadu Paṇḍi seṭṭi na| cha  
 24 sīram tīrmesagaḍenakko poḷalan = āle ka  
 25 ncagaṛa senuge mane viḍ — illadadu utta  
 26 mam appa okkal-ceḷade ippattu palam  
 27 madhyamam padinaydu kaṇṭha(śtha)m pattu kaṇ  
 28 yasam aydum amitt appa osage utsahanga  
 29 lge samuham or ttole telliga senuge  
 30 mane viḍ — illadaḍu ku| — illadadu teṇeyum  
 31 k(e)y ullar are-vaḍa keyy illadadu so-  
 32 ge matt = appa osage utsahamga|ge iḷṭi  
 33 vayilamum pettavī vayilamum sovageya  
 34 maryade ippatta ayi va|la ke  
 35 yya viṭṭayan = keyi na \* \* [g]aṛa  
 36 senuge uttamam a \* \*  
 37 madhyamam sāyira \* \* \*  
 38 \* \* sayira[m]kaṇṭha[m] kaṇ[yasam]  
 39 43 illegible  
 44 \* \* ra senuge \* \* \*  
 45 aras a|ke \* \* \*  
 46 svasti sri Kupparmad aram  
 47 ge koṭṭa keyum goḍi  
 48 gar oḍam munu(nu)rvvarum okka  
 49 lum na| gamuṇḍanum iḷdu  
 50 koṭṭor | \* Idam koḷvom Vā  
 51 raṇṭisivamam a|  
 52 dona lokakke sandon akkum  
 53 sasirvvar parvarum sa  
 54 (yira kavī) leyumam ko-  
 55 (nda lokakke sa)n(d)on = akkum

IA VIII 286 (LVIII)

No 3

About A.D. 732 3

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist. Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Vikra(kra)māditya Satyasraya śri  
 pri(pr)thivivallabha mahārāja-ādiharaja  
 2 paramesvara bhāṭara(r\*) pri(pr)thivirajyam geye Pesadora magan  
 Revaḍibaddar — Aṭṭa  
 3 Aḷekomara Singana degulala Aditya bhāṭarage koṭṭuḍu [ ] Tamage  
 sunkkam(kam) biḍdali  
 4 ondu perige o(om) mānam bhaṇḍa ver ge ayḍu viṣavam ele verige  
 ayyattu [ ] Initum raja(ja) śravitaṁ  
 5 mahajana mun naka(ga)ra stavitaṁ || Idan salisuge āvon anum  
 kiḍipon ulloḍe Varanasi(ya\*) o(m)d(u)  
 6 sasira kavileyum sasirba(rbar) = parvaruman konda lokakke  
 sandon = akkum

IA X 103 (No XCIV)

No 4

Between AD 696 7 &amp; 733-4 At—Badami (Mahakūṣa) Bijapur Dist Bombay Pr

- 1 Svasti Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri prthivi
- 2 vallabha maharaj-adhiraja paramesvara bhāṭa
- 3 rara prāṇavallabhe Vimpoṭigaḷ — envor = sule-
- 4 yar | Ivara mudutayvir = Revamancaḷgaḷ = avara
- 5 magaldir = Kucipoṭigaḷ avara magalu Vmapo-
- 6 ṭigaḷa(1) illye hurāṇya garbham ildu ella dana
- 7 mu(ma)m goṭṭu devana pūṭhaman = kisuvine kaṭṭi beḷliya
- 8 koḍeyan — erisīe(ye) Mangaluḷḷe aṣṭa śatam kṣe
- 9 tra(m) goṭṭol Idan — aḷdon = paṇca maha patakan = akkum

IA X 165 (No ci)

No 5

Not later than AD 733 4

At—Paṭṭadakal Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Vikramaditya
- 2 Śri prthu(thi)vīvallabha maharaj adhiraja
- 3 paramesvara bhāṭarara koṭṭa dattī A[na]
- 4 ntagunara degulakke koṭṭudu dattī
- 5 Anjanacarya bhagavantarā sṭha
- 6 naman — Devacarya bhagavantargge koṭṭu
- 7 Śri Lokapaleśvarakam pāre baḷli (Sva)
- 8 Skt. verse.
- 9 Skt. verse
- 10 I dharmmakke a(hutam)
- 11 bevvon = Vāra(na)siya sasi(r\*)vva(r\*) = pārvva(rum)
- 12 sasira kavileyum konda lokakke sa
- 13 n(do)n — akkum | I dharmmakke aḷitam brvvon paṇca (ma)
- 14 ha patakan akkum

IA X 166 (No cii)

No 6

AD 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri prthu(thi)vī vallabha maha
- 2 raj-adhiraja paramesvara bhāṭarara gandharvargge nūṇi
- 3 sīda purvva maryyadegaḷan Śri Vikra(kra)maditya bhāṭa
- 4 rara Lokamaha(ha)daṇṇar gandharvargge nittar ||
- 5 Idan — aḷivon Baṭṭasīya sasira kavile
- 6 yum sasuvvar paravvaruman konda lokakke sa
- 7 ndon — akkum || Ereyadī Śri Gppaduggadī Duggamara ida(n\*)
- 8 paḍedar ||

IA X 167 (No cv)

No 7

A D 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.,

- 1 Svasti Vikra(kra)maditya pṛthu(thu)vi vallabha Lokamahadevi
  - 2 yara Lokesvaradā Nareyangalla pannāsu
  - 3 gaḷan = itta samayam — or mmattarge 11 kkula
  - 4 jōlam kuduvudu || Tagapp-illa gosane illa
  - 5 rāja puruṣarge pugil illa | Ida(dā)n = alido(n\*) pā
  - 6 rvvan = akke mada vadī akke Baraṇa(nā)sivada sasira kavileyam
  - kondon akkum ||
- 

IA X 164 5 (No c)

No 8

A D 733 46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti sri Vikramaditya
  - 2 bhaṭṭarar = mmūme Ka(Ka)mciyan = mume para
  - 3 jisidora śrī Lokamahādeviyara
  - 4 I Lokēśvara māḍida sūtradhange
  - 5 mūme perjjerepu geyda baḷikke 1 viṣa
  - 6 yada vinnanigalā baḷḷigavartteyan — uli
  - 7 pida ācariya pesar = ivan = arimu
  - 8 Svasti śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācari sakala gun-āsraya
  - 9 aneka rapu(sc. puṭa) vastu Pitamahān sakala niṣkala sū
  - 10 kṣm-atibhaṭṭan va(va)stu prasada yan asana sa(sa)ya
  - 11 na manimakūṭa ratnacūḍamanu te(m\*)kana di
  - 12 ,seyā sutradhan ||
- 

IA X 163 4 (No xcix)

No 9

A D 733-6

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti Vikramaditya sī
  - 2 pri(pr)thuvivallabha mahādevi
  - 3 yara degulamān ma(ma)ḍida sutradharī
  - 4 śrī-Guṇḍan anivārit-ācari
  - 5 ge mume-perjjerepu paṭṭamu Tribhuvanācari
  - 6 y = endu pesar = iṭṭu prasadan geydā pri(pr)dhi(thu)viyā
  - 7 binnānigala baḷḷigavartte illa dosiga
  - 8 na kavardd = uludorge parhā(ra\*)m || Idān ali
  - 9 von = Varanāsiya sasira kavileyum sasirva
  - 10 r = ppārvvarumān kondona(ra) lokakke sandon = akku (m\*) ||
- 

IA XI 125 (No cxxii)

No 10

A D 778 9

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti Dhārāva(r\*)ṣa śrī(śrī) pṛthu(thu)vivallabha maharājadhurāja
- 2 paramēśvara bhaṭṭara śrī Kaliballahan pri(pr)(thu(thu)vi

- 3 rājya(m\*) geye Lō(Lō)kamahādēvyara dēgu-  
 4 lada sūle Gōyinda poḍḍiya magaḷu Bādī (?ḷ)-  
 5 poḍḍiy = emboḷ uttama gōsāsam iḷdoḷ a-  
 6 śvaratha(m\*) goṭṭoḷ = hastiratham iḷdoḷ  
 7 bhūmi dānamum ubhayamukhiyūm = koṭṭāḷ ||
- 

EI IX 17-8 (I)

No 11

A D 675 720

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Rāja  
 2 sāgarānā śam(sam)ka  
 3 ṭaduḷ = Udeyapuram  
 4 dhareg(i)śan = paḍe po-  
 5 guvalli Vijaṇa  
 6 nāygarā magan = Kā  
 7 Itide Kadan aggha  
 8 ḷi kāḷega kēsa-  
 9 ri kariripu vikraman  
 10 aniyu(i\*) dāva  
 11 ṇam = oḍḍuvon = sā-  
 12 hasad = an cakra-  
 13 (vyū\*) hamant = oḍedon  
 14 (ā\*)havad = oḍe(da)n pa-  
 15 ra (ba)lad anī Ci-  
 16 travahanarggāgi Ka-  
 17 ḷi kantī egi-  
 18 du svarggālayakk = ā-  
 19 ridon [ || \* ]
- 

EI IX 18 (II)

No 12

A D 710 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Rāja(sa)-  
 2 garana aḷu Viñjan  
 3 Pra(hā)rabhūṣa  
 4 ṇanā magan Ka  
 5 makoḍan tammuttu  
 6 mūvara Pāsūpā(pa)tam  
 7 namvrāṅg = ova(do)rā  
 8 nalageyan ki(ki)-  
 9 ḷpon Paṭṭi  
 10 oḍeyong = oā (va)  
 11 doran = paṭṭa aḷi pā-  
 12 yvon Śvētavāha  
 13 nan Udayāpu  
 14 ramān poguva-

- 15 lli eridu śva(śva)-  
 16 rgga(rggā)layakk = ēri  
 17. (don)
- 

EI IX 19 (111)

No 13.

A.D 720 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

1. Svasti śrī Pāndyavi-  
 2 llarasarā maga-  
 3 n = Dēvu sādu(dhu) priyan = a-  
 4 sādu(dhu)jana-varjitan = śvē-  
 5 tavāhanar = Udaya  
 6 puramān = poguvallī  
 7. eridu svarggālaya-  
 8 kk = ēridon
- 

EI IX 20 (IV).

No 14

A.D 730 50.

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Pṛ-  
 2 thivisāgara-  
 3 n = paṭṭam gaṭṭi-  
 4 sī Ud[e]ya-  
 5 purmān po-  
 6 gutappallī Na-  
 7. ndavilmuḍiya-  
 8 rā magan = Pali-  
 9 paṇe eridu  
 10 svarggālaya-  
 11 kk = ēridon
- 

EI IX. 20 (V)

No 15

A.D 730 50

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Pṛthu(thi)visāgara  
 2 śrīmad-Ājupēndra duṣṭa bhaya  
 3 nkarargge iṣṭa-bhṛtyan = appa Po-  
 4 lokku Priyaelva [U]ḍa[yā]-  
 5 puraman pugutappa  
 6 lli āha[pa](va) ra(nga)du[uru]  
 7 bhāṭara [e]ṇḍu Priyaḍe  
 8 lva celva-śanpanna ka(kha)la  
 9 [ja]na varjitan dhareḡ(gī)-  
 10 [śa\*]nge ōvadora pata-  
 11 [t]iya aḷidu suralō-
-

12 kakke eṛidan[ | \* ]Keleya

• 13 Val[e]reyaṇ nūṛisida [|

El IX 12 (VI)

No 16

A D 730 50

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist, Madras Province.

- 1 Svasti sri [| Prdhu(thu)visagara
- 2 śrīmad Alupendra Somavamśo
- 3 dbhava Kulatilakan Udayaditya
- 4 Uttama Pandya śrīmad Aluvara(sa)
- 5 r = B(o)ygavarmara natu mudimeyu(i)
- 6 Udayapurada na(na)gara sahitam Pa
- 7 tiya nagarakke jaladulam sthala(du)
- 8 lam sunkam — ardha dana kadar | Udaya(pu)
- 9 ranaygara magan = (S)imgadattanu(m) Ku(ma)
- 10 ra Ereganum Raṇavikrama(natha)
- 11 nu Sandavaradara Kaṇṇaciyyu(m) (I)
- 12 du a(a)canciratha(ta)rakam nīpu(d - a)ke(kke) [|\*]
- 13 Idan - vakram - illade kadu salu(po)
- 14 n = asvamedhada pa(pha)la prapti aku(kkum) [|\*]
- 15 Idan = alivon - Varāṇa(na)siyum Si(si)va
- 16 valliyyuman — alida pameca(ma)
- 17 ha(ha)pataka-sam(sam)yuktar — appar

El IX 22 (VII)

No 17

A D 750-70

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist Madras Province

- 1 [om] svasti śrī Viṇa(y)aditya Aju
- 2 pendra paramesva(śva)ra adhur(a)
- 3 jarajan Uttama Paṇḍyan = śo(So)mavaśo
- 4 dbhava śrī Maramm Alvarasar (U)
- 5 Udayapurada naka(ga)ra-sahitam Pombu
- 6 leada naka(ga)rakke sunka kadudu sanku
- 7 rakke (pu)ttiḡe ondare maḷavege pa
- 8 lti padinaṇṇu palam aḍakeya pe
- 9 ṅinga(nge) mun(u)ṇu veḷasina peringe
- 10 padina(na)ṇu pala(m) | Ida paḍedor Su
- 11 senavadiyara Svamṇagosasi Mutta
- 12 varara Aḍiyapa-eṭṭiyu Maṇḍukara
- 13 Parasebyan Senavadiyara Nagakumaraṇ
- 14 Idu a(ā)candraraka(m) nīpud — akke | Ida kado
- 15 aṭṭaṅṇa asva(śva)meda(dha)da pa(pha)lam akke
- 16 Idan alido B(a)raṇasiyu Śivavalliyu
- 17 ma alida paḍicamaha(ha)patakan = ak(u)(kkum) |
- 18 Raṇadhāri lūkhita

EI IX. 23 (VIII)

No 18

A D 750-70

At—Udiyāvāra South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

*First and Second Faces*

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayādhi(dī)tyan
- 2 Ajupendra paramesva(śva)ra ā(a)
- 3 dhī(dhī)rājarājan Uttama
- 4 Pāṇḍyan = Śomavanśobhavan
- 5 Ajuvarasar Arakellarā
- 6 naṭu mudī(dī)meyu| Udayā
- 7 purada naka(ga)ra sahītam Ponvu|ca
- 8 da naka(ga)rakke sunkadā ardda(rddha) (dā)na
- 9 ka(daha) avargge aṭṭagaṇa
- 10 asva(śva)mēda(dha)da pa(pha)lam = akkum | Idā
- 11 (pa\*)ḍedor Muttavurera Saruvigosaṣiḡa
- 12 Koḍalsetṭiyarā Madāmmān Vija(s)e-
- 13 ṭṭigarā Dharmmanayyan = Manuḡasā
- 14 ttavar Sarvvavandu Puleyarmman |

*Third Face*

- 15 I okkal = paḍed(u)
- 16 vu | Idā aḷivo
- 17 Sīvavāḷḷiyu Vā
- 18 rānāsiyuman
- 19 aḷida paṭicama
- 20 hāpātakan akkum ||

SII IX. 1 403 (No 392)

No 19

A D 710-20

At—Mangalur, S. Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Maḡadu ndra Vikramanibha Śrī Kayravamśādhipan
- 2 Eḡeddhān Paybayana samuhabalamā niśśeṣamā
- 3 yuddhadu| uḡakiliḡcidavambuva| palageyu| taṭṭuṭtuva
- 4 lpandipin Maḡumogīśvaran uḷḷe kaḍi taṇiḍa Nūḡammanī
- 5 Śūdrakan permmaḡḡi megire paṭṭondidoḍa kādu Raḡasūḡaran paṇyā
- 6 ram koṭṭan.

EI III 360

No 20

A D 733 6

At—Conjeevaram Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Vikramāḍ(it)ya Satyāśraya-Śr(i)-
- 2 Prithuvi vallabha Mahārājādhi
- 3 rāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭār Ka
- 4 āciyān = koṇḍu Rājasi(m\*)ḡhēśvara
- 5 da dhanamūn = koṇḍu maḡuḷḍu dēva-
- 6 ṭḡge biṭṭār | Intu biṭṭa bhaṭarara
- 7 dharmmada sthūtyu(m\*) ly = akṣaramaḡaḷu

- 8 māt= aḷivār = īy = urā ghaṭṭineya maha  
 9 janaman = kondāra lokakke sandār = appār  
 10 Niravadya śrīmad A(n) vāritapunya vallabhē  
 11 na likhitam = 1(dam) Vallabhadurjayar = adhikārādī(m) ||
- 

EI VI 161 (No A)

No 21

A D 765

At—Hattū Mattur, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svastī Śrī Akalavarīṣa bhaṭṭarārā pr  
 2 thuvi rajyan geyē Surageyurā Dā  
 3 samm Eṭeyar Maḷṭavurā ūr alivinoḷ  
 4 1ṛidu sattū svargg-alayake ērid(or) ||  
 5 Ivu tammutt 1rbbara kalgal
- 

EI VI 163 (No B)

No 22

A D 780

At—Naregal Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Śrī Doram prthuvi rājyam keye Mara  
 2 kka arasar Banamā(vā)sī pannir charasinum āḷe Nareyam  
 3 galla sāsīrvvara turupina puyyalō  
 4 Dommara Kāḍavam sattū svargg (ā)layakk-ēridan ||
- 

EI VI, 166 (No C)

No 23

About A D 793

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (ōm)Svastī śrībālā  
 2 ham prthuvi rajya  
 3 n geyye Purigeṭeyā  
 4 mūṅ keriya paṭṭa  
 5 gārara seru(ni)ya  
 6 n = itta dharmma naivattu  
 7 sāmṇinoḷ = ondu mūva  
 8 ttaḡa keḷagum 1(nn)ū  
 9 ra māḷum are-sumpu || 1du nī(1)u  
 10 davu || 1dīn kiḍisido(m) Bara  
 11 nūsiya sāsira kavileṣa(m)  
 12 kondona lōkakke sandon ak(k)u(m) ||
- 

FC IV My Ch 63

No 24

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svastī Śrī Kongaḷi Muttarasa Śrīpuru  
 2 sa mahāra(jā)dhu rāja paramēśvara  
 3 bhaṭṭar prthuvi rājya keye Polmavinī  
 4 tūśvararkkuṇ sarvva panharam koṭṭar manṇum mane  
 5 yumtoṭṭakkam Dēvendra Perumadigala Sūṭṭegana



- 6 rā<sup>3</sup> gōṣṭi-dharmmam maḷuvanam Dēvēndrarū mē  
 7 le koṇḍu vāṇiga toṭṭam taṅkaṇḍamum vada kaṇḍamum  
 8 Vinūṭṭavarakkam poydorāmāmdī tenṇandāṭṭkarum mī  
 9 rāṭṭa tenandāṭṭkarum āvara Kumbū poydappaṇṇ iva-  
 10 ra-ēḷvāra poyda-dharmmam idōṇ keḷṣiṣḍon  
 11 pañcamahāpa nappōṇ Devēndrarāmar kkuḍe ra  
 12 kṣiṣuven.

EC IV Mys Gu 86

No 25

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prithi  
 2 vī rāṇya geye Vyekakaṇḍara Talgi  
 3 yūr āḷa Avukka iyure  
 4 paṇu pullu idakke sākṣi Ā  
 5 maccar Telambayar Karāsar Ragga  
 6 sar neccōr Dhareḷe Kandatambe

No 26

EC IV Mys Gu 87

c. 750 A.D

- 7 Svasti śrī Kongu  
 8 rāja Śrīpuruṣa pr  
 9 rāṇya keye  
 10 vinodī Maṇaleyaṇa Taliyūr-āḷva tī  
 11 ja Mangalada Garaḷoja ara  
 12 koṭṭame telge kalapuṇḍu-kalave  
 13 ṅgeka mbeya Bimaya gamdakkam koṭṭa  
 14 āḷi te pañcamahāpātaka  
 15 du aṭṭuven paṇ  
 16 . .

EC IV Mys Gu 88

No 27

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prī [thi]  
 2 vī rāṇya keye Akka Kailūra makandir Mī  
 3 dappaṇṇa(m) Ari urada Aggiraver pergaḍeta-  
 4 na keya Ari ur ppaṇṇ ivaṇṇa Toṭekkārāṭṭi u  
 5 Paḷkaviya muṇḍoḷ pōḷeyu Kūḍalūru i  
 6 nettumūr nerasāsanam āga Kūḍiyya Ko  
 7 lu den iḷdu itta mana Aḷalūṇṇaṇ  
 8 vaḷi Guṇasāgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭadī

\* Dēvēndra tammaḍiḷalḷi Muḍḍegaṇaṇa—Rice.

- 9 indān aḷuttōn sāsīrvvar parvaru sāsira kavile  
 10 sāsīrvva nīṣiyam kondam mekkaḷam mane  
 11 . prittelge rakṣimakku  
 12 koṭṭa palam akku

EC IV My Gu 89

No 28

c. 750 A.D.

- 13 Svasti śrī Ari ura pann-irvvarū mū  
 14 yyuntalamoramun iṟiṣiḥe  
 15 Kāreyaram poraḷ anvayarutesu  
 16 Guṇasāgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭama  
 17 unda paṇcamahāpātakan akke

EC IV My Hg 4

No 29.

c. 750 A.D.

- 1 Svasti Konganivarmma dharmma mahārājādhu rājā paramē-  
 2 śvara śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar pṛthuvirājyam ge-  
 3 ye Kesuḷaṃ oḍeya Bināmmange Dhaṇnagavāḍiyam  
 4 brahmādēyam goṭṭar<sup>4</sup> Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar bhātārara  
 5 śrī nakṣatradoḷ pannirvva pārvvar uṇvōr<sup>5</sup> timgalge ḷkabhogamm idaṛā  
 6 paḍeyam | Varṣakke pattu gadyānam-tere tasya sime mūdā-  
 7 y pervvaḷḷame-Poṇevadiya simeyuḷ kūḍittu pa  
 8 ḷuvay aḷarivadiyyerb-vaḷḷagāy-nōḍi naḷadu-  
 9 du beṭṭu poḷāga mūdāy-nōḍi nadadu iḷḍuḷ go-  
 10 lliye i dharmmaman aḷittom Vāraṇāsiyum sā  
 11 sīram kavileyumam sāsīram pārvvarum konda pa  
 12 ṇcamahāpātakan appom (Skt lines upto line 16)  
 16 . . mudu-Kongunīyadiya  
 17 rasar āridāḷke eḷpattu māmṭa-bhūmi vri-  
 18 ttīyāḷuttam iḷḍu Śrīpuruṣa mahārājargge  
 19 vijñāpana geydu Kesuḷaṃ = oḍeya -mahā-  
 20 janakke Pervvaṭṭiyūrum Marddūrumam brahmāde  
 21 yam poydar<sup>6</sup> avarā paḍeyam Pervvaṭṭiyū-  
 22 rundu teṇe perṇnandi eraḍu teṇuvudu Marḍū-  
 23 rā teṇe panṇeraḍu paṇam ponnū pannurkhaḷḷugam  
 24 bhattamum asya sīmāntaram Pervvaṭṭiyūra sime  
 25 mūdāyṭūḷila Pervvaḷḷamē-temkaykargoṭṭigū-  
 26 ḷila paḷḷamē paḷuvāy perḷolliye  
 27 baḷagāy pervvaḷḷame sime Marḍdūra sime  
 28 mūdāy Beṭṭina poreyane bondattu Ko

<sup>4</sup> brahmādēyam goṭṭam—RICE<sup>5</sup> uṇvōm—RICE.<sup>6</sup> poydam—RICE.



- 17 vasam vapandu ondu diva  
 18 sam unvadu idon kedisi  
 19 don pañcamahapataka  
 20 nakku tan-okkalu! po-  
 21 tti makka! puṭṭade ke  
 22 daga ||

EC III My My 6

No 32

c 750 A.D

- 1 nereyardim erdanumune laliyuprabhanna  
 2 vagvibilloruguṭṭu dume ejdudave  
 3 tamma kṣemak irad aḷi meccira talvadu paratreya  
 4 pedevuderu mahaprabhu Govapayyanimti  
 5 [dapu samadhiyoḷe muṭṭiṭi talḍidamnitama  
 6 rendra bhogamam || padedom śrīpuruṣayyal-ammu me  
 7 dalo] kalnadamn andom baḷek edeyo] akkadu bhuti  
 8 mutugano dota dhana dhukṣe sade paḍede  
 9 pīṭṭu ka  
 10 [atra mitra janamam kavyanya talḍ appuḍi nuḍi  
 11 yal velkume pempan-oppa gunate toḷam-ikuḷda  
 12 Gopayyanam ||

EC III My My 25

No 33

c 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahā  
 2 pṛthuvī rajya keye a  
 3 raṭṭi ra mmagandir Singam dikṣe  
 4 biḷadu Araṭṭitṭurar Kuḍalurada  
 5 goṭṭe Maḍi Oḍeyanbar-aḷivikaya  
     (Other side)  
 1 Nokkajarode āggadikaḍa koṭṭa  
 2 nela Tenendhaka Kaḷeruku sakṣi Kuḍalu  
 3 Pongularum Eḷamaḍiyarum Eḷiriyarum  
 4 Madugarum Kaḷabbarum sakṣi aga koṭṭadu  
 5 āḷ-āḷ kuḍiṣidona Nāraṇasiya śasira kavile  
 6 śasira parvar konda kole āḷka keḍiṣidonu  
 7 kaduveḍiḷonuḍi tenne  
 8 [iḍasvaconu  
 9 Araṭṭiga Talara Kuḍaluravvatti

EC III My TN 113

No. 34

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī pṛthu  
 2 puruṣa pṛthuvirajyam uroḷu

- 3 vippattogeviṭṭa nūmura sasirada arayū  
 4 tt eraḍu madhiye Vadugura rakkarappa teṇa  
 5 akka endu aka raḡi śnmat Muttarasa  
 6 nīponnendu Koḍagegagi aḷiḍon Vāraṇasiyo-sa  
 7 sirvva parvvarum sasira kavileyuman konda paṭica  
 8 mahapatakan akku idan varedon Kumba Kamilarar
- 

EC III My Nj 23

No 35

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Koṅḡu mahara(ja)dhi rāja parama  
 2 svara śnpuṇṇa prthavi rajyam keye adinillamdiḡalge  
 3 keydakapo  
 4 mapoṭakalla vevi  
 5 Kasasoda  
 6 sirvvarppa mahapatakan akkum  
 7 sūṃkam viṭṭar ivurayellakkam
- 

EC III My TN 53

No 36

c. 760 A D

- 1 śrī prthivi Koṅḡu Muttarasa  
 2 Prthivi rajya yaḷu  
 3 illaṇi sollage  
 4 gūmaṇṇiṭṭa
- 

FC IV Bn. Bn. 36

No 37

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śnmat śnpuṇṇa maharajam prthivi ra  
 2 jyam geṇye Polettaṭvor enni Karika naḍa  
 3 Bidirkallaḷḷa kukkara Piḷikkare-naḍiyar tundi  
 4 paḍeyulavar aṭa balamanna eḇḇu biḇḇu\*  
 5 śrī Amba-acanyara magan Naḡan maḇḇida
- 

FC IX Bn. Bn. 55

No. 38.

c. 750 A D

- 1 śnpuṇṇa mahārajā arasu geṇye Kammara raḍu  
 2 poṭbakaru āḷi Posa uraṇal goṇṇu Mureyaru  
 3 uraḷisi iḇḇu biḇḇa
- 

\* biḇḇu—Rice.

EC VI Kd Kd 145

No 39

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti sri śrīpuruṣama
- 2 harāja Pṛthuvī rajyam geye a
- 3 varā<sup>9</sup> magdanir (magandir) Vijayādityar 1 na
- 4 cū ālvandu avar aḷ-Cannavūroḷe Eramma
- 5 n āsandi āḷe ā Erammanum ayvadambarum
- 6 nakaramum sēṇiyum baḷasuvittu geldo-
- 7 lli<sup>10</sup> mūlavvediyakke orvalla ney nirasida
- 8 kēḍe beḷasuv-eḷdorum kiḷḷisdonu kkoṭi
- 9 Bāraṇāsiyuḷ sāsuvva pārvarum sa
- 10 vileyum konda kolev ayduge paṭica
- 11 kam geydona sanda gatige salvo

EC V Hn. Ak 176

No 40

About 750 A D

- 1 Śrīpa
- 2 Svasti śrīpuruṣa maha
- 3 duṅgaḷa Baḷcapaya eṇḍu viḷvodu
- 4 la kandan damman eṇḍu kam akku

EC IX Bn. Ht. 21

No 41

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śmat
- 2 Kongonū Muttarasa
- 3 r ayisade<sup>11</sup> Kādu
- 4 pattu<sup>12</sup> daṇḍ iṇḍu
- 5 Kadaḷaladuḷa<sup>13</sup>
- 6 eṇḍor Sū
- 7 ma Vallavarasa<sup>14</sup>
- 8 Śrī Kama nīḷasidan<sup>15</sup>

EC X. KI KI 229

No 42

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣamahara
- 2 jadhu rāja paramēśvara bha-
- 3 ṭaru pṛthuvī rajyari geye Puttura
- 4 Jeṭṭamugoḷuttuḷdu Puttur Attaru
- 5 ge aydūmbu kaḷanyum aydumbu totṭa

<sup>9</sup> avara—RICE.<sup>11</sup> Muttarasara besade—RICE.<sup>13</sup> Kovaḷaladuḷ—RICE.<sup>15</sup> nīḷasidan—RICE.<sup>10</sup> gelvalli—RICE.<sup>12</sup> Kāḍuvatti—RICE.<sup>14</sup> Siya Vallavarasa—RICE.

- 6 ppaṭṭum koṭṭar idan aḷivor<sup>16</sup> ppaṣṣama  
7 hāpātakar appar pariḥāra
- 

EC X KI KI 230

No 43

About A D 750

(Continued from the last)

- 8 Svasti Śrī Puttūroḷu Kaṇṇam  
9 Nūlarasa<sup>17</sup> Kkanakākige mū  
10 goḷam kaḷani Bhagavatige  
11 koṭṭod aḷivo-ppaṣṣa mahā-  
12 pātakan akkum ida saḷipage  
13 dhammam<sup>18</sup>
- 

EC X KI Mb 255

No 44

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahā  
2 rājādhu rāja parameśvara bhaṭa  
3 ra pṛthuvī rājyam geṇe avarā ma  
4 gandir-Duggamāra Ereyappon Ko-  
5 vaḷala nāḍu mūnūrum Gangaru  
6 sāsīramum-āḷuttire Kammpilige  
7 paḍevōdallī Komālarā maga-  
8 n Pāḷḷappa kālḷegaduḷ<sup>19</sup> sattallī  
9 avange Duggamālarā keyda prasā  
10 dam appadu Sāntanūram Ereḍiyū  
11 ruḷum vandu tūmba kaḷaniyum avāra  
12 māneyum vaḷḷaḷu prasādangeyḍār  
13 idu ślokaṃ svadattam etc (Skt. upto l 18 illegible)
- 

EC X KI Mr 74

No 45

About 750 A D

- 1  
2 Koṅgaṇi pṛthuvī rājyam ge-  
3 yuttire  
4 koṭṭōr idan āvan-a  
5 jītōni paṇca pātakaṇi samyukta  
6 n appōn kaṇiḷe sāsīram aḷi
- 

EC X KI Mr 96

No 46

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat pṛthuvī Koṅgaṇi Muttarasar Śrīpuruṣa-  
mahārājjar kKakalākāharam akālakanna
- 

<sup>16</sup> aḷivōr—Rice.

<sup>18</sup> dhammam—Rice.

<sup>17</sup> Gūlarasa—Rice.

<sup>19</sup> kālḷegaduḷ—Rice.

- 2 Kalikanran ıııdođısı Gañbe nādar kKaldoregalum Gombukku  
arasarum pađeduduvaļuvi yēvūra
- 3 ııdan alı-do pañca maha patakan akkum kañđuğa kaļanı ııdān  
vare ponna koñña kelamepa
- 4 Kenettaccan magan eleyon Madattaccann ada Pesarajjan ııdhān  
alıyal Kassakekka

EC XII Tm Mı 99

No 47

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrı Komguñi Śrıpuruša maharajar prthvi
- 2 rajyam geye Gamgavađiya mege Rattar ela
- 3 pı rarkkal samasta prabñgañge ke
- 4 ııvandu Jadiya Muttarasaru śrı Rama nuđıda ne
- 5 nadada Śrıñanda erpattum aydu baļu
- 6 maga ttan adara kalladum gasa mu
- 7 va ya la
- 8 svasııda ge
- 9 yđere

EC X KI KI 78

No 48

About 751 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrıman Komgoni Muttarasarkku ııpatta
- 2 ārane varša du pulı nōdı āptada vākku
- 3 luļ sagu neđa eļadu vıldo

EC X KI KI 6

No 49

A D 753

- 1 Svasti śrı Komguñi maharaja Śrıpuruša prthuvı rājya
- 2 vijaya vatsara ııppada eññaneyolu Śivama
- 3 ra Kadamburam aļe Kadamburkñdarammañayo
- 4 n Karu kaññesvaraku poyta malutte kaļanı kañđuğam eltūdgha
- 5 paļu aytu mase monñittıļı arıđantavo kaññeśva
- 6 rum aļva arasanu mađısuvar paļısuvar ponnıla
- 7 nunñu sıñusullare kañıpodu antu mađıyu poliye
- 8 koñđu dalıvutukuvundu talıkkatıka poruññumanuvondumu
- 9 dal mūrkkañđuğa bhakta poliye koñđuññuvon
- 10 ı-dharmmamann ıırakñccıdonñ ađı en tale meło ı
- 11 dharmmamann aļıvon pañcamahā patakan akku
- 12 arđda kkañđuğa ayupuda poytodu

EC X KI KI 8

No 50

About A D 753

- 1 Svasti śrı Ko
- 2 maharāja śrı .



- 3 śara prthuvī . . .
- 4 keye Lōkāditya
- 5 arasar kKadamba . . .
- 6 ettisi datti-
- 7 yam idarkke koṭṭa-
- 8 vir kkaḷaṇi kaṇḍugam
- 9 kala kaṇḍuga mukka-
- 10 ṇḍugamicinira
- 11 rakottūmanṇara

EC X. KI. KI 11.

No 51

About A.D. 753

- 1 Svasti śrī Kōṅḡṇi-mahārāja Śrīpuruṣar prthu
- 2 vī-rājya geye Lōkāditya-Eḷa arasa kKadambūrā-
- 3 ḷa Lōkākhyalarasa ttammā vaṣṇanakkāttige Kapuḷi
- 4 kKūrukki bhaṭṭārarkke poyda pon-nūru gadyāname Si-
- 5 kka bbānūra . . . nūra koṭṭai eṭṭara koṇḍa kaḷaṇi u-
- 6 ṇḍukarattu kaḷaṇi kabeṇḍi kaṇḍalu māḍi paḍiṇē-
- 7 ḷunṇu moppaṭṭiya . . . muḷḷarolpaḍitubu-Mo-
- 8 ṛaṣālūra<sup>20</sup> māḷṭiyuḷḷaydūbu intu tāge mūṛaḍi-
- 9 tūbu dēvabhōgam i kaḷaṇi phalamā koṇḍu beḷeṣi nā-
- 10 gommeyum sale uḷuvadu idarkke sākṣi Bejaṭṭu
- 11 rā mahājanamum Kaḍatūrā mahajanamum Kadambū-
- 12 rā nālvaduvvarum i arthamā<sup>21</sup> koṇḍu salisuvom
- 13 gā pādam-enna tale-mēgaṇavu idan aḷi-
- 14 don paṭicamahāpātakan akku rēḷu
- 15 . . . beḷugeydora . . .
- 16 koṭṭutoppa . . .

EC X. KI. KI 7.

No 52.

About A.D. 760

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar
- 2 prthuvī rāyam geye Kūḍalūrppāḍi
- 3 oḍeya Nandikāḍavā<sup>22</sup> Eranāganā vyava-
- 4 hārad antaram sālām ilam ekke sākṣi Lōkāditya-
- 5 Eḷa-arasar mmagandir-mMalladiyum Kadambūrā nā-
- 6 ḷpaḍinbaru Viḍattūru nāmida paṇḍumu<sup>23</sup>
- 7 aṛiya īreottarā paruḷuttuṭṭa kīḍi-
- 8 v-ittu

<sup>20</sup> Moṛagalūra—RICE.

<sup>22</sup> Nandikādana—RICE.

<sup>21</sup> dharmamā—RICE.

<sup>23</sup> nāvīda paṇḍumu—RICE.

EC X. KI Mb 80

No 53.

• 42nd regnal year, according to Editor A.D. 767

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrī rājya Vijaya sammatsaram nālva
- 2 tt-erāṇeyandu śrīpuruṣa mahārajadhurāja para-
- 3 mēśvara bhaṭāra prathuvī rājyam geṣe avarā magandir Du-
- 4 ggamār Ereappo Kuvaḷala nāḍu munūṟum Gamgaru sū-
- 5 siramum-āle avarā mahā-ḍevī Kañci abbe Āḷaḷi āle
- 6 Madureḷiḷā Vellasammānge kottodu kaṇḍugad aygūḷa kaḷaniyum
- 7 Canna kaḷani mēle totta patte<sup>24</sup> samanpālīn mele enkaṇḍugam a
- 8 pūrvva pa(ri)hāram-āge kottōdu idake paḍeyam aggaṣṭageyum
- 9 aṟava yum idan aḷidon Bāranā
- 10 varam sāsūra kavile

EC V Hn. Cn. 208

No 54

About 770 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahārājan
- 2 prthavī rājyam geṣe Nirggunda-
- 3 nāḍu mūnūṟuman Nirggundad arsarā
- 4 āle avar-āḷu Vīravūra Mālvopottēyarā
- 5 Kuḍimuddan mēreyuḷi iridu viḷḍan

EC IX. Bn. Dv 74

No. 55

c. 780 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Ajjavamma Kā
- 2 sarūr-āḷigeṣe Pūlūra
- 3 Paṇḍandūr<sup>25</sup> Kīrttaṁman
- 4 Gaṅgapuraduḷ Duggamā-
- 5 ror ppadiyu tollagga-
6. ra eṇḍu viḷḍōr

EC IX. Bn. Dv 67

No. 56.

c. 780 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Bhuvomma Kū-
- 2 rāḷigada āḷarū
3. le Koṇamuru Gaṅgaḍu
- 4 raduḷa Duggamāra
- 5 paḍe-otṭa eṇḍu biḷḍa

<sup>24</sup> kaḷani mele totta patte—Ricc.<sup>25</sup> Paṇḍandūr—Ricc.

EC IV My Hg 93

No 57

c 780 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Dhārāvāsa śrīvalla
- 2 thuvi rājya keye hambharasara tombhattarusāsī
- 3 diyarasara Toreṇaṇṇayimurum na
- 4 ru āle Damatigaṇe perggade
- 5 reyum pogevoṇeyu pā(m)raṇanyum
- 6 lavidadonum koṭṭonum Koḍagurava
- 7 nāsi sa(sī)ra kavileyum sasirva mada
- 8 avan-okkaluḷ pottu makkala pu
- 9 pondhuge

EC VIII Sh Sb 9

No 58

c 800 A D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavaṇṣa śrī Goindarasa pṛthuvī rājyam keye Eṇeya
- 2 mumarasar VVanavāsi nād āle Ma ileya gaman Aridara Poleyamma
- 3 gāmigar avarim baḷik avara magan raja puli Kulamuddan gosahasra
- 4 pradārum padalum kanyadanamum algaḷihyūm koṭṭu niri
- 5 idam-eṇṭu beḷe mattalu
- 6 Bādhōḍja maḍida

EC IV My Sr (Appendix) 160

No 59

c 800 A D

- Skt lines from 1 to 10
- 11 śrī Marasing Ereyappaṇa<sup>26</sup> anu
  - 12 matha(ta)duḷ SKt
  - 13 śrī Kali Nolaṃbādhiraṇṇa-śrī Kolliyarasara tatputraḷ nija Ramanum
  - 15 Naḷadhiraṇṇum cāṇ uḍu Tipperuran brahmadeyam Koṭṭam Ārppo
  - 16 le-oḍeya Kauśika gotram Ponnadige | idarge sākṣi Goyi
  - 17 ndayyanum Sandhugaḷ Ajjavurada Kallirvadiya mahajanamumm
  - 18 Muduguppeya Māraṇṇa Gīmunḍarum Eṇeganga Gāmunḍa
  - 19 rum Maravura Urkane gamunḍarum Bhuma Gāmunḍarum Beḷimaniya
  - 20 śrīya Gīmunḍarum Kuppai Māḍavarum Perbbala Uttama
  - 21 Gamunḍarum Kunda Gāmunḍarum Saṃgamada Pṛthuvī Gamunḍarum
  - 22 Ripurama Gamunḍarum enebbarum nara sākṣiy agē paḍedam ||
  - 23 simāntaram paḍuvāy Kāṇvaṇṇe<sup>27</sup> Seṭṭigere-e ante bandu
  - 24 belgaḷ moḍade temkay nōḍim Koṇjari punuse-e<sup>28</sup> Mudagere
  - 25 -e Boḷḷegereya oḷamgere e Kūḍittu sime ||
  - 26 to 30 Skt verses

<sup>26</sup> Ereyappaṇā—RICE.

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavarṣa śrī Prathivī Vallabha maharajadhīrāja  
paramesvara bhāṭṭarika śrī Goindarasar-ccatussamudra
- 2 nta vasudheya dhīvajajaka-chatra-chāyend-ale | Banavasi  
maṇḍalamana-samudranta Rajadityarasar
- 3 ale | Ajuvakheḍam aru sasiranuman Citravahanan ajuttum bay  
keḷad ire munidu Kolli Palla
- 4 va Nolambam n Nolambar Adityanan vesasaḷ a Kakarasaruṇ eḷdu  
Perggumṇiya koṭeyan rohiṣṭa biṭṭu
- 5 eṇḍum baḷada vira bhāṭarkkaḷ-oldu poramaṭṭu bil villaḷ  
kudure kudureyoḷ kiṭṭi aṭi tumula
- 6 kaḷega peḷci baḷada keyyam Citravahanan otti pugutt andu  
kaḷise kaṇḍu Kulamudda nūn i kayya pokku kaḷ endu
- 7 besase prasadam end aydi kiṭṭi kaḷi maṇuvakkadavara mey  
meyyam baḷe eḷ-ōḷisi a kayyam geldu
- 8 tanum paḷavum eṣuveḷḷu ey vodod appiḍappoḷ kane paṇiṇaradoḷ  
eṇḍi Bhuṣman vīḷdante nela muṭṭade
- 9 biḷḷ nan deva gaṇiḷkeyar argham biḷḷidu band iḍirggond uye  
vira lokakke sandon || Aru badddagiyara Vadapulī maḍiḍan
- 10 Paṇigeya Bandugiyar i urge bandu Aṇḍarol chalamine  
nalk eḷṭuna baḷana kiḷisi aḷ-eḷṭu maḍi mattam nīla
- 11 laṇḍe oḷida | adan vaḷike Kulamudda gaṇuḷage ara-ar dḍaye  
geydu purvavarada nalk eḷṭinoḷ voḷisi gaḷḷeja
- 12 n aladu daye geydu biṭṭa Kundageseveya kaḷiyamma Beḷamaṇiya  
Padumaṇṇan Kaḷbura Somadimūṭṭiseya Narasiṅgan
- 13 Simmanura Kiḷḷamman Aṇḍugiya Rūṭṭigan Bedemēṭṭiy Aḷamman  
Baḷḷigamaya Gaṇuḷdan Gundugudeyasattu Gaṇuḷda
- 14 inn i eṇḷbanu<sup>29</sup> śrī Karana saḷitam b iṭṭi r idan keḷiponum  
keḷe baḷonum paṇcamahapatṛika saṇyuktan akkum
- 15 Baraṇasiyoḷ saṣura kaṇṇiḷeyan kondona lokakke sandonum akkum ||

EC VIII Sh Sb 22

No. 61

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti n prīṭivibhallaṇṇa śrī Jagatūḷḷa prīṭivī rājyam  
gēye n Rajaditya rāja paramesvara
- 2 ai paṇṇi uḷasira naḷ-ale Paṇṇaimana maṇeyi muṭṭi  
koḷva ur aḷivinoḷe
- 3 na maḷuṇ Aṇḍara Singa Peṇḍikkūṇṇam kkaḷi Uduḷuḷeyan  
uḷeḷkoḷva prīya
- 4 huta koḷḷamaḷe maṇuvakkada Jattu bhāṭarkkaḷa paḷarumarḷ  
kondū taṇuka

kaṇṇiye = RICE

<sup>29</sup> paṇṇiye = RICE<sup>30</sup> int i-ēṇḷbanu = RICE.

- 5 du tanme bhoḷ oppida Angara | andu kecaram sārccī tanda  
vimanamam<sup>10</sup> Indrana vesadī sura vaduarkkalu vandara Anga  
6 naya nīne bhūmanaladolage vildandaman aniya turagaman  
Angarabhaṇḍan anganadolag itti  
7 vaḷasa eḷu Jambūdvīpa suriya bhīm̐ba panneradarolag eḷla  
marggaran Āṅgaja Komarange  
8 tiratan Añjane-sutan anna andu Kēsiniya eladātan annane  
ondam nurmmasila virahu  
9 r aḷugi vēlyammbin eragi kaḷkade taltu maṇuvakkam-āda  
nṛparkkaḷan Āngaran eṇiven-arada  
10 Aravaḍḍagiyara vadar Pūliyar maḍida silakarmma malagārara  
Kundavāsiya magam Maramma vareda(e<sup>2</sup>) likitan  
11 śrī Kundamma Śarabhūna Puliyu Kongiyū Kaliyammanu |  
12 iḍu koṭṭar ā Singan galdeya velgavaga Kodange ida  
13 kedisidom pamoca mahapatakan

EC VIII Sh. Sb 542

No 62

c 800 A D

- avarā moriyam magan śrī Pogilī nṛisidan | kalla  
1 Svastī prithivī vallabha mahārajadhīrāja paramēsvara śrī  
Govindara vallahan prthivī rājyam geye Meḍa Nagandana va  
2 ra nāḍ-ale Bittiga Erega Golli nāḍa naḷgaudigar Vasa  
v ūruḷḷ-ā nāḍa nāḷgaviga Kalī  
3 reye parivallī keḷeyar vvaḍugigalge kalbaḷa kuḍi  
Kalīra gāḍiganu Indabaḷḷiyatan maṇuvakka dōri  
4 āta. yasan boga sampannan dharmma parayanān satya vakyan  
5 Vasavūra koṭeyan koṇḍu Kalī dōranān ōḍisi palarā  
6 n iḍu kondū geludu tānu<sup>11</sup> maḍiḍu Kalīraṣ suralaya sēridan<sup>12</sup>

EC II SB 35 (24)

No 63

About A D 800

- 1 Svastī samadhugata pañca mahā sabda padaḍakke  
2 daḷi dhvaja samya mahā maha samantadhupati śrī Ballabha  
3 ha rajadhīrāja meśvara mahā rajara magandir  
Raṇāvāḷoka śrī Kambayyan prthivī rājyam geye  
4 ba rasar kKaḷvappu la per gGaḷvappina poladin naḍadu  
koṭṭadu  
5 sena aḍigaḷge Manasijara gana arasi bene etti mōnam  
ujjamisuvalū koṭṭadu pola mere Vattagereya kuḷkere pogi  
akṣara kalla mege allinda vasi  
6 karggal maradu sallu periya ala vān maraḷ puṇusa  
peri toreyu alare mere duvetṭage nūru kallu kovallada  
periya elavu allim kudittu ara

<sup>10</sup> vimānamam—RICE.<sup>11</sup> tānum—RICE.<sup>12</sup> kaḷḷan suralayam eridan—RICE.

- 7 sara śrikaraṇamum      gadiyara Dindiga gamundarum ennuvaru  
 varṅgaru Vallabha gamundarum Rundi Vāccaru Rundi Maramma  
 num kaḍalura śrī Vikrama gamundrum Kaligurgga gamundarum  
 8 Agadipo      yarara      Raṇapara gamundarum Andamāsala Uttama  
 gamundarum Navilura nalgamundarum Belgoḷada Govinda  
 paḍiya u      ḷamandum Belgoḷada vaḷi  
 9 Govindapaḍige koṭṭadu (bahubhuvvasudha etc  
 Skt upto the end of line 10)

*Mys Arch Report 1939* Inscription No 23 (p 121)

No. 64

c 740 A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 Vikramadityarāsara  
 2 rasaru Kanciyan kkoḷvandu Kongu  
 3 ṇi arasara aḷu eṇi  
 4 du satton  
 5 śrī Daśi  
 6 amman  
 7 Kanciyo-  
 8 ḷ pannorbba  
 9 ran eṇi  
 10 du svarggi  
 11 ādan  
 12 bhūtalado-  
 13 ḷ elliyu  
 14 svonnate pu,  
 15 ge jatasya  
 16 maraṇandruva  
 17 memmeda ?  
 18 kketu ?  
 19 kka

*Mys Arch Report 1939* Inscription No 22 (p 117)

No 65

*Middle of 8th cent A D*

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 kaṭṭi arasara konguṇi a  
 2 rāsara Bāge-uroḷe e  
 3 ḍuvandu konguṇi arasara  
 4 āḷu e-  
 5 ṇidu sa  
 6 tton  
 7 Bhānuda  
 8 san  
 9 Jayamu  
 10 tran  
 11 ūnara  
 12 Vasi kan

- 13 Oḍivecce
- 14 rāyijanni
- 15 ggoḷan Manu
- 16 jāgaran a
- 17 ṇṇanavatiga
- 18 n Antakang a
- 19 ṇjadon

*Mys Arch Report*, 1930, Inscription No 36 (p 176)

No 66

About 800 A.D

At -Dēvarahaḷḷi, in the hobali of Hangaḷa

- 1 Svasti śrīmatu Konguni Mādhavaścaiva Vī
- 2 ṣṇugoṭṭamah Madhavoravimāśca Durvini
- 3 (ti)Vikramaśca Duggaśca Sivamarastathaiva ca Kongoni
- 4 prṭhuvi rajyam keye Durviniṭ Eṇe appor Ko-
- 5 sarupuk irid idirupayd agid idid ir uda
- 6 rin Amandādigaḷ Upagoḷatt elpadinvaru mara
- 7 mokaraman-odedode-ppaḍettadu Puṇisur ppola
- 8 nellu pāṇḍiyu vaḷevadu sarva paṇhara ttottapa
- 9 keḍipuvonu koḷonu paṇca mahā pātakanakke okka
- 10 l uḷid uṇḍu kāduvonig idu kan geṭtu toḷkuttuva(kke)

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

9th Century A.D

IA XI p 126

No 67

Saka 726 = A.D 804

AT—?

- 1 Svasti śaka rṣpa kaḷ-āṭta samvatsaramgaḷ eṇnūr i(ṭ)ṛppatt-āraṇe
- 2 yā Subhānu embhā(mba) varṣada Vaiśa(sa)kha māsa kṣṇa pa
- 3 kṣa pañcamē(mū) Brhaspati(tu)vāram-āgī(gi)Svasti(sti) Prabhu
- 4 tavarṣa-ṣṇprthu(thu)vivallabha maharājadhū(dhū)rāja pa(ra)me
- 5 śvara Goyindara bhaṭṭārārā Gamuṇḍabbeḷ mahadē
- 6 viyā(ya)r āgī(gi) rajyā(jye)pra(va)rddhamāna kaladoḷ
- 7 Kanciyan-āḷva Dantiganame geḷdu kappā(m) goḷa
- 8 l bandallī Tungabhadreyā tadiyol taṇa biduga
- 9 l = idu Ramēśvara emba tīrthadā modaloḷ mepp-ī
- 10 kki porada paṇḍigāḷan - iṇiyal = bandallī(ḷi) tīrtham-olpa
- 11 n=kaṇḍu Śivadhari emba goravarge mu (?mum)du(?)mbeya
- 12 manuntu Kitthu(rṭti)vammō(mma) rāja Parmēśvaradattaman viṭṭā(r) | l
- 13 idam keḍisidarol = a(a)r = appode int app-āt
- 14 to 17 Svadattām etc. Skt lines
- 17 Pūrvva sthiti Ku
- 18 nā emba tore mēre
- 19 Skt line

Mys Arch Report 1927 No 44 (p 59)

No 68

Saka 777 = A.D. 855

At—Chikka IngaJa hobali of Birur

- 1 Svasti Śaka Kala 777
- 2 Svasti Kūṭi Ingaḷada Tamma
- 3 gavunḍanu puliyan ıṛıdu
- 4 sattoḷe Ganga Permunadı me
- 5 ccugottudu aygula kaḷani ı
- 6 dan alıdon Varanasiya
- 7 n alıdon

SII XI : No. 8

No 69

Saka 784 A.D. 862

At—Huvina Hippargı Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa
- 2 Śri pṛthuvı valla
- 3 bham maharaja
- 4 dhuraja(m) pa(ra)mesva
- 5 ra bhaṭarara rajya
- 6 bhi vṛddhu sale
- 7 sakha nṛpa kaḷa
- 8 tita samvatsaranga
- 9 le(ḷnu)ru enbatta nu
- 10 lkaneya Citrabha
- 11 nu emba varṣam
- 12 pravarttise Kannavu
- 13 n vṣaye Si(mma)la
- 14 ge purva digbhage
- 15 kṛṣṇa bemaṇ-ottara pa
- 16 the
- 17 Basurikoḍu Ingaḷsara
- 18 Bugevāḍi Samajavāḍige
- 19 Oḍḍavodige madhyava(r)tti
- 20 Pipparage nama gramo
- 21 sarva b dha pantharu
- 22 na(m) dattu jote-a-akuna ni
- 23 mittangulam ballahage pra
- 24 tyā geṇḍu mahā-samantaru
- 25 maṇḍalikarum ariye
- 26 paḍedam Goleya bha
- 27 tṭam ||

SII XI : No. 11

No. 70

Saka (7)86 = A.D. 863

At—Muvunḍi Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa Śri pṛthuvıvalla
- 2 bha mahārājādhurajam parama-vara bhaṭa(ra)



- 3 ka(r) prthuvī rajyam gēye svastī pracandā ma  
4 ndalagra khaṇḍit-aratimandala pratapa<sup>33</sup>

## Second Face

- 5 [su]da [gga] nuḷidom sa[esu(m)]nduḷi [vo]m tandeya tayvira sa  
6 ntanama(m)n uḷidu bīsu(om) maruvarttegol[la(n)]  
7 bandiyum kaḷacumara[dī]yumagaḷ i dane kaḍi  
8 tannan-aḷdata saye baḷanarttanna beḍido-  
9 de kuḍugum nukkuvā to [mtana] mane  
10 nintarī su(ṣṭhu)ra (l)do (n)  
11 sampanna ḷadava van-o (rvva)  
12 dhavaḷa saḍgunajam dī  
13 Śrīmat Kuppeyarasara  
14 magan Aṇḍuga Raṭṭiya(ṇa)  
15 (sain)Beḷa(va)ḍica Meḷemaḍuvī  
16 ḷdu vā(sa)na me(ye) karamembu(ḍa)m keḷdu  
17 lla munde nundu kuḷa toradu muvattu gavuda  
18 devasadoḷ eydi arasanam jāmisi  
19 nuruvuttuḷdudam kaṇḍu kīḷgunṭeyiḷgalku(ḍa)du da  
20 mam kuḍuven-endu piḍi khaṇḍa(m) geḇḍu desevaligo-  
21 ra poḷdu ka(ru)ḷa bo(niḍi)galloḷ iḷkī eḷḍi(ya)  
22 mare pala(rmma)ḍi ḷḍityam getti ittakke me-  
23 ḷgella torī berandaḷiyisi to(tṭirḍḍu)tambu  
24 suruḷuḷdu akimarivecca (ḍe) rvi sakava  
25 ra eḷbhatt aḷaneyā vāsam poḷa (ba)ḷikke nindudi kaḷḷu  
26 Puṇṭereyīm banda Poḷevannana ṣilakaḷmma  
27 Ara ku ḷiyana kaḷḷum kaḷḷu

EI VII p 201

No 71

Śaka 787 = A D 865

At--Mantrawāḍi Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svasty Amoghavarṣa śnprthuvī vaḷlabha mahā  
2 rajadhuraja paramesvara bhaṭararar(a)  
3 (jy)-abhuvrddhuyol Śaka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samva  
4 tsara-ṣatamgaḷ = eḷ nuḷ -- eḷbhatt-eḷaneyā Parthi  
5 va samvatsaram pravarttise Puṇṭere nāḍa(m) Ku  
6 ppeyan -- aḷe Vai-akha masada paumṇa  
7 mase(sī)y and Eḷpunuseya nalyad mba  
8 r mmahajanamu(? vu)m Moni goravarun Mulastha  
9 nada Mahadevar -- aḷv Elamvaḷliya ṣaṣa(na)  
10 mum = a devara muḍa vaḍḍava  
11 ya pola mereye temka ḍevam geyye mere  
12 paḍuva nūḷu gal mere baḍaga Kalabe(?)ya pola  
13 m(e)reyo mere maḍi eḷbhattay vattar kḷ(e)yyum = aru  
14 tonṭada nelanum Aditya bhaṭarara sthanamu(? vu)vam

<sup>33</sup> Some lines seem to have been lost after the

- 24 namum-agī Ku(lappa)yya(m) binnapa(m) g(e)yye Dēvanmayya(m)  
Amoghavarṣa devaroj raja(?) ja)-śrā  
25 vitam māḍi tad anuma(ta)dind = irvvorum mata(pī)tr m  
ā(r)tham (p)unyam ug(ry = a) grahanado(i)  
26 nurggundada nūr irppadimkarum mahajanada ka(la)m kaḷci  
tuppa deṇeya(m) sabhoga sāda(dha)  
27 kam-āgi biṭṭo(r) || I dharmmama(m) k)ādom Varanasiyu| suryya  
grahaṇadoj sāsira kavile  
28 yam vēda vidarkka| appa brahmanarkka|ge kc ta punya  
phalaman a(?) eyduvon idan alid un| (a)vam  
29 sāsira kavileyum sasi(r)vvar (bbr)ahmaṇarumam Varanā(s)|  
yuman alida paṇca mahapaka  
30 takan akkum ōm

Skt. upto lines 35

- 35 bhaṭṭara lkhutam i kallam Nagamuḍḍa(?)na (?)

LI VII p 205 07

No 73

Saka 788 = A.D. 866

At—Sirur Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

1 to 5 Skt. lines

- 6 Svasti samadhiḡarto(ta)paṇca  
7 ma(ma)hāsabda maharajādhirāja paramesvara bhaṭṭaraka catur  
udadhī valaya va(?) va)layu(ya)ta-sakala dharatala  
8 praturajy aneka maṇḍalukarkka| kataka kā(ka)ṭis(u)tra  
kunḍala keyura h(ā)rabharana|am kṛta gaṇika sahasra  
ka|jaha śamkha pāḷidhvaj orukētu patāk-acchādita  
9 camar andhakara vadīyya vīyya māna svet ātapatra traya  
10 digantar-ella sri(sr)ṣ(ṭi): sēnāpati puravara talavargga  
daṇḍanāyaka samant adyanēka vīṣaya vināmn-o  
11 ttunga kintā makuṭa ghrṣṭa padaravinda yugma nūjita  
vairi rpu nūvaha kala daṇḍa-duṣṭa mada bhajjana  
12 na amogha Rama(m) paracakra pañc(a)nanam surāsura marddanam  
vairi bhayakaram badde manoharam abhūmana mandiram  
13 Ratta vamsodbhava(m) Garuḍa laṅka(cha)nam tīvili pāre ghōṣa  
ṇam Lattalura pura paramesvaram sri Nṛpatunga  
14 nam-āmkita Lakṣṇuvallabhēndram Candradityara kalam varegam  
maha Viṣṇuva rajyam boi uttarottaram rājy abhū  
15 vīri(vr)ddhī salutt ire śaka nṛpa kal atīta samvatsaranga| =  
ei nuṛ = enbhatt enṭaneyā Vyayam emba sa(m)vatsaram prava  
16 rtise śnmad Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga nam-ānkutā Vījaya  
raja|ya prayardda(rddha)māna samvatsaranga| ayyatt  
17 eraḍum uttar-ōttaram rājyābhivṛddhī salutt ire Atīṣaya  
dhava|a narendra pras(ā)dadind Amoghavarṣa  
18 deva pādapamkaja bhramara vīṣṭa jan-āṣayan-appa śnmad  
Dēvanmayya(m) Be|vola mūnūṭuma

- 19 n-āḷuttum Annugeṛeyal ire Jēṣṭa māśad amaseyūm Āditya-  
vāra(mu)m-āge sūryya grahanad andu  
20 Śrīvūrada Ravikayyam modal-āgi ilnūrvvorum mahājanada kālam  
kalci tuppa-dereyam bi(bi)ttom  
21 I sti(sth)tiyam kād ātā(ṭa)nge Vāranāsivadol s(ā)sira  
kavileyam koṭṭa phalam akkum  
22 (i)dan = aḷidu tuppam<sup>24</sup>-uṇṭ-atā(ṭa)m Bāranāsīyu sāsira kavile  
yu(m) sāsīrvvar pp(ā)rvvaruman aḷidon akkum  
23 (Nī)mbiccara Bam(m)ayya besa geysido Mādhavayyana lkhī(khu)-  
tam Nāg(ā)rjunam bhe(be)sa geydo  
24 (Sī)rī gāvundana eḷtu-pudi(dī)dudu

SII XI : No 13

No 74

Saka 791 = A D 869

At—Gāvaravād Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province.

Lines 1 and 2 erased

- 3 re Nṛpatunga(nāmam)kita paṭṭha gaṭṭhu  
4 ttaralutt = ire Saka nṛpa kal ātita sambatsara(saṭānga) = elu)nū-  
5 ṛa tombbhatta-ondaney andu (Bīrōdhi)y-emba varīṣam pravartīsutt ire Amo-  
6 ghavarīśadēvara pāda pamkaja bra(mara saṭṭha)jana-ṛaya sa-  
7 (tya)śauca(caṇṭra) sampannan appa śrī (Dēvanna)yyam Beḷvola munuṛa-  
8 (ma)n sukhadin-āḷuttum ilda Śrīmam Baladēvanum Gōvaṇṇayya-  
(num) (Ca)nnayya-  
9 . . . tadiḷdu rāja-śrāvita(mgal Vai)śakha māśa Śukla pakṣa punname-dina-  
10 (Sō)ma grahana pa(rvvadol-Gā)vadivādada mahājana (a)  
aiva(di)nba-  
11 (kā)lam kalci tuppada (te)ṛeya Candra sūryya (vāre)dāna-  
goṭṭa i dhamma(na)-  
12 dātanga (kō)ṭi (pa)śumēthada phala idan āḷidāta Vāranāsī(yo)l sāsī  
13 rvvar pā(r)varum sāsira kavileyum konda patakan akku Svastī śrī o . .  
14 ru manneya maṇṇya (dattī) (lu)thu seṭe geṭṭode anurbbaram iḷdu  
15 ga(rasum)gamani (khar)ta Narasunha amma . .  
16 . . la thungaumarā Bīṭṭiga Gōnātha nā(guṭe)pōta Bamma . . .  
17 yatenangalīn māleyā suṭuvā ba(ḍi)ga modalāg iḷdu Dēvanna . . .  
18 . . leyavam modalāg i(ḷdu) nṛṣi yanā  
19 (ḷi)du udātam Vāranāsīyuma aḷidonā lokakke . . . .  
20 bahubhū . . . . Skt. lines to 23  
24 Svastī śrī Ma(ni Nā)gōjara lkitam

EC VII Sh HI 13

No 75

Saka 792 = A D 870

- 1 . . . vallabhā mahārājādhirāja-parmēśvarā  
2 . . . rasar Mārasatya pṛthuv. rājyam geyye Indaba  
3 . . . netosipasī

<sup>24</sup> Read *tappum*—Ed.

- 4 mmatsarat satangole Saka varṣam elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā va  
 5 rṣa pravarttise Madi ura Bṛ hala genda tu  
 6 rugolol satt'u sarggam-e ida saleḍuvoge imma  
 7 itar maṇṇa koṭṭar irrvagu merē svastī śrī int 1 dharmma  
 raṣavana  
 8 rgge raja mana pannir mmattagaḷ

FC III Nj 75

No 76

Saka 792 — A D 870

- 1 Śrī-Śaka varṣam-eḷnura tombatt eradu ve  
 2 tyā Vakya Kongaṇi varmma dharmma maharajadhū  
 3 ja Kovaḷala puravaresvara Nandagin-nathā sṛima  
 4 Rajamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ prthuvī rajyam geyē Bu  
 5 tarasa Yuva raja pathaduḷ n ndu Kongaḷ nadu Pu naḍa  
 6 man-aḷut iḷdu Permmāṇaḍiya besaduḷ Butarasar nma  
 7 ḷudirura koṭeyuḷ kadid andu da  
 8 na magam Candiyananka  
 9 kadī palaram

EI XIII p 185 (See also SII XI 1 No 16)

No 77

Saka 796 — A D 874

At—Roṇ Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 (Om) Svasty Amoghavarṣa śrī prthuvivallabha maha(raja)  
 2 dhiraja paramēśvara bha(ṭa)rara rajya(d) = u(tta)  
 3 r ottharam abhivṛddhu(yoḷ) Sa(sa)ka nṛpa(ka)  
 4 l atī(tī)ta sarnvatsaranga(l - e)ḷ nula tomba(ttu)  
 5 varisamum āru va(rṣam)um pod andu Ja(ya)  
 6 m = emba varṣada Śravana-masada su(su)tyya  
 7 grahaṇadol Ballav arasar Ronada ma  
 8 hajanake na pu(pu)jya(mam) koṭṭu ḷu  
 9 tuppamum koṇamu ḷidor a(?)ddoge  
 10 Idan = alida ka sa(sa)si  
 11 ra kavileyu(m) sasirvvar pparvvaruma)n aḷi  
 12 da ratī  
 13 ppe ndam nīḷi(n)si  
 14 dom

FC VIII Sb 85

No 78

Saka 799 — A D 876

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa vallabha maharajadhū  
 2 raja paramēśva(ra) bhaṭaraka prthuvī rā  
 3 jyan ge(ye) Banavasi paṇṇirocasīramuman Inda  
 4 ra-goḷe<sup>55</sup> Saka varṣam eḷ nura tombhatt ombha

<sup>55</sup> Indarav aḷe—RICE.

- 5 teneya samvaṭsaram pravattise Kumbiseyam kaṭṭi
- 6 ng Indaranum Mararayyanu Kālasam
- 7 godol Rajamaram ay maṭṭal keyyam
- 8 kottar ada maṇḍara Śrīpurūṣana
- 9 maga Devaṭi paḍi salisiy unbo
- 10 n idam kadong aśvamedhada phalam kiḍi
- 11 sidonge brahmeti sarggu ī kallam Kanvillam maḍido

*Hyd Arch Series No 12 Ken Inscriptions of Kopbal p 7 No 2*

No 79

*Śaka 803 = A D 881*

- 1 Svasti Śrī-Śaka varīṣa eṇṭu nura muṇaneyya varīṣa
- 2 dandū Kundakund-anvayada Ekacattugada Bhaṭarara śīṣyar
- 3 Śrī Sarvvanandī Bhaṭarar ill iḷḍu (u)rggan - tirtthakkam = upaka  
riḡaḷ aḡi
- 4 pala kalan tapamgeydu sanyasanan notntu muḍipidar

Lines 5 to 6 Skt verse

*ŚI XI : No 20(12) (Also EI XXI p 208 A)*

No 80

*Śaka 805 A D 883*

At--Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Akalavarīṣa pṛthuvī vallava mārajadī(rajā)
- 2 paramesvara śrīmat Kannara bhaṭarara rajy-abhi vṛddhī saluttum ire
- 3 śaka nṛpa kal-āḍṭa sambatsaramaḡ eṇṭu nur-āyḍane So
- 4 bhakṛt embha sambhatsaram pra(va)rttise Indapayya naḍan aḷutt i
- 5 re Purigere-nada Saraṭavurad-ayvadīm(ba)rum = iḷḍu nadayise Ma
- 6 sīgara Cidanna gosa
- 7 sa(m)m = iḷdom
- 8 śtan abhivṛddhī
- 9 nama

*SII XI : No 19 (p 12) (Also EI XXI p 208 B)*

No 81

*Śaka 805 - A D 883*

At--Sūmja Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Aka(la)va(rṣa) śrī pṛthuvī vallabha maharajadhīraja  
paramesvara bhaṭara
- 2 r sakala (rī)jya(m) abhi vṛddhige saluttum ire Śaka varṣa eṇṭu nuṛa
- 3 ayḍaneyya varṣam pravarttisutt ire Kiḍalegadh phannan Eṇe  
yammam(Nī)vudī toṛuḡoḷ ka
- 4 dī satton l kalla śrī Butem(dra) gavundam (ko)mmaguṛeyammam  
nīṛi(sī)do(r)

*SII IX : No 18 (p 8)*

No 82

*Śaka 805 = A D 883-4*

At--Kambaduru Anantapur Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti sam adḥi
- 2 gatha panca maha sabda

- 3 Pallav-anvaya śrī prthuvī
- 4 vallava Pallava kulā tī
- 5 laka śrīman Nōlambharaja Ma
- 6 he(m)dra tribhuvana-dhīrām ra
- 7 jyām geyē Saka nṛpa kal-a
- 8 tita samvatsara(m)gaḥ — enṭu
- 9 nuṛ aydane varṣam-ā
- 10 ge sale Beḍugondeya
- 11 gamunḍaru parvaru tamma
- 12 keṛeya maṇṇol īr kkaṇḍu
- 13 ga maṇṇum piḍi bhattamu
- 14 Kuragā
- 15 gṛīhakke Candra su
- 16 rya kalambharam sa
- 17 lvante koṭṭar maḍaḡi
- 18 na maṇṇa mege ondu
- 19 kolī mege orkka
- 20 nḍuga maṇṇu Kuraga
- 21 muṇḍar sarvvadhikari
- 22 Perggheḍetana geyyu
- 23 ttum-adityagṛīyakke
- 24 koṭṭar ī mannu nurum
- 25 salippor
- 26 Ajja parvvara daṇḍiga(vu)
- 27 nḍaru Mayīla parva
- 28 ra Madengereyaru (No)
- 29 lambha doḍḍaru Naga(pa)
- 30 rvvaru Lopada pa(rvvaru ga)
- 31 muṇḍa samīyu (Nola)-
- 32 mbha ga(vu)ndaru ba
- 33 Aycannanu īva
- 34 ya sanmatade bhare
- 35 kke jana jaratam mu
- 36 Kaṇḍovaja īdakke bha
- 37 ppo Bharanasiyu pa
- 38 vu parvaru kereyu (po)
- 39 lamu arameyun a(ḷi)
- 40 da panca maha pa(ta)
- 41 kan akku

FC 1 No 2 (p 74) (Also IA VI p 102 No II)

No 83

Śaka 809 = A D 887

At—Bijur Coorg

- 1 bhadram astu Jina śāsanaya Saka nṛpa-a
- 2 tita kala samvatsaramgaḥ enṭu nur-ombattaneya varṣa
- 3 m pravarttisutt ire svastī Satyavakya konguṇivarmma dharmma ma
- 4 harajadhīrāja Kovalāla puravaresvara Nadagiri natha śrīma

- 5 t Permmanadiya rajyābhūṣaṁ geyda padinēṭaneyā varṣad andu Pa  
 6 lguṇa masada śrī-pancāmey andu Śivanandī siddhantada bhāṭara  
 7 ra śrī, yar sSarvbanandī devargge Penni<sup>34</sup> gaṇṅagada Satyavākya Jīnala  
 8 yakke Peddoregareya Bīḷur ppannir ppaḷḷiyumam sarvba bada pari  
 9 hara Permmanadī koṭṭo<sup>37</sup> tombhattaru sasirvbarum aysamantarum Beddo  
 10 regareya elpadumbarum eṇṭ okkalum idakke sakṣi Male-sāsi  
 11 rvbarum aymurvbarumm<sup>38</sup> ay damangarum idakke kapu idan alidom  
 12 Baranasīyumam sīsirvbar pparvbarumam sasira kavileyumam a  
 13 lidom panca mahapatakan akkum Sejojana<sup>39</sup> lūkuttam  
 14 Beḷuru enbattu gadyaṇa ponnun entu nur batta  
 15 mum taruvom<sup>40</sup>

SII XI 1 No 21 (p 123)

No 81

Śaka 814 = A.D. 893

At—Betigeri Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akalavarṣa śrī prthivī vallībhām maharajadhīrajam paramesva  
 2 ram parama bhāṭarakar uttarottarābhivṛddhī pravādrāmāna  
 3 vijaya kalyaṇa rajyabhyudaya (bhyu) daya  
 4 m age sale śaka nṛpa kaḷ-ātita samvatsara satanga (| = e) nṭu  
 5 nuṛa padināḷkaneya Prabha (vadi) pa  
 6 ravarttana samvarttita gha (ṭa) naghaṭṭyamtram śrī Mamgatora  
 7 ṇan Pramadiyemba samvatsarad Ā (śaddha)  
 8 suddha saptamī Adityavarad andu Beḷvola naḍan-aḷdirke  
 9 (Na) gadhoran embo Baṭṭekereya  
 10 (dha) ḷige Muriyavaḍa polana koḷven-endu band oḍḍi nūndan  
 11 emba matam keldu Koltuba  
 12 (na) pola (mana) kaduvem-endu paricchedisī naḍavāḷgalde Baṭṭa  
 13 gere neremūna Kaligallan embo  
 14 (ṛi) ya baḷen endu paricchedisī penḍiran uḷidoḍevuttido  
 15 rade degulake-vandu deva (rgge)  
 16 rudrakṣamam baḷi koṇṭu kaṭṭi (ṭṛ) su (la) man iṭṭu koḷ  
 17 tuba (na) nedīḷci  
 18 dīvakī kadi sattom polana koḷvem  
 19 e (ndu) ndu beḷda Dhoram  
 20 (ḷtege) kala  
 21 yabbe maḍis doḷ Kaṣyapagotra

SII IX 1 No 22 (p 31)

No 85

Śaka 815 = A.D. 893 A1

At—Manchala Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasty Śaka nṛpa kaḷ atī  
 2 ta samvatsara-ṣatanga-eṇṭu nuṛa padī  
 3 naḷdaneya Pramathiy-emba samvatsara

<sup>34</sup> Penni—the sign for subscript *na* is the same as for *na* as usual at this period—Ed

<sup>37</sup> koṭṭo—RICE.

<sup>38</sup> Sejojana—RICE.

<sup>39</sup> read *ajuribarum*—Ed

<sup>40</sup> teruvom—RICE.

- 4 pravartu(se) svasty Akalavarāṣa śrī prthuvī
- 5 vallabha maharajadhuraja paramesvara
- 6 Subhatunga bhaṭṭarar prthuvī rajyam ge-
- 7 yyutt ire tan mahasamantam svastī samasta ga
- 8 paśraya śrīmatu Kannam Sindevadī sa
- 9 yiramuman-aḷuttu Mamcaḷa koṭṭa stithi
- 10 avud end-oḍe baḷiyu sollageyuman uli
- 11 du baḷi Sivenayakamge ara manama
- 12 ppe kulge orbbalḷa ara(manam) suryya grahana
- 13 (do)ḷ koṭṭa stithi(y akku) svadattam Skt verse to line 15

EC III My Md 13

No 86

Saka 817 = A D 895

- 1 Svastī Saka nṛpa ka
- 2 l-atita sambatsaranga
- 3 l-enṭu nura padimeḷane-
- 4 ya varīṣam pravaṭṭise
- 5 Noḷamadhuraja prthū
- 6 vī rajyam geye Tairura
- 7 Kauṇḍilya gotrada Gamu
- 8 nḍa samugaḷa magan Na
- 9 gammayya kalla degu
- 10 lamam maḍisidaḍe
- 11 salisal-endu koṭṭa
- 12 manṇu or kkanḍuga
- 13 aydu varīsakke
- 14 šote iḷkade sva
- 15 naman aḷdoru
- 16 ḷsida nalva dī
- 17 ru paḷica maha
- 18 patakar appor

SII XI : No 23 (p 14)

No 87

Saka (8)18 - A D 896

At—Harlapur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svastī Akalavarāṣa śrī prthuvī vallabha maharaja
- 2 dhuraja paramesvara bhaṭṭara(ra) rajyara-uttar ottaram sa
- 3 lutt ire śaka nṛpa kal-atita samvatsara (śata) (l enṭu nu)
- 4 ra padimeṭtane (ya Nala samva)

(The inscription is completely worn out after this)

EC V Hn 28

No 88

Saka 818 = A.D 896

- 1 Śrī Svas'tī śakha varīṣa kal atita samvatsaram
- 2 gaḷ-enṭu nura padimeṭta varīṣa sale Satyava



- 3 kya Permmadı ma pṛtīvī rajyam geytīre svastī sa  
 4 dī guṇe gaṇāṃkara  
 5 tilaka
- 

SII XI, No 24 (p 15)

No 89

Saka 819 = A.D. 897

At—Chūrchī Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

Lines 1 to 8 are in Skt

- 9 (Kanna)ran Akala varī  
 10 śa pravarddhamana rajyabhivṛddhī salutt īre Saka nṛpa kal  
 atīta samvatsara śatamgaḥ eṇḥu  
 11 nṛpa pattombhattaneya Pimgaḥan emba varṣam pravarttise  
 tad varṣabhyantaradoḥ (śrī)  
 12 Cīncīla(da) ayvattaruvaram mahajanam nerad iralu  
 13 vurudamṇḍa(IḤolle)yara magaḥ Kaḷabbe  
 14 yde bālīsī kallam nṛpīsīdora idam (ka)dorgge (sa)sīra kavīle  
 (yūm) suryya graha  
 15 ṇḍadoḥ kurukṣetradoḥ koṭṭa phalam akk idam  
 16 yūmam Varanāsiyūman aḷida papam  
 17 (yvu) idam ārum ka(vom) svadattam etc (Skt verse)  
 18 Koḷpokara Gī(rī) yyena līkūtam
- 

EC VIII Sh Nr 60

No 90

Saka 820 = A.D. 897 (898)

- 1 Svasty anavadya-darsana mahogra ku  
 2 la tilaka naya pratapa sampannam para  
 3 cakra gaṇḍam gaṇḍam ballatam karmmuka Rama śrī  
 4 mat-Tolapurūṣa-Vikramāditya-Śantaram Śaka varṣam e  
 5 ṇṭu nṛp ippataneya varṣam pravarttisutt īre śrīmat  
 6 Komḍakundanavayada Monisiddhantada bhātarargge kalla  
 7 basadiya maḍīsīy adakke Pombuḥcadambaḷḷaṇo-  
 8 dege(r)eya keḷagaṇa kumbharara bayalam  
 9 megaḷa pīṇya paravariya poṇago  
 10 maha patakamumam geydon  
 11 doḥ bīḍu baḷika pancavaṭadoḥ puluvagī name  
 12 gum  
 iṣṭan-orvvan adhīdevateg-end osad<sup>41</sup> ittudam  
 13 duṣṭan-orvvan adaga palamam<sup>42</sup> tave tumbavam  
 14 sīṣṭī mele paramātmane band-oḍagavoḍam  
 15 kaṣṭev<sup>43</sup>īrda bīdirante kula kṣyam aḡugum
- 

<sup>41</sup> osed—RICE

<sup>42</sup> phalavam—RICE

<sup>43</sup> kastav—RICE

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

10th Century A D

EC XII Sı 39

No 91

Saka 841 = A D 920

1. Svasti Sakha nṛpa-
- 2 kāl-ātita samvatsa-
- 3 ramgaḷ = eṇṇu nūra-nā-
- 4 lvatt ondaneya
- 5 Vikrama samvatsaram
- 6 pravartise tad varṣā-
- 7 bhyāntara Kārttika mā
- 8 sada para pakṣada
- 9 Amāvāseyu
- 10 v-Ādityavārav-āge
- 11 svastī samadhuga
- 12 ta pañca-mahā-
- 13 śabda Pallavānya
- 14 ya śrī pṛthuvī-

(South face)

- 15 vallabha Pa-
- 16 llava kula-
- 17 tilakam Nannī
- 18 gāśrayam
- 19 śrīmad Ayya-
- 20 pa-Dēvam pr-
- 21 thuvī rājyam
- 22 geyuttam
- 23 sūryya gra
- 24 haṇad andu
- 25 tanna manō
- 26 nayana
- 27 vallabhe-
- 28 yar appa

(East face)

- 29 Nāgyabbegam Hele-
- 30 yabega Baragura mū-
- 31 la sthānada eraḍu dē-
- 32 gulakk endu Nāgya
- 33 bbeggal abbe Nāraṇabbe
- 34 ya kaṭṭiśa Nārati-
- 35 bhāgada Muḷtada keṇ-
- 36 ya eraḍu kade gōḍi
- 37 na nīppariya mēre-
- 38 y āgi piriya keṇ-
- 39 ya dēgulada keḷa-

- 40 gaṇa muvattu guḷa ga  
 41 |deyum oḷag-aḷi mu  
 42 ḍana maṭada Vimala  
 43 maṭi bhāṭarara kaḷam ka  
 44 |ci Pemjeruvina panca ma  
 45 ṭa sṭhanamum maha nakha  
 46 rama sakī y aḷi Bara  
 47 gura Mahendresvaradoḷa  
 48 g-endu koṭṭudu  
 49 svadattam paradattam etc Skt lines upto line 63

FI XIII pp 329 33

No 92

Śaka 851 - A D 930

At—Kaḷas Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Jayaty-aviṣkṛtam Vi-nor varaham kṣobhāt aruṇavam [1\*]  
 dakṣin-onnata damṣṭr āgra vīramita bhuvanam vapuḥ || [1\*]  
 Mattebhavikṛditam || jagatī cakradoḷ = [e]
- 2 yde varttiśa bhupa[r\*] - mmunnam - int - ar - vvirodhigaḷam  
 sadhūḥ vīramam taḷedar - int = arvīrar = int = ar = ppogartte  
 (l)te)g = adarpp = ada maha mahar - bbasevoḍ = emb = oḷpam  
 nīyār maḍi
- 3 Gojjigadevam negaḷdam dharādhupa lalūmam raṣṭrakuṭ  
 ottamam [2\*] Page gond = aḍuva śatru bhupatigaḷam dor  
 ggarvvadim = eṇid = ugra gaḷemdrām be
- 4 ras = ovad - Antakana kīyoḷ tunti mattam śaran bugaḷ = ernd  
 irpp = avanīvara pratatīyam ka-koṇḍu kad = eyde Gojjiga  
 devam Nri(nṛ)patumgan emb = aḷavan = old - am
- 5 gikṛtam maḍida [3\*] Śaran ayataran eyde munisim  
 maṭantaram komdu berppa(lpa)ran = utsahadīn - avagam  
 tanūḥi balpum kurppum - a
- 6 rppum nīrantaram = oppal Rajatacaḷendra Hara has-aḷāsa  
 Gaṅga sudhakara sat kurtīyan = appu keydan = adhikam  
 śrī Vīra Narayaṇa [4\*]
- 7 Naga rajam dhairyyad - old = elgeyan = avanītaḷam kṣantīy =  
 ond = urvvan = ambhodhī gaḷur-oddanīy = ond = unnatīyan =  
 esevinam taḷdidatt = oḷpīnam Gojji
- 8 gadevam koṭṭu(tto)ḍ = end - uttama vibudha janam tammad =  
 ond = arka(jka)ḥimdam poḷaḷal bapp - appu keydam nṛpa  
 guṇa ganamam Raṭṭa Kandarppa devam [5\*]
- 9 Ibha paṇīate(tī)yoḷ = aman(u)śa vibhavadoḷ = audariyya vṛttīyoḷ  
 sahasadoḷ subhāṭateyoḷ Gojjiga vallabhanam mīgaḷ = u
- 10 r(vvī) nṛparan = am kaṇḍ = aṇīye [6\*] Munid = idir-age saran  
 buge manam = oldudan = ereye Phalguṇa(na)m Dhatram  
 Karṇan-enal Gojjiga bhupājanan = eyduva bhumūpa-

- 11 [laka]r = kkelar = ojarē [7\*] Besedod = osedaḍe kolal  
rakṣisal = Antakarajan = Abjasambhavan = enal | vasudha  
talḍol kopa prasadamam pogajal = arppar = ar = Gojjigana [8\*]
- 12 [Svasti] Tat pāda padm-ōpajivi || Kam || śatapatrabhav  
ānvaya bhū nutar = enisida Revadasa Visottara Dikṣitara  
guṇamgaḷan = enisuva matimantaran = ān = ad-elliyum
- 13 [kand a]ḷiyē [9\*] Vṛ || Guḍi śamkham cāmaram be| gode ghaḷige  
vicitr-ātapatra vrajam per vviḍi saudham citradandam  
paḷiy = eseva jhalambam gaḷēndram turamgaṇ nade mādam  
daṇḍanath-ō
- 14 [tta]ma padavi mahā tūryyam = emb = int = iv = amtum paḍedam  
celvunde Visottara viduta dharadēvan = iṣṭa prabhāva [10\*]  
Kam || Dharanusara karunyam dore-kondade ke \*\* ṛ = urvvar = dda
- 15 nḍadhivara Rēvadasa Visottara dikṣitar = atipadaṣṭhar = atī  
marggaṣṭhar [11\*] Vṛ || Martuna marttyar = ēnan = aridar  
vvibudh-āḷige vipra samkuḷakk = uttama darppaṇamgaḷan = apu
- 16 r[vva] suramga nav-āmbaramgaḷam vṛttayan = itu yaḷṇamane  
māḍe guṇ-agraṇi Rēvadasa Visottara somayājigalṇ = ūrjūtm =  
āyṭu dharāmar-anvayam [12\*]
- 17 Dharaninātha prasadam samanīṣ-ire mahā yaḷṇamam maḍi siṣṭ  
ōtkarmam muṣṭ-annadin(d)am tanipi nija (ku)ḷakkam  
vviṣṭ-ottamam tāḷḍ ire ( )maḷdam ke(re)yan = anati ( )
- 18 ( gu)n-āmbhodhu Visottara bhattam vipra vamiṣa prabaḷa  
rucimay-ānargghya mānukya paṭṭam [13\*] Ant = enisida  
Rēvadāsa Visottara somaya \* \* Svasti Sama
- 19 [sta ma]ṅgaḷ-ānuṣṭhana parāyanam | Vīra Nārāyanam | nija  
bhujā vajra-pamjar-āntarggata karan-āgat-or urvvi  
nṛpaḷakam | sa nay-a \* \* lokana nava ram(ra)śmi (ja\*)  
ḷakam | (kana\*)t kanaka = dhāra
- 20 [varam] | sa(m)bhāṣita sudhā rasa pravāha prakarṣam | nay  
ānika prayukta maha manṭra nicaya-camatkara maṭi vveka  
bud(dh)y-āḷivi | pṛthivī rajivam [1]
- 21 [gandarol] gaṇḍam | gaṇḍa mārttandam | vihamgaraja dhvaj  
ū(ō)ttumga(m) mada gaḷ aruḍa(dha) matamgam | Ratṭa  
vidyadharam | kopa prasāda Gaṇḍadharam sṛmad Gojjiga valla
- 22 [bham śa]ka varṣa 851neya Vikṭa samvatsarada Māghada  
punnamey = Ādityavāram = Aślēs(ā\*) nakṣatradol sōmagraha  
ṇam samanīṣe tuḷā pu
- 23 [ruṣam i]ḷḍu tat samayadol bhūmi danam kalpa padapa  
dānam āhāra danam bhāṣajya danam = emb = intumam maḍi  
tad anantaram daṇḍadhīpati Reva
- 24 dāsa Visottara-sōmayājigalṇ = argghuṣi sarvva namaśya(sya)m =  
ag irppud = emd Eḷṇeyana Kāḍiyūram \* \* \* Bharata mahu  
maḍalal(k) = abharanam Kūm

- 25 taḷa-dharataḷam tad viṣayakk = eṇaḷ = aru = nūru laḷ[ā]mam  
Punkara janapaḍam = adakke nava paṇi mukuraṃ (14\*)  
Ā Puligeṇe naḍ = oḷag(e) śrī pumjaṃ dēvatā
- 26 nivaṣa viṣaṣa vyāpara kṛtaṃ negaḷda mahā paṭṭaṇam =  
oḷpan = āḷda Puligeṇey = eṣegum (15\*) Va || Ā Purikara  
nagaradda paṣṣima pradeśadoḷ \* Vṛ ||
- 27 Pora voḷaloḷ = podaḷda nava nandana bṛndadīn = oḷpan āḷda  
per ggeṇegaḷin = onde gāvaṇisut ırppa maḍ-āḷiyin = eyde  
pūda kikkūṇi nimirḍ ırdda pādanyī
- 28 n = uduva temb elarīn beḍamgu vett = Ereyana Kaḍiyūr =  
vvaṣaṣi norppa(lpa)ra kaṅ = eṣed = oppi toṇugu(m\*) || (16\*)  
Tuṇuḷi kavaldu kattaḷipa cūta kuḷam
- 29 [ga]ḷoḷ onḍi kampinōḷ = neṇedu rasamgaḷam taḷeḍa paṇ goḷeyam  
gīḷi viṇḍu cumcuvinḍ = ırıḍaḍe soṇe soṇeyoḷe dām guḍi  
minḍ = eṣed ırppuv = oḷpinḍ = Eṇe-
- 30 [ya]ṇa Kaḍiyura late vaḷḷiyum aḷliya nāga vaḷḷiyum || (17\*)  
Kam || ( ~ ~ ) nūra-pura \* \* \* goḷe nend = avagaham = iḷdu  
pāṇuva hamsa (m)
- 31 [ga]ḷey = eṣev = eṇamke vaṃ baḷ maḷeya voḷi = ū(o)ıppuvudu  
Kaḍiyur = ārameyoḷ || (18\*) Vṛ || Per ( ~ ~ ~ ~ ) entu  
nī(no)na(-)ḍe poḷarte(ḷte)g - aḷunbam-oripu(ḷpu)
- 32 vett Ereyan = aḷurkkeyim nelasidam nelas ırdduḍaḷinde  
Kaḍiyūr = Ereyana Kaḍiyūr = eniṣi rūḍiyin = āvagam =  
appug = āyud = āṛ = aṇivaro baṇṇiṣa-
- 33 [ḷ] bhuvaṇa saram = enaḷ negaḷḍ agraḷharama || (19\*) Kula gıṇi  
bhūṭṭiyinde maṇe-vokkaḍe koṇḍa saroruh āḍharam nelasidan =  
Abjavāhanan = enaḷ = dīnaṛā
- 34 [ja] nivaṣam = ada bhūtaḷa(ḷa) satig = oḷpan - aḷdu nava mekhaḷey =  
emba samudrad = ante Koṇḍaḷigerey = oppi toṇuvud = ene bınpinōḷ =  
avaris-ırdda
- 35 pempinōḷ || (20\*) Kam || Viṣaruḷa nivaṣeyum Kumuda sahāyanum  
muḍiy- = ant = eṣeva \* karokara \*\* suḷisida \*\*\* ırppar = ā
- 36 Kaḍiyūra Koṇḍaḷigereya || (21\*) Kalidēva svamīya Siva  
niḷayam vṛjın-āpaharaṇam = āṅg = abharanam \*\*\* noḷe po
- 37 gaḷ = arıdu Sarasıjabhavamgam = Ahurājamgam || (22\*) Sakaḷa  
jaḷa-caraman = oḷa koṇḍu karam beḷ vaḷis = ıḍegaḷa  
mūrttuy = aḷake kuḷam[u]
- 38 m = oppal = atubhumbhukam - eniṣida koṣṭha kōṭi viḍhadimḍ =  
eṣegu[m\*] || (23\*) Vṛ || Kramadīn = aḷurke vettu nıbiḍ-onnatam =  
aḷi beḍamḷis = em catus-sa
- 39 mayada devata niḷayam = oppugum = aḷliya puḷye(je)y = aḷliy -  
uttama munı nāthar = aḷliya mahā maha-sampa

- 40 dam = alliy = olpan = āld = esed = amardd(rđ) = ettalum mīrda kūtana  
rāji karam virājisal || (24\*) Bałasıda devalayamum  
ghaligezum = āhāra dhanīyum pra
- 41 peyum be| va|is = i|da sāstra dānamum = a|a vat|avo Kādīyūrol =  
ār = nnođuvađe || (25\*) Vaca || Mattam = allī badiyudum  
biđuvudum cāpa vide
- 42 yol | kıttırmamum = anityamum - andrajāladol | kadanguvudum \*\*  
ısuuvudum = abhra pa|a|adol | saralateyum bađatanamum a
- 43 ba|ā madhyadol | nađukarrum mārādīyum cūta mamjariyol | kumdam  
ka|ar|hkamum harināmkanol | urkkumam kampa
- 44 mum mañdalagradol sereyum = erum nettam ađıvarol | lobhamum e|e-kone  
e|e kone (y = o)|pıno| nırodharmum nıhpangrahamum
- 45 tapo-vrttiyol | p rat = ond = eđeyol = ill = enı|da Tarkşya pakşad =  
ant = aıkyā pakşā pālāneyumam Makarakētat = ante mاریyadeyumumum
- 46 Parvvatarājan = ante pratıpannateyuma | n = urvvarey = ante  
kşāntiyumam | Kavı rāja rāja vacah prabhāvad = ant =  
a|amkaramuma
- 47 n = o|a koñđa janamga|um - manam go|ısuttam ıppudu || Vr ||  
Udadhu vrt-avanı|a|adol = el vade(?) va|ıse Kadiyūranı =  
eydid apıve ma
- 48 ttın = ūr | vibudhar - allıdar - anvıta sattva vıdhrar = allıdar =  
abhıdhunar = allıdar = udariga| = allıda [r = a] gama jnar =  
allıdar = anavadya ta
- 49 t(t\*)va vıdha(da)r = allıdar = ol|ıda(r) - ellam - allıdar || (26\*)  
Kam || Niravadya veda vıdyā parımtar = atıvışama sabda  
vıdy āgama sat pa
- 50 rınatar = enı| ırdđ = ırrıno(rınu)r = vvıra-carana vipra =  
ku|am vicitr-ābharanam || (27\*) Śaradhi vyaveşıtı  
orvıta|adol - eseyu
- 51 t ıpp = agraharamga|am dhıkkarısar = saldattu nana pha|a  
şılāsanađum Kādīyūr = allıy - anı|ırvıvıra vıdyahıyasam =  
ırrınrıvıra vıdhı lasad ā
- 52 cara sampattıy = ırrııuvıra đan-odāriy = ırrıno(rınu)rvıra  
vıma|a yasah śrı vicıtram pavıtra || (28\*) Nereye  
beđangan = āvarısı torppa maha padakakke Padma
- 53 jam mırugıva ratnamam racane mādıda vol nađe  
norppu(lpu)vargge kıkırg - ırrı dontan = ondu muguv -  
end = odak - ottı vıra|ısuttam ıpp = Ereyana kādīyū
- 54 rum = esev - allıya vıprarum = oppı tōrugum || (29\*)  
Vyākaranam = arthā śastr anekam sahıtya vıdyey = ıtuhasam  
muk Ekākşara mı(mu)ııı tarkkam tıkam bareyal sa
- 55 magrarabhyā [sısuva|r || (30\*) Vedam pramānam - Agıı mahı  
day(đai)vam tamag = enal parıkşā kşama sad vıda vıdha(da)r =  
ıkhı|a śastra payođadhıga| Kadiyura vıpra vıdagdhı

- 56 r || (31\*) Vr || Arī ( ~ ~ )bam = eyde hṛdayam bugaḍ = arttham  
udatta vṛttuyo| = neṛeyada vēdam = ill = eniśi mukḥ = ama|  
agamad - oje mukku torpp = aritad = aḷurkke
- 57 mukka ku|a( ~ ~ )da negartte(ite) kūḍe mukḥ = Eṇeyana Kaḍiyura  
Kamu|ordbhava vamsa jar = oppi toruvar || (32\*) Piriyar = mMe
- 58 ruvinum dhara ( ~ ~ ~ )dum varasiyam biṇṇino| niraḥamkarateyo|  
gabhurateyo| - end = atyuttamar = vvaṇṇisutt ire perṇam kṣameyam
- 59 s[th]irativman - udattam maḍi sat kirttiḡ-agaram - aḡ irdda  
maha mahar - ddivjaro| = olpam ta|did = imnūrvvarum || (33\*)  
Jasamam te|did = i|a
- 60 (ma)ra pracayam = atyutsāhadam geyd[u\*] baṇṇise tamma = unnati  
tamma satyad - esakam tamn = oje tamm - arppu tamma saḍ ācarate
- 61 tamma nirmma|ate tamn = aucitya sampatti tamma samagr aspadam -  
oppe varttisutam irddar = nṇorppod = imnūrvvarum || (34\*)  
Niyamam tammo| = upa
- 62 srayam baḍeye šat kammam kramam tammo| = ojeyin = ud [d\*] yotiḡe  
pauruṣēya karaṇiyam tammo| = ant = onte(nde) nimmayam = aguttana  
kirtti ta
- 63 mmo| - eseyuttum be|pu ta|p-oydu varddhiyan - eydutt ire  
dhatriyo| - nega|dar = int = olpundam = imnūrvvarum || [35\*]  
Matumanta stuti nirmmada
- 64 stuti kavindr-ānuka manāvidha stuti vipra stuti tamma[-]||  
guna maha ratna brajakk - eyde samgati vett - oppida sutrad =  
ant = esevinam sat kirttiyam t[ā]
- 65 |di bhu nutar = adar kṛta kṛtyar or vva|ak-odam mukḥ = olpin =  
imnūrvvarum || [36\*] Pratipannatvam - anunam = āytu kṛta kṛty  
ācāra sampatti bhu nutam - ayt = anvita vēda sastra vividh  
a[bh]ya[sa] kra
- 66 man mukḥ = an(dhu)gatiy = āyt = āśrī(śrī)ta pakṣam = akṣaya guna  
proddamam ayt = [e]mdu samtatam - anyar = ppoga|al negart[t]e(ite)  
vaḍe = i|dar sīmad imnūrvvarum || [37\*] Va || A[nt = eniśi \*\*  
svadhyā
- 67 ya dhyāna-dharana mo(mau)n anuṣṭhana sampannarum veda śastra  
vyutpannarum śrī ramanī natha nābhi kup-odita [vara|]  
Kana [kagarbbha ja]rum \* \* \* \* \*
- 68 Kṛ(Kṛ)ya sadarththarum | pratipaḷita viśva dharmma saujanya  
sila samarththarum | śantyarth-ādi maha guna sandoharum |  
mamtr-artha siddhi mahā-maharu[m] \* \* mahā
- 69 janav = imnūrvvarum = eyde samacchayeyo| = i|du bharanarḡ  
geyya tat samayado| Brah(m)esvarapura \* \* r-aḡi  
Koṇḍaligerege \* \* \* \* \* rja
- 70 prayaścitta dakṣiṇey = amka vaṇam pasumbe vanam = emb =  
unatū(rō)| mārdd = utpattiyam salisuve \* \*  
sāviniyo| = a|camdr-arkka sthāyi \* \* \* \* \*

- 71 t\* verehayya-dēvana pārāyanakke 12 gadyāna[m]bhātta  
vrttuge 12 gadyāna | ghaḷigece [2] gadyanam int = ē[r]e  
gadyā[nam\*] 26\* siddh ayaḍa(da) ponnu \*\*\* vā \*\*\*\*
- 72 \* su pratipāṣuvudu māṅgaḷa || Aḷipad = idam pūrva  
kramadoḷe naḍeyṛe ko[ṭi] kavileyam \* śu\*\*\*  
Arghyatīrtthadoḷ pomgaḷin = arcisi dana \*
- 73 \* pa(pha)ḷamam paḍegum || Idan = ollad = aḷipan = a tīrtthadoḷ =  
ant = ā kōṭi kavileyam dvija \*\* koṭiyan = aḷidu narakama[m]  
puruṣa \*\* ānanta pāpa phaḷamam paḍegum ||
- 74 Kavirājarāja vibudha pravaram śrī Kaḍiyuran = allīye  
Kamaḷodbhava vaṁśa prottamaram navina vaṁṇaneyin =  
eseyal = abhivarnnisidam || Sva dattam para-dattām
- 75 vā yo harēta vaṣundharam | ṣaṣṭir = vvaṣa sahasraṇi  
viṣṭhayim jaḷyatē kri[m]i[h\*] | Samanyo - yam  
dharmma setur nṛpānam ka
- 76 lē kalē pālaniyo bhavadbhūh [1\*] sarvvan - ētan bhaginah  
pārthivēm [dran bhūyō bhuy]o yratē Ramacamdraḷ ||  
Māṅgaḷa maha śrī

SII IX 1. No 60 (p 34)

No 93

Saka 852 = A.D 931

At—Doddumakala, Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara  
2 satangaḷ erṭu nuṣ ayvatt eraḍaneya Kharam emba  
3 samvatsarada Phāḷguṇa masa suddha pañcamī Śukaravaram  
4 śrī Gōyindara ballahan = a śamudra paryya  
5 nta śukhadin = āḷe tat pada padmopa jivita nivasi samadhiyata  
pañca  
6 mahāśabda mahasamanta Kannaram Sundavadī sayiramu  
7 man uttar-ottaram sukhadin = āḷe Muṟunuyyam Jñānasiya  
bhaṭār[r] dDē[va\*]bhogam = āḷe  
8 Āycaṇa gavunḍan āge śrīmat vasya 'kūla 'ulākam 'bāḷagara  
mahoda  
9 dhī Kuruḷa Kamaṣeṭṭiya Kameśvarada dharmma śasanada dattiyam  
10 ereya keyya irppatt aydu Kīśukaḍu irppatt aydu antu raja  
11 mana ayvattu mattaradarōḷage Kaṣigamge ere aru mattar  
12 Kīśukaḍu āru mattar antu Koṇḍoḷarge pannir mmattar paṇeka  
13 ṅange ere pannor mmattar haḍuvonge Kīśukāḍ-āru mattar  
14 Iśana Śivamge ere pannir mmitta jotiśabha Cāyṇḍayyange  
15 nalku mattar tontṭaḷge nālku mattar nṛvedyakke nella  
madī eraḍu ke  
16 rege maḍi eraḍu naḷ gamunḍana Oḍaḷivana Āycaṇana  
Puddhana  
17 nad adhiyakṣade māḍida śasana idan alidom Varanāsiya  
18 karu kanran aṇidom māṅgaḷa | || \*



LC XI Cd 76

Saka 879 = A D 937

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa-deva-sū prthivī vallabha maharajadhī  
raja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakara
- 2 vijaya rajyam a-candrakka tarām baram salutt irr Saka  
nṛpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satamga 859 ya
- 3 Hemalambī samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣabhyantara Bhadrapada  
bahulaḍ amavasye-Bṛhaspati
- 4 varad andu Ratta bhupara vaṁśavali | Aja sutan Atri y  
Atriya sutam Sasi Soma sutam Budham
- 5 Budhanvajan ajitam Pururavan udara Pururava nandanam jagad  
vijita maha balan Nahuṣan a Nahuṣam
- 6 ge magam Yayati bhubhujan amalām Yayatige magam Yadu Yadavar  
atan anvajar || Yadava
- 7 kuladoḷ palarum mediniyam sukhadin aldar avarim baliyam  
sū Daytan Dantigan udit-oditam atani
- 8 ndari akhila rajya sriyoḷ | Dantigana putraram rajyantaram  
adandu Kannaram Kṛṣṇammam santanadoḷ ilda
- 9 baḷik ant-atana tanayan oppe Nirupama Devam | a Nirupamange  
puṭṭidan anata ripu nṛpa Kadambakam
- 10 Jagatumgam tan a Jagatumgana magan i neladoḷ negaḷd Amogha  
varṣa mahiṣam | negaḷd ird Amoghavarṣana magan entum  
Devan-eniṣid a Devana
- 11 per mmagan Indaran ātarḥ kaliyugadoḷ kaḷi caḡi y-eniṣidam  
vikramadam || Indarana magan Devan tandeya vo
- 12 i negaḷda Deva raja sutam Gabhindaran atamna magan abhivandita  
padan Iḡiva Kannaram dharmma param
- 13 Manu marggam caritam dviṣat kula haram sauryyam jagad vyapi  
śasana baddham nuḍi kalpa vṛkṣam-e
- 14 nikum san mana danam śasamka nibham kirtti samant ananta  
guṇadind im Kannaram Dharma nandanam Raghavanam
- 15 Diḷipa nṛpanim mandhatanund aggaḷam || Svasti samadhigata  
panca maha śabda maha samantadhu
- 16 pati raṇa ramga Bhuriṣramam Kayvora Javam prati balad aggaḷi  
ripuge nippasaram kaḷi yuga Ra
- 17 mam jayad uttarangan atiratha mallam prati pak a Sudrakam  
śmat Kannayyam Kadambaḷige sayira
- 18 mumam nidhu nidhana nṛkṣepa sahasra dandamm modalage  
duṣṭa nigraha vi-ṣṭapratipalaṇam
- 19 geḡd-aḷutt ire Kakambaḷa paṇca maṭa śthanamum gavundam  
Kambhayyanum keḡeyur Ayyapa De
- 20 vanum Cimmacanura Maharajayyanum Modiyanura Devayyanum  
Pampayyanum Kaḷḷabunū

- 21 seya Ponnavaṛa Gavunḍanum int mibarum adhyakṣado|  
Goggiya dēgulaḍa Dharmmaraṣi  
22 Bhaṭārara kālam karcci koṭṭa s'hiṭi y-āvud endode  
Hedarigaṭṭavum Kāringereyūm Singereyūm  
23 Itṭageyūm amtu nalkum baḍavumam sarvva bādḥā pariḥāram  
kṣudrōpadrava badhega| onduvam  
24 geyya salla akṣata-mātraman appoḍam koḷa salla i  
maryādeyam tappade naḍeyi  
25 siḍātam Sṛparbbado| tapam geydōm Vāraṇasiyō| tuḷapurūṣam  
iṛ(1?)dom Kurukṣētrado| danam  
26 geydōm Gayeyō| pinnḍavan iṭṭem i lokado| uḷḷa dharmmam  
ellamam geydōm i maryyadeya  
27 n alidu koṇḍātam Śrīparbbatado| tapodhanaram Prayāgeyō|  
brāhmanaram Kurukṣētra  
28 do| kavuleyan ant untuman aḷida patakan i lokado|  
uḷḷa brahmatī y-ellamam  
29 geydōm anneyam endu pokkātangam i s'hiṭiye ||

Skt verses upto lines 34

- 35 Kannaran abhimathadoḷe ṣasanamam baredōm Sēnabovam  
36 Kācayyam i ṣasanam ā Candrārka tāram baram salge  
Paḷayarō| Dēvan-aṭand iṛidu  
37 maḍipidom Pāṇḍyanan Dēva putramgaḷa kondam Viranam  
Sṛpurado| iṛidōm Indratmajam Pallavesarkkaḷa  
38 n Indram geldan i Kannaran adhika balam Gamga  
Permmaḷiyam kond-eḷeyam bhū vallabham iṭṭ i  
39 iṛidū neggḷdar i Raṣṭrakūtanvayarkka| ||

EC XI Cd 77

No 95

Śaka 861 = A.D. 940

Lines 1 and 2 are in Sanskrit

- 3 Svasty Amoghavarṣa deva śrī pṛthivī vallabha maharājadhī  
rāja paramēśvara parama bhaṭtāraka vi  
4 jaya rajyam uttarottarābhivṛddhi pravarddhamanam ā  
candrārka tāram salutta  
5 m ire tat-pāda padmōpajīvi samadhigata pañca mahā-śabda  
mahā sāmanta vīra lakṣmī kanta  
6 raṇa ramga Bhūnīrama kāyvara Javam prati balad aggaḷi  
ripuge-nippasaram Kaliyuga Rava  
7 jayad uttaramgan atiratha mallam prati pakṣa-Sūdrakam  
sṛman maha samanta Kannarasa  
8 Kaḍambalige-sayiramumam niḍhi niḍhana niḷṣēpa shaṣra  
daṇḍam modalāge duṣṭa nigrāha

- 9 viṣiṣṭa pratipalanadin ājutt ire Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita-  
samvatsara śatamga 861 neya Vikāṇi samvatsaram pra-  
varttise tad-va-
- 10 rṣābhyamtarad uttarāyaṇa samkramanad andu Kakambaḷa  
Kamba Gavuṇḍana sannidhiyoḷ || Svasti Yama niyama
- 11 svādhyaya dhyāna dhāraṇa mōṇānuṣṭhāna-japa samadhi-  
sannipannar appa śrīmad Bāḷacandra-Paṇḍita-Dēvara  
kālam ka
- 12 rcci dharā pūrbhakam māḍi Bhōgēvara dēvara dēgulada  
khaṇḍa sphuṭita-jagannōddharanakkam maṭṭhadal ōduva vidyārthi-
- 13 tapodhanarggam vidyārthi māṇiyarggam biṭṭa galde  
pīṇya keṇṇa bayalalu mattar eraḍu munnūru baḷḷiya tōm-
14. tav ondu || Svadattam Skt

SII XI-1 No 36 (p 22)

No 96

Saka 864 = A D 942

At—Rōn, Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti | samasta bhuvanāśraya śrī prithuvi vallabha mähārājā-  
2 dhurāja paramēśvara parama bha(tṭā)raka śrīmat Kanmara  
dē(va)na rā-  
3 jyōdayā kāladoḷ Kannara dēvana bhāvam mahāmaṇḍalika Permmā  
4 ḍi Būtāryyam Gamgavādi tombhattaru-sāsiram Bēḷvola  
mūnūruma(n ālu)

*Second section*

- 5 Puligeṇe mūnūrumaṇ aḷutt ire Svasti Saka nṛpa kāl  
akrānta samvatsaramga (8)64 ne
- 6 Subhakrit-samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣā(bhya)ntarada  
Vaisākha suddha (6) Ādityavārad andu
- 7 (Ka)namam Pero(hiyambha)ṭayamanīyavēlkum-endu kṛdīsī-  
d āgala Pampayyam
- 8 nān ondakṣateyan appamdam iyen endu taṭṭisālā mā(m)nya  
diṭṭha mahājanamam nama
- 9 skāram ge
- 10 ydu rā
- 11 jābhu
- 12 mukha(m)
- 13 nāḡiḍu
- 14 Kaṭṭida
- 15 polala
- 16 lage (kkī)
- 17 rke
- 18
- 19 vrtta || taṭṭesandem(moḍe) Roṇamam kṛdīsītā Būtāryya Permmāḍi . ,

- 20 (rvva)ṇi suttirōḍe tanna nandiridu mēḡ utsahadim  
Ronama(ṇmṇe) kādu
- 21 ve(ttu) sattan adhikam Pampayyan uddamasad gurukam  
Vāṇi kuḷō-
- 22 (dayam) Budhanutam (Ko)ṇḍiḷya gotronnatam || kanda ||  
dhare y ellam pogaḷvant ire
- 23 (Puri)gereyoḷ agurtu Roṇamam kad amareśvara puraman  
eydidom (pesarim) kirtti
- 24 śṇi patākan abhinutam Pampayyam || intu Roṇa kādu  
sa(tture) suralo-
- 25 kam praptan-ādo(n) ||

IA XII p 257 ff (al-o SII XI : No 39)

No 97

Śaka 873 = A.D 951

At—Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Presidency

- 1 Ōm Svasty Akāḷavarīṣadēva śṇiprthu(thi)vivallabha  
maharājādhirājan ānē veḍe(da)ṇgam
- 2 mada gaja mallam dhalake nallatam śṇi Kannaradēvana  
rājyam = uttarō
- 3 ttaram salutt ire | Saraṭavuraman amgarakam śṇi  
Ruddapayyan ālutt ire
- 4 Sa(śa)ka ṇṇpa kūḷ akranta samvatsara sa(śa)taṇga(!)\*  
873 Virōdhi(kṛt\*) samvatsarada Margga
- 5 sira māsada puṇṇameyum Ādityavaramum Rōhuni(ṇī)  
nakṣatramum ēo(sō)
- 6 ma grahaṇad andu | Ruddapayyana perggaḍe Ācapayyanum  
gāmunda Sami
- 7 Kaḷteyammanuṇ Bhumaraśi bhāṭṭarara kalam karchi  
sāyira baḷḷiya
- 8 tōmṭamam dēvargge kōṭṭar Ayvadimbarum ekkad ire  
grahaṇada tat kāla
- 9 cōḷ āyam taḷiṇ-ele sose | Siddh ayam ellam devargge  
barisakke
- 10 arasargge nībaddham mūvattu kariya dramma (mma) mam  
goravar = tṭiruva
- 11 r = ī sthitiyam tappad antu ūroḍeya Pittayyam kalg  
eṇeye ga
- 12 munda Sāmi Kaḷteyammanum Ācapayyanum kalam kalce mattam
- 13 maṭa(tha)kke vidyā-dāna(kka\*)m pannir mmattar keyyam  
kōṭṭar kkeyi siddh a
- 14 yam barisakke āru kariya dramma(mma)mam tṭuvar  
Ivaṇum mē
- 15 g aḷidu Ko(?ko)ḷal aḷi(?)d ayvadimbarum kēpū(pa)ḍuvar  
Bhavāni seṭṭi pēṇ(o\*) = o-

- 16 ndu panamam dēvargge maḍidan<sup>1</sup> = Idan = tappade naḍeyisidūtam  
 17 sāsīram kavīleya koḍum koḷaga(gumam) ponnum beḷḷiyumam kaṭṭi  
 18 sāyi(s)rbbar ppārvargge danam goṭṭa phalam ēl kōṭi  
 tapōjanakkam  
 19 Varanasīyolaṃ Prayagryolaṃ Gu(Ku) ruksētradoḷam  
 20 sahaśra(sra) bhojanam maḍida = phaḷam akkum | Idan  
 aḷidatam Vāra  
 21 nasīyolaṃ Prayāgeyolaṃ sēsīram kavīleyum<sup>2</sup> sāsī  
 22 rbbar brahmaṇaran eḷ koṭi tapōjana(mu\*)man aḷida  
 paṃcamaha  
 23 pātakana poda lōkakke pokum || \* Svadatt[ā\*]m Skt  
 upto lines 27  
 27 Āroḷu vedam bājisaḷ = app ant = akkarama  
 28 n ayvadambaṛa besadim Guḷḷaveṛe Nagam dharey = u  
 29 ḷḷinegan negaḷe baredan = i sa(=a)anama(m\*) ||

EC X1 Hk 135

No 98

Śaka 884 = A D 962

- 1 śrīmat Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara =a  
 2 tamgaḷ = eṇṭu nūṭ-ṇbhatta nāḷkaneya Du  
 3 rīdubhī sarhva Srāvaṇa māśada paṃca  
 4 mī Bṛha vād andu Kaduvaṭṭi  
 5 . Jaga  
 6 tumge  
 7 gavyu  
 8 nḍana  
 9 tamma  
 10 kādi sura  
 11 lōka

Mys Arch Report 1929 No 78, {p 150}

No 99

Saka 886 = A D 964

At-B\*ḷagi in the Hobli of Kuppagaḍḍe.

- 1 Svasty-Akṣilavarṣa śrī pṛthuvī valla  
 2 bha mahārāj idhūrāja paramēśvara parama bha-  
 3 ṭṭāraka śrī Kannaradūvam pṛthuvī rījyaṇ ge  
 4 yye Bappavvam Banavasi paṇṇireccāsira  
 5 dī paṭṭa(?)man āḷe śrī Bittigūṇ Māuḷi Kōsiga  
 6 r-āṇmam negarppin Aṇuvam Jiddū  
 7 r-āḷge-y-ēḷpattarkkam Bāḷḷigameya bāḷige sahuta  
 8 nāḷgāvunḍu geyye Gangai y ūr gēṇṇunḍu geyye sva  
 9 stī Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara satamgaḷ eṇṭu nūṇe-  
 10 ṇbatt-āṇaneya Raktākṣī samvatsara Pauṣya māsa bahuḷa  
 11 bidigryuṇ Sukravāram Uttarāyaṇa sarhkrāntiya-  
 12 ndu Kōsigaṛa Kōṭeyammam Gōśahasram ā(1?)Idam Elase.

- 13 ya mahajanakke koṭṭa pom gadyapaṇav ayvattaydu  
 14 bavīyuman agaḷisidam mangala Kalī Viṭṭayya  
 15 na līkhuta Bīṭojana sīla karmma mangala

SHI XI : No 40 (p 25)

No 100

Saka 886 = A D 965

At—Narsalgi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akajavarṣa deva śrī prthivī valla(bha) maharajadhu  
 rajā paramesvara  
 2 ma bhātṭara(karu)ttar ottar ābhivṛddhī pravarddhamana  
 vijaya rajyodayam ā-ca(ndra)rkka(m)  
 3 (sa)luttam ire tat pada admopajivī samadhugata pa(nca)  
 maha śabda mahasamantadhī  
 4 (pa)tī Caḷukya Raman Ahavama(lla) ma(ragha)vam Sa  
 5 (tya)ṛaya kulatilaka (śrī)mat Tailaparasa(r)  
 (Tardda)vaḍi  
 6 (sa)siramuman anumgaḷivītam aḷutta Saka varṣa  
 88(6) neya Raktakṣī (sunvatsa)ram pra  
 7 (vartti)se tad varabhyantarada Phalguna masada suryya  
 grhaṇadōḷ śrīmat Tailapa  
 8 vinirggata Khacara kula(lamala)  
 9 dī vasta(vya)śrīmanṇa Murttagē muva (tta)ḷoḷagana  
 10 lageya  
 11 mam nalcaṭṭa ponga  
 12 (dyaṇa)m aydu (perggade) gadyanamaḷ kīru (dege  
 da)ṇdayam embivu modalage (te)ṛa  
 13 ma(mondu)m illada (va) rggamaḍu  
 ruva(gadya)ṇa sahaṇi ka(tī) kuḷu  
 14 tuppa manam ondu mosa raḍu devara  
 vaṇige ya kuḷu  
 15 (va)ṛja int i sthūiyam ta(ppa) salla tappidata  
 Varanasiyōḷ Uttarayāṇa sa  
 16 (l) pannirbbar cau(ve)rarumam pe(ṇḍa)(ram)  
 kavīleyuman alida mahapatakama  
 17 da(nte)yalte Pura(ṇa) svadattam etc. Skt upto lines 20

EC IV Ch 48

No 101

Saka 837 = A D 965

- 1 Svasti Śaka varṣant enṭa mura-e-  
 2 ṇbhatt-ejaneya Krodhana sam  
 3 vatsarada Marggaśira masa  
 4 da Puṇname tale-divasam-a  
 5 ge Satyavakhya Marasiṅgha  
 6 devam prthivī rajyam geyyu  
 7 tt ire Perggade Macayyam mam

- 8 galada Gavundagariya medd ildade  
 9 baḷi sthuti kramam avud e  
 10 ndhoḍe e arukiga baḷiya  
 11 pu ppannaradu paḷḷigam i  
 12 sthutiyoḷ salvudu Candraditya  
 13 bara naḍevudu i sthutiya  
 14 n aru tappal salla idan alivarum aḷi  
 15 ye baldorum Varanasīyumam kavi  
 16 leyuman aḷida paṁca maha pa  
 17 takam appam ||

EC VIII Sb 465

No 102

Saka 890 = A.D 968

- 1 Svasti sri prthvi vallabha maḷ arajadhīraja  
 2 Paramesvara parama bhaṭṭaraka śrīmaCCaṭṭigadevam pri  
 3 thuvī ra  
 4 jyam geyye svasti Kadamba kuḷa tūḷaka bhaskara  
 5 nṛpa i makuṭa  
 6 ghaṭṭita caraṇarvinda yugaḷam Banavasi vareśvaram  
 7 vanara  
 8 dhvaja śaṣavatsam ra  
 9 ja ta sthapita lalaṭa locanana  
 10 māṁḍaḷi kṛita kuḷaka na devanahita  
 11 tta kadana marṭtaṇḍan arasamkaka śrīmanma  
 12 pannurechasīrīmūman ekacchatracchayeyin aḷdu  
 13 nurupita mahamatya guṇa sampannan appa  
 14 reka-cchayeyoḷ pergaḍ tana geyyuttam Maṅgaḷavu  
 15 ḍis dan a devargge Śaka nṛpa kaḷ aṭta samvatsara śa  
 16 tombhattaneyya Vibhava samvatsaram pravartīcutta  
 17 Marggasīrad amavaseyu Maṅgaḷvaramum suryya  
 18 vjātipatamum Uttarayāna samkrantīy andu Cāṭṭayya dēva  
 19 rada mahajanada kaḷam karccī Dōṛavaleya devargge koṭṭan  
 20 pu irppatta nalk agraharamu davagramēyumi Jaraguruvum  
 21 ba vaḷḷ yum Kantarōjeyu Gosiriyum int iy agraharada bra  
 (further portion broken)

SHI VI, No 44 (p 30)

No 103

Saka 893 = A.D 971

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 (Saka) kaḷ-āṭta  
 2 sanva sara(da)  
 3 sa amgaḷ = enṭu  
 4 ruṇa tom  
 5 bhatta murene  
 6 ya Prajāpati sa

- 7 mvatsaram pravartthuse śmat Ko
- 8 tṭiga-devam prithuvirajyam geyye
- 9 Pauṣya masada Suddham-eka
- 10 dasi
- 11 yo|
- 12
- 13 Śamta Gavunḍam degu
- 14 lam mmaḍisi gosa
- 15 haśram ildam
- 16 Candramauli bha|arara
- 17 likhitam | mangala
- 18 mahasri ||

IA XII p 255 ff

No 104

Śaka 893 = A.D. 971

At—Adargunchu Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Om Svasti Nityavarṣa
- 2 deva śri pṛthvi va
- 3 llabha mah(a)raja
- 4 dhīraja, paramēvara parama bhāṭṭarakam raja
- 5 marttaṇḍam Raṭṭa Kanda
- 5A rppam citra vede(da)mga(m\*) śmat koṭṭigadeva(m)  
catu(h) samu
- 6 dra payya(ryya)ntam a candr arkka taram baram  
raja-abhivṛddhige salu(tta)
- 7 y(m) ire | Sa(śa)ka nṛpa ka-la-ita samvacch(tsa)ra  
sa(śa)tanga| enṭu - nu
- 8 ṛa tomhatta muraneya Prajapati sa(m\*)vachcha(tsa)ram
- 9 saluttam ire tad(d)va( va)ṣ abhyā(bhya)ntarad -  
Āshva(śva)yuja
- 10 d = amavaś Adityavara suryya grahana | Śrīma
- 11 t Pa(pe)rmuṇaḍ Marasi(m\*)ggha(gha)deva(m\*)  
Gangavadi tomhatta
- 12 ṛasasiramumam Purigere munuṭa(ru)mam Belvala
- 13 munuṭumam sukhadarṇa aluttam ire | Śrīmat
- 14 Pañcaladeva(m\*) Sebbi muvattam ālutta(m\*)  
enbhatta nalva
- 15 rrgam kala(m\*) ka|ci koṭṭa sthiti Rona(da\*)  
hannirvagu gadyaṇam
- 16 siddh-aye uppu tuppa kanam rasam vajjanīyum |
- 17 Enbhatta na(na)lvāra kayyal Malliga Gādayya(m\*) Ma
- 18 lligēvarakke kēṇḍu biṭṭa mat'ar = agu aruṇaṇam Rona
- 19 da poṇ dharāṇam | Bahubhir etc. Skt. upto line 23



EI VI p 259

No 105

Saka 897 = A D 975

At—Mulgund Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

1. [Om] Svasti Satyavakya Komguṇivarmma dharmma maharaja  
dh(1)raja Kuvalala puravar-eva
2. ra Nandagiri natham caladuttaramga jagadekavira  
śnman Nola(m)baḷantakadeva padapa
3. dm-opajivi paḍe noḍe gaṇḍam gaṇḍara simghan —  
asahaya sahasam Komaraka bīmam bira
4. da selevom Cālukya pancanana(m) śnmat Pancala  
devar = purvv-apara dakṣṣa amnav ava(dh)1
5. yi(m)peldore maryyadey — age narakuḷam aḷutt ire ||  
Svasti Sa(sa)ka varṣam = eṇṭu nura tombhatt (e)
6. janeya Yuva samvatsarada Bhadrpada bahuḷa bīdiye  
Bṛhaspativaram Kanyā samkrantīyu(m)
7. (nagara) mahajana pramukham ayd(um)  
baḷanuv = iḍ — eleya bhoja

CC X CB 45

No 106

Saka 899 = A D 977

1. Svasti Saka nṛpa kal-atuta sa
2. mvatsaramgaḷ = eṇṭu nuṛa tombha
3. ttombhattaneya Iśvara samva
4. tsara pravartise tad varṣana
5. bhyantarada Caitra suddha pancamu
6. Somavarad andu svasti sama
7. dhigata panca maha
8. Pallav anvaya śrī pṛthvi va
9. llabha Pallava kula tīlaka
10. śnmad ma
11. lambadhuraja kesadamada
12. ya bamdarapa koṭane
13. keṛegi batta
14. gadyanada
15. ge

SHI IX : No 74 (p 45)

No 107

Saka 903 = A D 980

At—Kanchagara Belagalli Bellary Dist Madras Province

1. Svasti samasta bhuvareśvara śrī pṛthvi vallabha mahara  
jādhuraja
2. paramēvara parama bhāṭṭāraḷam Satyaśraya kuḷa tīlakarī  
Cālukyabharanām
3. śnmad = Ahavamalla dēvara vījayarajyam uttarottar  
abhividdhī pravarddhamana

- 4 m = ā-candrārka taram saluttam ire Saka varṣa 903 neya  
Vikrama samvatsarada
  - 5 Vaisākha suddha 5 Brīhaspativaram Agrahāram Kañcagara  
Belgaliya
  - 6 pūrvvada sthānamanyam mūrum Śivālayakke naḍeva piri  
ya kola kariya
  - 7 matta 13 Pamcikēsvarakke matta 6 Bhaṭṭange matta 6  
Bhaṭṭageyi matta 6 Caṭṭa
  - 8 geyi matta 6 Perggeḍegeyi matta 8 Ambigageyi matta 8  
Tālārageyi ma
  - 9 tta 12 amt initumam svadharmmadim pratipāḷippar ||
- Skt. verses upto l 12
- 13 Svasti samadhigata pañca maha śabda Pallav  
ānvayam sri pṛthvī va
  - 14 Ilabha Pallava kuja tīlak anēkavākyam Kānci purava  
rēsvaram śrīman Vīra No-
  - 15 lamba Pallava Permanaḍi dēvara mahadēvi śrīmadu  
Rēvala deviyar kKā
  - 16 lapriya dēvargge biṭṭa matta 6 eraḍum Viṣṇu devargge  
biṭṭa matta 12 ||

SII IX 1 No 77 (p 47)

No 108

Saka 914 = A D 992

At—Kogali Bellary Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti samasta bhuvanaśraya śrī pṛthvī vallabha mahā  
rājadhīraja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭāraka Satyāśraya  
kuja tīla
- 2 kam Caḷukyaabharanāṃ śrīmad āhavamalladēvar corānīmān  
ḍamaropasarggaṃgajam algisi nā
- 3 nā desadhusaram vasagata(m)mmaḍi duṣṭaram nigrasī  
viśiṣṭaram pratipālisi mahādānam geydu Coliya
- 4 keyan olagisida nūr ayvatt aneyumam Roddada biḍinoḷ  
konḍ uttarottar-abhuvāddhi pravarddhamāna vijaya
- 5 rājyam ā-candrārka taram saluttam ire tat pida padmopa  
śvītam samadhigata pañca mahā-sabda mahā sūma
- 6 ntan-anekar praputonnata hīḷi(ānriksanopala) ita  
Kadamba kulacajoditadityam paramesvara makuṭa
- 7 ghaṭṭita caraṇāraṇdam śakha mṛga-dhīrajan uttunga sinḡha  
lanchanam mahāpaṭu paṭaharavapra pūṇa di
- 8 gantarāḷa virajamāna caturaśṛi nagaradiṣṭhutam hima  
vanta sakti sthāpitan appa daśavamedhā dīkṣita kuja pra
- 9 sūtam Banavāsi puravareṣvaram aṇyamakāḷa(m)naha(vādi)tyam  
Sūhasabhīmam śauca vedāṅga gūṇa pūṇa mūru

- 10 bhṛtya cintāmaṇi śrīmad Ādityavarṇasar Kōḷaiy-ay-nūruvam Sundavattu panneraduvaṇṇa aluttam ire ||
- 11 Saka nṛpa-kā| ātita samvatsara satamga 914 neya Namdana samvatsaram pravartuse tadvarṣabhyamtara Pauṣya bahuja bā-rasi Sukravāra-Uttarāyaṇa samkrānti-y-andu || samsāra-jaladhi jala valaya vēlā nupamakara kṣobhita va
- 12 rttāgartāntar(h)-patita bhavya-jīvōttaraṇa karaṇa sāmār-tthyōpētar appa śrīmat Kōḷaiya sthānādhipatiga| appa Gana-dharadēva bhāṭṭārakar-pramukham-āgi nālkum yugada poḷal-Kōḷaiya Kāḷaiya seṭṭiya Kōṭi seṭṭi Ajavarṇamma seṭṭi Āyca-seṭṭi Baddiyamma seṭṭi Pōcayya seṭṭi Pācayya seṭṭi Kāḷi-seṭṭi int-i seṭṭiyarggam Māḷumayyam Jōgumayyam Māramayyam
- 16 Nagavarṇmayyam Āytavarṇmayyam Maruḷayyam Gōvindaayyam Nāgumayyam int i pannasigarggam Kaliyammam Caṭṭayya Kō-gaḷivārayya Eḍavaycayya Erejogayyam Baṁkayyam Kēkayyam Āyca gāvunḍa Kannayyam int i gāvunḍuga-
- 18 ḷgam paṇca maṭa sthānakkam koṭṭa vyayasthey-ent-end eḍe eḷu nūṛ ayvattu mattar-ereyu mūnūṛayvattu mattar-kkūsukāḍum antu baḷa-
- 19 kke sāyirada nūru mattar-āgi seṭṭiyargge mattar enchāsi-ram avargge mānyam mattar emṭu nūru tōmṭav emṭu amgaḍiy-emṭu pannasi(ga\*)rgge
- 20 mattar enchāsiram avargge mānyam emṭu nūru tōmṭam-emṭu gāvunḍugalgam mattar-ppannir-ochāsiram avargge mānyam mattar-ssāsi-
- 21 rad iḷnūṛu tōmṭam panneradu ant avaravara baḷada perḡgaḍrgalge mūnyam mattar mūvattu tōmṭavandu Kuttamgiya gāvunḍugaḷa pāda-
- 22 mūlam basadiy-aḷivūnge munḍe nūvar | Ekkala gāvunḍan oḷav āgi panneradu gāvunḍara Nellavāḷi gāvunḍana nṛ amānasaduṇṇa baḷike kēḷi-
- 23 yamam nōḍṛiyum kiḷ-okkal pasugege mūvattu mattarum-ondu tōmṭamum-ḷge baḷikke pattu mūvatt-eradu ante pattigaravaṇam
- 24 mūru gadyāṇam maḷta poraṣam biṭṭa maryāde | emṭaneyā śrāhege pattige mūru dharaṇam mūṛeneyā śrāhege teṛe ne-
- 25 ḡedu mūru gadyāṇam pattige tūruvar eḷḷā kālakkam iḍuve maryāde paṇcārasa varjṇitam seṭṭiyarggam pannasigarggam gā-
- 26 vunḍagalgam biṭṭi koṭṭaṇam biḍu beṣam poraḡu phala-vāda maṅge-y-āruvaṇam eḷya baḷli 1000 ragge mūru
27. gadyāṇam karuvina tōmṭa mattarange gadyāṇa gāḷde mattarḡge dharaṇam kālkeyge mattarange paṇam | phalav-āḡada maṅge aruvaṇa

- 28 villa | Kṅgaḷiya caturāghāṭṭadoḷ āda maṇṇa nīra  
samyakkam daṇḍa dōsam eḷla basadige seṭṭiyar  
ppannasigar ggavu
- 29 ndagaḷ modalāgi maṇya karar mūru śrāhege paṇyara  
gadyaṇavan tiruvar avara kīḷ-okkaluṭṭa baṇsam peṭṭi ma
- 30 ryyade eraḍaneṇya srahege paḍinaydarave murenēya  
śrāhege purbba sthitiyoḷkore basadige tiruvar  
basadige taḷa vṛtti
- 31 sāyira mattar(m)m irppattu nalku mattaru galdeyum |  
pattu tomṭavum | Nandanavarāmum sarbba badha  
panhāram | pañca maṭha sthanavam
- 32 pūrvva maryyādeyoḷ pratipāḷisuvudu | mūru baravuv illa mu  
rmmānevartegara mane pokkade panneradu gadyāna daṇḍa  
haradarakka
- 33 namgadoḷ pāṭadangeṇya paccavam kondu paḍarigeṇya mūgan  
aridu pāḍariganam kolvaru | poydamg emtu panam aṇeyam  
mukkanige panne
- 34 raḍu paṇam mūṇdamge panneradu gadyaṇam daṇḍam paradan  
ar bbādadav aṇgaḍiya pāṇikadumḍiḷṭan anyayadoḷ  
paradhanam poydaḍe sa
- 35 vu salvar | nakarakkam | mahajanakkam gavundagaḷgam | pañca  
maṭa sthānakkam biṭṭiy illa | baṭṭala tumbulam  
baḍeva(m)nti maryyādey eḷla(m)m A
- 36 yta varmarasara māḍisid-eraḍum dēgulaṃ Kogaḷiya prajev  
erasi mūṇenēya degulaṃ idan aḷidom Prayagevuvam  
Kurukṣētra
- 37 vuvam | Baṇarasivuvam Kalbappuvam sasira kavileyuvam  
sāsirbbarppārvvaruvam | sāsirbbar riṣiyaruvan aḷida  
pāṭakanu
- 38 brahmātīkāraṇam akkum | svadattam etc

Skt verses to line 39

SII IX 1 No 78 (p 49)

No 109

Saka 918 = A D 996

At—Kudatūri Bellary Dist., Madras Province.

- 1 bhuvanaśraya
- 2 llabha mahārajadhira
- 3 rama bhāttārakam Satyā
- 4 lakam Caḷukyabharatam
- 5 havamalladevara rajyadoḷ
- 6 pañcamahasabda vrata
- 7 samyukta śri svami
- 8 tapovanadhipatigaḷ appa
- 9 viraḍigaḷa koṭṭi

- 10 sthana (d aydu) varggada sa bōla  
 11 elpattara ga  
 12 sannidhānado | | Saka varṣa vom  
 13 (bhai nū) ra padin eṇṇanya Durmukhi  
 14 tsarada Śravaṇa suddha pañcamī  
 15 spativāra daḷavara Gaṃgaramma  
 16 | | paḍeda (to) mṭa bole sayaravu  
 17 me Cittayyana magam Karuka  
 18 vāyavyada kona mai  
 19 vana kereya mugguḍde ma  
 20 tṭam || idan aḷidom kavilryam Varaṇa  
 21 siyuman aḷidam || mamgaḷam ||
-

# INDEX VERBORUM

(The first number indicates the serial number of the inscription in the text, and the numbers after the dash( ) the lines The raised number denotes the frequency of occurrence)

## A

*akkum* (2 54 55 5-13 6 7 7 6 16 14 17 17 18 10 18 20 35 6 43 12 60-14 71 22 72-30 73 21 82 41 83 13 97 20 108 38) will become fut 3 sg m of *a(gu)* to become Other forms *akkum* (15 4 9 5 14 9-10 23 12 46-3 16 15) *akku* (7 12 31 20 34 8 49 11 51 14 74 13 85 13 89 15)—here the *m* or *ni* of *akkum* seems to have disappeared

adv pp *agi* d pp *ada* past 3 m sg *adan* *adon* *adom* past 3 pl m *adar* past 3 sg n, *aytu* fut 3 p *appa* fut 3 sg m *appam* fut 3 pl m *appar* *appar* *appor* inf *age* opt *akke* neg dp *agada*

[T *a agu* to become *akum* will become M *agu* *akaffe* *aka* will become Tu *agu* Te *agumu* *arionu* will become I *akke* (16-12 17 14 66-9) may it become opt of *a(gu)* to become (see *akkum*)

*Akalaiarsa* (99 1) s pr m sg nom *Akala* *arşadeta* (110-1) *Alalaiarşadeta* (97 1)

*Akalaiarsa* *Śrī pīthi vallabham* (84 1) *Akalavarsa* the favourite of the world

*akṣatamatraman* (94 24)—even so much as a grain s.n.sg acc [SLW]

*akṣayaḡuna proddarim* (92 66)—distinguished by unfading virtues adj s.n.sg nom. [SLW]

*akṣara kalla* (63 5)—inscribed stone *akṣara* [SLW] see *kalla* below

*akṣarangaḡuman* (20-7 8) letters snpl acc. [SLW]

*akhaṇḡita brahmacari* (71 18)—he who keeps unbroken the vow of continence. adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW]

*akḡiṣa rajyaśrīyoḡ* (94 8)—in all the wealth of the kingdom adj s.n.sg lo [SLW]

*akḡiṣa sastra payodadhigoḡ* (92 55)—oceans of all lore adj sm pl nom. [SLW]

*agaḡavidam* (99-14)—excavated past 3 sg m of *agaḡisu* to cause to construct < *agaḡ* to dig (K.P) [T *agal* M *agil* Tu *agal* *agar* Ok *agaḡ*—to separate (G.O.K.I) cf also T *agarru* to separate remove, M *agaḡin(y)ar*]

*Agni* (92 55)—fire s.n.sg nom. [SLW]

*agraharada* (102 18)—of the Brahmin estate s.n.sg gen *agrahara*—villages or lands assigned to brahmins for their maintenance—K.P. SLW acc sg *agraharama* (92 33), acc pl *agraharamgaḡam* (92 51)

*acandratataka(m)* (17 16)—for *acandratara kam*—as long as the moon and the stars endure [SLW] Other form—*acandrathta taka* (16-12)

*Ajḡaparvata* (82 26)—of *Ajḡaparvatar* spr m pl (hon) gen *Ajḡa* < *arya*—for *parvatar* see *parvatar* below cf *Ajḡatamma* (55 1), *Ajḡarimmaseḡḡi* (108 14)

*Ajḡatamma* (55 1)—s pr sg nom [SLW < *ijḡavarmma* cf *Ajḡarimmaseḡḡi* (108 14) and *Ajḡaravtara* (82 26)]

*Ajḡavarmmaseḡḡi* (108-14)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seḡḡiḡarḡam*) [SLW] *Ajḡa* in *Ajḡarimmaseḡḡi* < *Ajḡa* or may be *Ajḡa* name of Indra Brahma etc See *ijḡaparvata* and *Ajḡatamma* above *seḡḡi* < *śreḡḡhin*—head of a merchant guild In Kan—a merchant Cf *Ariseḡḡiya* (G.O.K.I)

*Ajḡasutan* (91-4) *Ajḡa* s son adj s.n.sg nom [SLW]

*ajḡam* (94 5)—unconquerable adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*anjadan* (65-19)—one who does not fear adj s n sg from *anjala*—neg d rp of *anḡa*—to fear [T *anjaden* (T *anḡa*—8th—v b fear —K.P) M *arjadatan anjaton*]

*Anḡa acarya bhḡagantara* (5 4 5)—of the holy Anḡanacarya spr m pl (hon) gen [SLW The strong form *ant* is used here cf *lakṡanantantar* (G.O.K.I)]

*aḡḡaguna* (17 15 18 9)—eight fold virtues < *aḡḡa* by assimilation [SLW] cf *aḡḡa balamanna* (37-4)

*aḡakeya* (17 8)—of areca nuts s.n.sg gen [M *aḡakya* T *aḡaikkay*]

*aḡi* (31 7 8, 49 10)—foot s.n.sg nom In 31 7 8 foot is a measure one foot wa ter [T *aḡi* (cl.) (T *aḡi*—8th.—foot —K.P) M *aḡi* Tel *aḡuḡa aḡi* is neuter in

- anvita saltva vidhar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg s m pl nom [SLW]
- appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7, 91 28 95-11 97 27 102 10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m sg *appam* (101 17), past 3 m pl *appar* (16 17 42 7) *appar* (20 9) *appar* (86-18) past 3 n sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by NK *aguva*
- appam* (101 17)—will become vb ft 3 m sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* MK *aham* *ahanu* replaced in NK by *agu vanu* See *akkum* *appa*
- appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become vb ft 3 m pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* MK *appar* *apparu* *ahar u* replaced in NK by *aaguvaru* See *akkum* *appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appor* (20-9) *appor* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akurar*]
- appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above
- appukeydan* (92 6 8)—has obtained vb past 3 m sg of *appukey*—to assume, to take upon one's self to accept (Kīr) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below
- appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appa rgge* in *desadhīpatigaḷapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*
- apudu* (71 18)—will become vb ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkum* *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl
- apuvva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]
- abbe* (84 12 91 33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aia* in words like *Godavīa* *Gangavīa* *Nagavīa* etc *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kīr) [Te *avva*]
- abālamadhyadoḷ* (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s n sg loc [SLW *abāla* for Skt *abala*]
- Abjāhanan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Abjās bhān* (92 11)—Brahman adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s m sg nom [SLW]
- 96-24)—famous, s m sg nom
- abhin atadoḷe*—  
—by des re of  
hrimata]
- 16)—he
- who is the habitation of pride adj s n (in form and m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
- abhivanditapadan* (94 12)—with revered feet adj s m sg nom [SLW Cf *Perrma nadigal guruvadigaḷ aḍi bhagaratpadah puyyapadaḷ* (GOKI)]
- abhivartnisidan* (92 74)—has described past 3 m sg of *abhivartnisu*—to describe [SLW]
- abhividdhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s n s dat [SLW] loc.
- abhividdhi[yoḷ]* (77-3)—in the increase (of reign)
- abhīrapaḷaḍoḷ* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s n sg (pl in sense) loc [SLW — *paḷaḷa* for *paḷala*]
- amāresvara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s n sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]
- amāraseyūm* (73 19)—*amavase* + *um* (conjunctive suff.) See *amāseye amāseyūm* (91 9 to 10 10<sup>7</sup> 14) *amavase* (104 10)
- amalam* (94 6)—pure s n sg nom [SLW *amalam*]
- amālagamada* (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s n sg gen [SLW] see *amalam*
- amanuṣa vibhavadōḷ* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- amāseye* (94 3)—New Moon day s n sg nom [SLW] Other forms—*amāseye* (104 10) *amavaseyūm* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyūm* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language
- Amoghavarṣadeva* (94 1 90-3)—proper name s p m sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amogha varṣana* (94 10) gen (hon.) pl *Amogha varṣadevara* (74 5 to 6) loc. (hon.) pl —*Amoghavarṣadevaroḷ* (72 24)
- Amoghavarṣa-Nṛpatunga namānkīṭana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga adj s m sg gen [SLW]
- Amoghararṣa mahīsam* (94 10)—King Amoghavarṣa. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s n sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruṭam*
- amgaḍi* (108-19)—stall shop s n sg nom gen *arigaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Śilapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kīr) Tel *arigaḍi*—office-hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kīr) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *an gaḍi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent AD and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- form and masc in sense in words like *Per mmanadi guruvadi* dat pl *adigaige* (27 8 28-16 63 5)]
- adigaige* (27 8 28-16 63 5)—to the revered s.n. (in form and masc in sense) pl dat See *adi* [T *adigalku* Tel *adugulaku*]
- Ammanavatsigan* (65-16 to 18) s.pr.m.sg.nom *anna*-elder brother (KIR)
- Annigereyol* (72 22)—in *Annigere* (name of a place Dharwar District Bombay Presidency) s.pr.n.sg.loc other form *Annigere val* (73 19)
- Ani* (11 15)—array s.n.sg.nom (in form acc in meaning) (Cf N K *ani*—arrangement T *ani* (cl) (T *ani*—8th—vb ad orn—K P) M *ani*)
- Anuvani* (99-6) child s.pr.m.sg.nom [SLW]
- Anuga Rajtiya[nna]* (70-14) *Rajtiyanna* of *Anuga* (a place) s.pr.m.sg.nom cf *Anugiya* (GOKI)
- atitumula* (60-5) most exciting [SLW]
- atipadasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in rank adj.s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- atibhumbhukam* (92 38)—of exceeding magnificence adj.s.m.sg.nom [SLW]
- Atimargasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in career adj.s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- atiratha mallam* (93-7)—extraordinarily brave or strong adj.s.m.sg.nom [SLW]
- atyuttamar* (92 58)—most eminent people adj.s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- atyutsaladam* (92 60)—with exceeding zeal adj.s.n.sg.instr [SLW]
- Atri* (91-4)—s.pr.m.sg.nom [SLW] gen *Atriya*—of *Atri*
- adakke* (92 25)—to that Pron 3 sg n dat of *adu* also Rem. dem *adakke* < *adarke* by assum and *adakke* > *adake* by s.mp see *adu*
- adanatike* (60-11)—thereafter *adan*—pron 3 n.sg.acc See *adu* [T *adan* (T *atanay*—8th.—obj.—K P) See *atike* (< *atikkke*) below NK *adababai ka*]
- adara* (47-6)—its. pron 3 sg n gen of *adu* it r for r [See *adu* T *adam* M *atimje* T *dani*]
- Adityagityakke* (82 23)—to the *Aditya* temple *Griya* < *Grya*—house temple s.n.sg. dat. [SLW]
- adu* (92 12)—it—pron 3 sg n nom. acc.—*adan* (60-11) dat.—*adakke* (92 25) gen. *adana* (47-6) for *adara* (T *atu*—8th.—dem pron neut it—K P)
- adhikam* (92-6 96-21)—in high measure s.n. sg.nom. [SLW]
- adhikabalam* (94 38)—of greater might s.m. sg nom [SLW]
- adhikaradi(m)* (20-10 11)—under the authority s.n.sg.instr [SLW]
- adhudavatege* (90-12)—to the presiding deity adj.s.f.sg.dat [SLW]
- adhyakshadai* (94 21)—under the superintendence s.n.sg.loc [SLW]—here *adhyaksha* which denotes a person in Skt is used to denote the abstract noun *adhyakshate*—superintendence
- Annigreyal* (73 19) see *Annigereyol* nm is written for nm
- anaiadyala(i\*)* 1a *vidhar* (92 48 49)—versed in faultless principles adj.s.m.pl.nom. [SLW] *vidhar* for *vidar* Also 1: *dha* = manner method *vidhar*—1 king according to faultless tattvas
- anitiyamum* (92 42)—transient shows adj.s.n.sg.nom [SLW] *anitiyam* + *um* (conjunctive suff)
- anvanti-acarige* (94 5) qualifying *Gundan*—*Gundan* whose (observance of) the established rules of conduct was unimpeded s.m.sg.dat [SLW] *acar* < *acarya* See *acarya* below
- ani(dhi) gati* (92 66)—study s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- anumat[ta]dinda* (72 25)—with (his) approval s.n.sg.instr [SLW] loc. *anumat hadu*—by permission
- anumathadu* (59 12)—by permission See *anumatadinda*
- anunam* (92-65)—not deficient perfect adj.s.n.sg.nom. [SLW]
- anekar* (108-6)—many s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- Antakange* (65-18 19)—to the God of Death s.m.sg.dat [SLW] nom *Antakara* (92 11) gen *Antakana* (92-4)
- A(na)nlagunara* (53 4)—of *Anamlagunar* s.pr.m.pl. (hon) gen [SLW]
- antu* (49 7 93 10 12 97 11 108-18)—in that manner adv Cf *ante* (59-23) [M *on nane* Tel *ajlu ajjulu ajju alu* Other form *amtu* (94 23)]
- ante* (59-23 82 17 90-15 92 18 34 35 45 46 62 64 66 73 94 9 28 108-23)—in that manner like adv cf *antu* above
- andu* (61 5 8 83 5 6 84-5 91 24 94 1 8 95-10 96-6 97-6 98-4 99-11 to 12 102 15 106-6 108-12)—then adv cf time
- anyar* (92-66)—others s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- anyayadol* (108-34)—unjustly s.n.sg.loc [SLW]
- anrayar* (94-6)—descendants s.m.pl.nom. [SLW]



*anista sattva vidhar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]  
*appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7 91 28 90-11 97 27 102-10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17) past 3 m.pl *appar* (16-17 42 7), *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by Nk. *aguvu*  
*appam* (101 17)—will become v.h ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* Mk. *aham* *ahanu* replaced in Nk. by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*  
*appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become v.b ft 3 m. pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* Mk. *appar* *appam* *aharu* replaced in Nk. by *aaguvanu* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akutar*]  
*appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above  
*appukeydan* (92 68)—has obtained v.b past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume to take upon one's self to accept (Kır) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydan*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below  
*appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appa rge* in *desadhipatigalapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*  
*apudu* (71 18)—will become v.b ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkur* *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl  
*apuvva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]  
*abbe* (84 12 91-33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aita* in words like *Godavita Gangavita Naguvva* etc. *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kır) [Te *avva*]  
*abalamadhyadol* (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s.n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]  
*Abjavahanan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Siva adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*Abjasan bhāran* (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.pl nom. [SLW]  
*abhinutam* (96-24)—famous s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*abhimathadole* (94 30)—for *abhimatadole*—refers to Kannarana meaning—by des re of Kannara. s.n.sg loc [SLW *abhimata*]  
*a[bh]imana man[d]iram* (72 15 to 16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom. [SLW]  
*abhvandistapadan* (94 12)—with revered feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Permma nadigaḥ guruvadigaḥ adī bhagavatpadāḥ puṣyapadāḥ* (GOKI)]  
*abhavarṇusidam* (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhavarṇisu*—to describe [SLW]  
*abhvddhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.sdat [SLW] loc  
*abhvddhu[yof]* (77 3)—in the increase (of reign)  
*abhrapaṭaḥadol* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s.n.sg (pl in sense) loc. [SLW—*paṭala* for *paṭala*]  
*amareṣṭara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]  
*amataseyum* (73 19)—*amatase yum* (conjunctive suff) See *amavasye amataseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavase* (104 10)  
*amalam* (94 6)—pure s.n.sg \*nom [SLW *amalam*]  
*amagamada* (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amalam*  
*amanusa vibhavadol* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]  
*amavasye* (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom. [SLW] Other forms—*amatase* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language  
*Amoghavarṣadeva* (94 1 90-3)—proper name spr m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amoghavarṣana* (91 10) gen. (hon.) pl *Amoghavarṣadevara* (74-5 to 6) loc (hon.) pl—*Amoghavarṣadevaro* (72 24)  
*Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga namankṣṭana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]  
*Amoghavarṣa mahisari* (94 10)—King Amoghavarṣa adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s.n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruvanam*  
*amgadi* (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *amgadiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Ślapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kır) Tel *er gadi*—office hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kır) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *an gadi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent A.D. and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- ing 7th to 10th cent. A.D.—ASP, Vol 27, Issue 1 p 7 of *Granihaṭimarsel*
- amgaraka* (97-3)—body guard s.m.sg nom [SLW *angaraka* = *angarakṣ*]
- amtu* (91-23)—same as *antu* See above
- aribhodu* (92-7)—ocean, s.n.sg nom [SLW *ambodhi*]
- Ayyapadetanum* (91-19 to 20) s.p.m.sg nom *Ayyappa* > *Ayyapa* by simpl *Ayya* < *arya* *appa* < *atma* (GOKI) *Ayyapade tam* (91-19-20)
- aynurum* (57-3)—five-hundred, s.n.g acc *aynurum* > *aynurum* by adding an epenthetic vowel *i* for *ay* see *aydu* for *ayunum* see below Cf also *aymattal* (78-7) *aydu* becomes *ayi* in compounds, acc *aynurutari* (108-10)
- aymattal* (78-7)—5 matters s.n.g nom See *mattal*
- Aycannu* (82-32 to 33) s.p.m.sg nom < *Aycanna* < *Adityanna*?
- aydi* (60-7)—having accepted (or obtained) adv pp of *aydu*—to obtain, reach (KIT)
- \*cf *eydi*—adv pp of *eydu* (also *aydu*)—to get to go (GOKI) *aydutan* (72-28), adj s.m.sg nom
- aydu* (86-13 100-12 109-10)—five *aydum* (29-16 28-24 3-4 47-5 49-5 51-8 105-7) *aydu* + *um* (um conj suff) [T *eindu anju* M *anju* Tel *aidu* Tu *aidu*]
- a(ʔe)ydutan* (72-28)—he who gets or obtains, adj s.m.sg nom *aydutan*—fit p of *aydu* (also *eydu*)—to get obtain See *aydi* above
- aynurutam* (108-10)—five hundred s.n.g acc. *ay* + *nur* + *um* + *am* (*m* > *i*) See *aynurum* above
- ayattaydu* (99-13)—fifty five num adj
- ayattatutarum* (89-12)—56 people refers to *mahajaram* num adj \K *ayattatu mandu* or *janatu*
- ayattaradu* (73-16 to 17)—fifty two *aya* [It *eradam*] (72-20)
- ayattitu* (3-4 93-11)—fifty [T *ambadu* Te *imbhadi*]
- ayadimbara* (97-28)—of the fifty (*mahajanas*)—Appellative noun of ro nom *ayadimbarum* (97-8-15)—50 people
- aridatjurkke* (92-56)—fulness of knowledge
- aritada*—gen sg of *arita*—knowledge vbl noun < *ari*—to know past 3 m. pl—*aridat* (92-15) pres. 1 sg neg—*ariye* (92-13) [T *aritu* (< *ari* to know) M *aritu* Te *etuka*—knowledge *aritada*—N.K. *arkeya*]
- aridar* (92-15)—have known, past 3 m. pl of *ari* to know \K *aritaru* *aridukondaru* (*aridukondaru* *gottun aridukondaru*) [T *aridar* M *arinnar* See *aridatjurkke* above]
- ariye* (92-10-13)—I do not know or see neg, 1st sg m of *ari*—to know See *aridatjurkke* [T *ariyen* M *araya*]
- Arakulitayana* (70-27) of *Arakuli* s.p.m.sg gen
- Arakellara* (18-5) of *Arakellar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen.
- Arattigal arasar* (31-4 to 5)—chief of *Arattigal* s.p.m.sg nom for *arasar* See *arasa* below
- Arabaddagiyara* (60-9)—of *Arabaddagiyar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen Cf *Aravaddagiyara* (61-10) *v* > *b* in *Arabaddagiyara*
- arasa* (30-4-6)—king s.m.sg nom other forms *arasanu* (49-6) nom pl—*arasar* (22-2 31-4 to 5) acc sg—*arasanam* (70-18) dat pl *arasargge* (97-10) gen sg—*arasana* (70-16) gen pl *arasata* (57-3) *arasata* (13-1 to 2) fem *arasi* (63-5) T *aracan*—7th—s.n. king—K P CALDWELL and KITTEL derive *arasa* from *skt raja*, NARASIMHA treats it as a N.V. (GOKI) It may be suggested that since *ara* means 'virtue righteousness, dharma' (T *aram* Cf *kan aravarige*), *arasa* may mean one who has or protects virtue or dharma i.e. a king [T *arasan nasan* M *araca* Te *arasi* Tu *arasi* See KLISI EI VII App p 1 (GOKI)]
- arasana* (70-16)—of the king s.m.g gen See *arasa*
- arasanam* (70-18)—king s.m.g See *arasa*
- arasanu* (49-6) *arasan* + *u* Same as *arasan* See above
- arasar* (22-2 31-4 to 5)—king s.m. pl (hon) nom See *arasa* [T *arasar arasar*]
- arasata* (57-3 61-1 3 65-1-22) of the king s.m. pl (hon.) gen See *arasa*
- arasata* (13-1 to 2 54-3 59-14 63-6 to 7) same as *arasata*
- arasargge* (97-10)—to the king s.m. pl (hon.) dat See *arasa*
- arasi* (63-5)—queen s.f.sg nom. [According to KIT *arasi* is from *skt rajni* T *arasi*]
- Arusada* (27-3)—of *Arura* s.p.m.sg gen. hiatus is retained here
- aidu* (92-30 to 37 108-33)—having cut adv pp of *ari*—to cut [N.K. *haridu* T *ayidu* M *ari*—to cut. (*arisa*—weapon for reaping corn)]
- arulanam* (108-27, 104-18)—a kind of tax

- s.n.sg.nom *arupanam* (6 paṇas?) cf *amka*  
*ianam* above
- arkarimadam* (92-8)—with love s.n.sg instr  
 < *aḷkarimadam* [Nk. *akkareyinda putiyin*  
*da* M. *aḷuma*—affection. Te *akkara* af-  
 fection, love. T *akkara*]
- argghisu* (92-24)—having performed *arghya*  
 adv pp of *argghisu* to perform *arghya* Cf  
*Argghyatirthadoḷ* (92-72)
- Argghyatirthadaḷ* (92-72) at the holy place  
 where *arghya* is given later restricted to  
 the place Prayaga only s.n.sg.loc [SLW  
*tiṭṭha* for *tirtha* in *GOKI*]
- arcisi* (92-72)—having worshipped. adv pp  
 of *arcisi*—to worship [SLW *arc*—to wor-  
 ship T *arccana* seydu *arcikka* (*GOKI*)  
 M *arccicu* Te *arcicu* (*GOKI*)]
- aritham* (92-56)—subject s.n.sg.nom  
 [SLW]
- arilha śastr-anekam* (92-54)—series of works  
 on polity s.n.sg.acc. [SLW]
- ardda kkaṇḍuga* (49-12)—half *kaṇḍuga* s.n.  
 sg.nom [SLW *ardha kaṇḍuga* *kk* is  
 probably due to the accent on the preced-  
 ing syllable]
- alli* (92-41)—there adv of place also when  
 did in (67-8) *bandalli* when he had  
 come, where it is a loc. past position. (Cf  
*besageyalli* in *GOKI*) loc. inst. *allinda*  
 (63-5) *allim* (63-6) loc. gen. *alliya* (92-  
 30) emphasis *alliye* (92-74)
- allinda* (63-6)—from there. adv of place  
 instr of *alli* See *alli*
- allim* (63-6)—same as *allinda*
- alliya* (92-30 39 40 51 54)—of that place  
 adv of place gen of *alli* See *alli*
- alliye* (92-74)—there only *alliye* (empha-  
 tic) See *alli*
- avagaham* (92-30)—dive s.n.sg.acc. [SLW  
 plunging or diving into bathing (*Kir*)]
- avange* (44-9)—to him pron 3 m.sg dat of  
*avan*—he also Rem Dem Pron. [M K  
*avage* NK *avange* (collq *avaga*) See  
*avan* T *avanukku* (T *avan*—8th— he—  
 K.P) M *avanna* Te *vaniki*]
- avanatālam* (92-7)—earth s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- avanisvara* (92-4)—of rulers adj.s.m.pl.gen  
 [SLW]
- avara* (39-4 44-11 54-4 58-3)—his pron 3  
 pl (hon.) m.gen of *avar*—they *avara*—  
 their in (108-29) Other form *avara* (4-4)  
 distributive—*avaratara* (108-21) instr  
*avarim* (58-3) dat *avarige* (18-9) [T  
*avarudaiya* *avaradu* (T *avar*—8th—hon.  
 sg K.P) M *avarude* Te *vari*]
- avaravara* (108-21)—theirs respectively, of  
 their own distributive pron 3 pl m.gen  
 See *avara*
- avara* (4-4 5 39-2 to 3 44-3 53-35)—same  
 as *avara* See above
- avarim* (58-3 94-7)—after him pron 3 pl  
 (hon.) m instr of *avar* See *avara* [T  
*avaral* M *avaral* Te *varice variceta*]
- avarige* (18-9 108-19,20)—to them pron 3  
 pl m dat of *avar* See *avara* [Nk. *ava*  
*rige* T *avarukku* M *avarukku* T *variki*  
*vandiraku*]
- asvamedhāda* (16-14 17-15 71-21 78-10)—  
 of horse-sacrifice. s.n.sg.gen. Other form—  
*asvamedada* (18-10) [SLW]
- asvaratham* (10-5 to 6)—horse chariot. s.n.  
 sg.acc. [SLW]
- aṣṭabalamanna* (37-4)—eight fold force s.n.  
 sg.acc. Cf *aṣṭaguna* (17-15)—above where  
*aṣṭa* > *aṣṭa*
- aṣṭa satam* (4-8)—eight hundred num adj  
 qualifying *kṣetram*
- asahayasahasam* (105-3)—he who is dar-  
 ing even without companions. adj.s.m.sg  
 nom [SLW]
- asamedhāda* (18-10)—same as *asamedhāda*  
 See above.
- ahitam* (5-13)—harm s.n.sg nom (or acc.?)  
 [SLW]
- Ahrajāṅgam* (92-37)—for snake king s.m.sg  
 dat. [SLW]
- ahiton* (27-9)—he who destroys. adj s.m.sg  
 from *ahita*—pres p of *ah*—to destroy  
 Other forms—*ahitam* (29-10) *ahitam* (40-4  
 to 5) *ahidatam* (97-20) *ahidantavam* (72-  
 28) *ahidukandatam* (94-27) *ahidon* (4-9)  
*ahidam* (93-17) *ahidon* (68-7) pl *ahivarum*  
 (101-14) *ahivar* (20-8) *ahivon* (6-5) *ah*  
*vor* (42-6) *ahivon* (49-11) adv pp—*ahidu*  
 (15-11) d pp *ahida* (16-16) past 3 sg  
 m *ahidam* (109-21) *ahidom* (83-12 to 13)  
 inf—*ahiyal* (71-21) *ahiy* (101-14 to 15)  
 [T and M *ah*—to destroy (T *ah*—8th  
 —v.b destroy—K.P) vbl noun—*ahivu*  
 in *urahimol* (21-3)]
- ahitom* (29-10)—same as *ahiton* Possibly  
*ahitom* > *ahitom* > *ahitam*
- ahittom* (45-4 to 5) (< *ahittam*) same as  
*ahiton*
- ahida* (16-16 17-17 18-19 72-29 77-10 11-12  
 82-39 to 40 89-16 94-28 97-22 100-16  
 101-16 108-37)—that which is destroyed  
 d pp of *ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* above.  
 [T *ahinda* M *ahinna*]
- ahidam* (109-21)—destroyed. past 3 m.sg of  
*ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* [T *ahittam* M  
*ahinnam*]

- alidatāi* (97 20)—he who destroys. *adj s m.sg.nom* See *alittan*.
- alidu* (15 11 73 22 97 15)—having destroy ed. *adv pp* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* [T *alittu* (cl) M *alinnu*]
- alidun* [a]i:atāi (72 28)—whosoever enjoys by destroying *adj s m.sg.nom* of *alidun*—*alidu* + *un* to enjoy by destroying *alidu*—*adv pp un* to eat or enjoy See *alittan*.
- alidukonḍatam* (94 27)—he who destroys i.e. destroyer *adj s.m.sg nom* from *alidukol*—(*alidu*—*adv pp*) *kol*—to take (see below) See *alittan*.
- alidon* (4 9 7 5 30 11 34-6 61 13 to 14 53 9 68-6)—destroyer *adj s m.sg nom* from *alida*—*pp* of *ali*—to destroy Probably *alittan* > *alittan* > *alittan* > *alidon* See *alittan* *gensg alidona* (2 51 to 52) *alidana* (74 19) [T *alidon*]
- alidon* (73 22)—destroyed. *past 3 m.sg* of *ali* to destroy Same as *alidam* (109-21) \*Other form *alidom* (83-12 to 13) See *alittan*
- alidona* (2 51 to 52)—of the destroyer *adj s m.sg gen* of *alidon* See *alidon alittan*
- alidona* (74 19)—same as *alidona*
- alidoni* (83 11 12 to 13)—same as *alidon* (73 22)
- alidom* (93-17, 108-36 109-20)—destroyer *adj s* same as *alidon* (4 9)
- alidon* (68-7)—same as *alidon* (4 9) Probably *alittan* > *alittan* > *alidon*
- alihal* (71 21)—to destroy *inf* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan*
- aliye* (101 14 to 15)—to destroy *inf* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* *aliyal* T *aliya* M *aliyale aliye*
- aliharum* (101 14)—*alihar* + *um* (*conj suff*)—the destroyers. *adj s.m.pl nom* from *alihar*—*ft p* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* Probably *alihar* (20-8) is ancient > *alihar* *alihar* (20-8) same as *alihar* T *alippar* Possibly *alippar* > *alipar* > *alihar*
- aliton* (6-5 9-8 to 9 16-5)—destroyer *adj s m.sg nom* from *alihar*—*ft p* of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan*
- alihar* (42-6)—same as *alihar* T *alipparar* (ancient)
- aliton* (49-11) same as *alitan* (6-5) prob earlier form
- algu* (108-2)—having put down *adv pp* of *algu*—to put down, *algu*—to be dissolved, to decay (KIR)
- aladu* (60-12)—having measured. *adv pp* of *ale*—to measure. Cf *alatan* *vb noun* (92-4) T *aladu* (*alaiu*—8th—*s n* counting—K.P) M *alannu*
- alamkaramuman* (92 46 to 47)—elegance *s n sg acc* [SLW *alankara alarikaram + um + an*]
- alatan* (92 4)—the measure (of greatness superiority) *s n sg acc vb noun* from *ale*—to measure. See *aladu* (60-12) [T *alatai* M *alavu* Te *alavu*—strength also *lavu* (KIR)]
- alidu* (92 93)—having destroyed. for *alidu* [for *!*]
- alipade* (92 72)—without causing to destroy *neg adv p* of *alipu*—to cause to destroy < *ali*—to destroy
- A
- a* (39-5 60-4 7 61 12 62 2 71 10 72 25 92 25 26.35 73 94 5 9 10 96 8 102 2)—that *adj* denoting remoteness being a substitute for *adu*—it (GOKI)
- Akkakaniḥa* (27 2)—of *Akkakaniḥa* *s pr m.sg gen*
- aga* (33-4)—then. *adv* of time [M *appol* Te *appuḍu*]
- agada* (108-27)—that which does not become *neg pp* of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agada* M *agada*]
- agamajnar* (92 48)—learned in the *Agamas* *adj s.m.pl nom* [SLW]
- agaram* (92-59)—home *s n.sg.nom* [T *agaram* M. *akara* Cf Skt *akara*]
- Agali* (53 5)—name of a place *s pr n.sg nom* (in form acc. in meaning)
- agi* (67-3 6 72 24 25.27 73-20 79-3 90-11 91 38.41 46 92 24 38.59 69 108-14 19 22-29)—having become *adv pp* of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agi* (T *aki* *ayi*—7th.—from *aku* become—K.P) M *ayi*]
- age* (73-19 82-9 to 10 84 3 91 10 92 10 93 8 94 18 95-8 100-12 101-4 to 5 105-5 108-23)—when became *inf* of *agu*—to become (acc. to GOKI *adv pp* of *agu* + *e*) See *akkum* [T M *aga* (also M *agate age*)]
- Angaja komarange* (61 7)—to *Angaja koma* *ra* *s pr m.sg dat* [SLW *komara* < *kumara* *ra* < *kumara* (here *u* > *a*)]
- Angatan* (61 9)—*s pr sg m acc*.
- Angata singa* (61-3)—*s pr m.sg nom* [SLW *singa* < *singha* < *simha*]
- Acapayyanur* (97-6 12)—*s pr m.sg nom* Possibly *Acca* + *appa* + *ayya* or *Aca* may be from *Ayca* See *Ayca garunda* *Ayca garunda*.
- acata yavasthi* (2-5)—social constitution.

- sg.sg.nom [SLW] *vṛatāsīs* for *vṛatas* the
- ācārya* (8-7)—of the *Ācārya* s.m.sg.gen. [SLW Skt. *ācārya* Pkt *acaria*—a guru, a title of the learned men a conductor of religious ceremonies. Now the surname of the followers of Mādhyacārya and Rāmānujacārya in South India (See Palla vacarī in GOKI)]
- adūa* (92-3)—calumniating ft. p of *adu*—to abuse calumniate (Kṛ) *adu* means also to play adj s.m.pl.loc. *adūaraḥ* (92-4) [T *adukīra* M *adum*]
- adūaraḥ* (92-4)—among players (of dice) adj s.m.pl.loc. from *adūar* < *adūa*—ft.p. of *adū*—to play See *adūa* (92-3) [T *adu*—to play to dance M *aḥakar*—dancers Te *adūari*]
- aneyam* (108-33)—order s.n.sg. acc. *ane*—ibh. of *apne* command (Kṛ) > *apna* T *ana*—order M *ana*—oath. Te. *ana*]
- Āṇḍuḡya* (60-13)—of *Āṇḍuḡ* (name of place) s.p.r.n.sg. gen cf *Āṇḍuḡya* in GOKI
- ala* (67-13 70-8)—he. pro 3 sg (hon.) m. nom. also rem dem. pron Other form *atam* (94-11) [Te. *ataḍu atanḍu*] instr *atanḍan* (94-7 to 8) dat—*atange* (74-12) gen *atama* (72-22)
- atange* (74-12)—to him pron 3 sg (hon.) m. dat of *ala*
- atana* (72-22 94-69) *atamna* (94-12)—his. pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. gen of *ala* See *ala* [Te *atani*]
- atanḍan* (94-7 to 8)—by him. pron 3 sg (hon.) m. instr of *ala* [See *ala*]
- atam* (94-11)—same as *ala* [See above]
- ada* (61-9 92-234 94-8 108-26-28) that had become d.p. of *a(gu)*—to become See *akkum* [T *ana* M *aya* Te *ayina* (Tam *ahiya*—8th—h P)]
- adan* (64-11)—became past 3 msg of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *anan* M *ayan* Te *ayyenu*]
- adar* (92-65)—became. past 3 m.pl. of *agu*—to become. See *akkum* [T *anar* M *āyar*]
- Āditya bhāṣaraḡe* (3-3)—to the revered *Āditya* s.m.sg.dat. [SLW *bhāṣara* < *bhāṣara*]
- Āditya armarasar* (108-11)—king *Āditya* varma s.p.m.pl. (hon.) nom LW for *ara* sar see *arasa* Probably *Āditya arma* < *Ādityavarma* by simpl
- Ādityavara(mu)m* (73-19)—*Āditya aram* + *um* *Āditya aram* (91-10 92-2 97-5 104-10)—Sunday s.n.sg. nom [SLW] synonyms—
- Ravivara, Bhanuvāra. N.K. Coll *Āyṭvāra* (slang—*Āyṭara*) *Āditya aradandu* (96-6), —on Sunday
- ado[n]* (96-25)—became. past 3 msg of *agu*—to become. See *akkum*
- adom* (71-22)—same as *adon*.
- anesumam* (108-4) elephant. s.n.sg. (pl in sense) acc. *ane* + *y* + *um* + *am*
- ane vedā(da)ngam* (97-1)—for *anes eḍamgam* a very marvel in controlling elephants s.n.sg.nom. *vedengam*—marvel *vedangu* [N.K. *bedagu* Te *bedagu* *Bedagutanamu*]
- an* (92-12)—1 pron. 1 sg nom oblique en used also as gen [N.K. *nanu* T *yan nan* M *nan yan* (GOKI) Te. *nenu enu*]
- aplada* (48-2)—(?)
- abharamam* (92-24-50)—ornament s.n.sg. nom [SLW]
- abhya[ssuva]r* (92-55)—they practise vb ft 3 pl ro of *abhyasisu* < *abhyasa*—practice [SLW]
- ani* (92-10)—same as *an*
- Amaccar* (25-4 to 5)? s.p.m.pl. (hon.) nom < *amalyar*?
- aya* (*siddh*) (104-16) *ayam* (*siddh*) (97-9-13 to 14) (fixed) contribution s.o. sg. nom
- ayalaran* (*saran*) (92-5)—those that come for (protection) adj.s.m.pl. acc. [SLW]
- Āyca-gaunda Karmayyam* (108-17) s.p.m.sg. nom. *gavunda* O.K. *Gamuḡa* > *Gauḡa* > *gavunda* > *gavuda* > *gaḡa* [N.K. *gaḡa*—the headman of a village or chief officer T *Kaundar*—life takers *Kaundar*—a caste. Tu. *gaḡa*—the chief officer of a village a good caste of peasants. T *Kaundikar*—workers in skins as shoemakers Skt *Kaunṡikah*—one whose business is to catch the birds etc.—a butcher Mar—*gamaḡa* probably *gama unda*—the en joyer of a village *gamunda* seems to be a contamination between the earlier *kaun'ar* and the later *gaḡa* In N.K. *gaḡa* is used also in the sense of an idiot and a fool (It comes from *Gramajḡdha* > *Gamaḡa* > *Gamaḡa* > *Gamunda* It may also be a LW of Pkt. *gamaḡa* *gama ḡa*—the head of the village (*gamaḡa*—small village) (prakṛta śabda mahāmāva p 367) It is also possible to derive the word from Skt *grama kuḡa*] nom.m.pl.—*gaḡundugaḡa* (108-28 to 29) gen. pl.—*gaviḡundugaḡa* (108-21) *gaviḡudara* (108-22) see *gamunda* (97-6) below (See GOKI Index—*Edeyagamundaram*) *Kannayyam* may be from *kṛṣṇayyam* Skt. *Kṛṣṇa* Pkt

*kanha* Cf. *Kannaiyalāl*, etc. T. *Kannan*, see *Kannaran* below. *Ayca-* cf. *Ācappayya*.  
*Aycana gāruṇḍan* (93-8)—spr m sg nom [SLW]. *Aycanna* > *Aycana*—for *gāvundan*, see *Ayca-gāvunḍa Kannayyan* above gen. *Aycanana* (93-16).  
*Aycanana* (93-16)—of *Aycana* spr. m sg gen.  
*Ayca-seṭṭi* (108-14 to 15) spr.m.sg nom. (qualifies *seṭṭiyargam*) [SLW] *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of merchant guild In Kan—  
 a merchant Cf *Aneseṭṭiya* in *GOKI*  
*Ayṭarmayyan* (108-16)—spr m sg nom  
*āyṭu* (92-16-65-66)—has become past 3 n sg of *ā(gu)*—to become, see *akkum* [T *āyirru*, M *āyirru*, *āyi*]  
*āru* (60-11, 71-13, 93-11-12-13, 97-14, 104-18)—  
 s.v. num adj becomes *aru* in compound words. *Gaṅgarusāsānam* (53-4 to 5) *tombhallarusāsānam*, *āruvanam* (108-26)—  
 six *panas*?  
*Āralūra* (27-7)—of *Āralur* spr n sg gen  
*āraṇeyā* (67-1 to 2)—sixth num. adj < *āru* *ā*—six. r > r.  
*ārameyoḥ* (92-31)—in the grove s n g sg loc [SLW (Skt *ārāmam*) *ārame*—a grove in the outskirts of a town (Kṛt)].  
*āru* (101-14)—whoever *āru* inter. pron. m.pl nom *ār um* (89-17), loc. *ārolu* (97-27), nom *ār* (67-13), dat. *ārge* (92-36) N.K. *yāru*, base—*ā*? Cf *āvan*, *āvudu* [T. *yār*, *ār* (GOKI), M. *ār*, *evār*, Te *evāru*, *eiāru*, *eviāru*, *evāru*, Tu *eru*]  
*ārolu* (97-27)—in whom inter. pron 3 m pl loc. of *ār*—who See *āru*  
*ār* (67-13, 92-2-11-32-41, 108-34)—who inter. pron 3 m pl nom See *āru* m.sg—*āvan* (45-4), n sg—*āvudu* (85-10).  
*ārge* (92-26)—to whom inter. pron 3 m pl dat See *āru* [T. *yārukkū*, M *ārkkū*, *eiārkkū*, Te *evārkkil*].  
*āradhiyim* (105-4 to 5)—from the limits s n sg (pl. sense), instr. [SLW].  
*ārppar* (92-11)—are able, vb ft 3 m, pl of *ārppu*—to be able (see *Smd.*) see *ārppu*—ability vb noun below. [T. *ārpu*—to be able, *āṭṭal*—strength].  
*ārppu* (92-60)—ability, strength vb noun from *ārppu*—to be able See *ārppar*, *ārppu*—might, force (Kṛt).  
*āraṇam* (92-5, 32)—ever adv. of time N. K. *yāiāṅalū*. [OK. *ā* N. K. *yā*, cf. *āru*—*yāru*, *āvan*—*yāvanu*, *āvudu*—*yāvudu* etc. Te *eppuḍun*]  
*āran* (45-4)—who inter. pron. 3 m sg nom See *āru*, *ār*. N.K. *yāvanu*, see *āvaṅam* n.sg

—*āvudu*. [T. *yāvan*, M. *evan*, Te. *evaḍu*, *evvaḍu*, *evvanḍu*, *evandu*].  
*āmantajadol* (92-47)—on the surface of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]—*tala* for *tala*.  
*āvans* (92-34-52)—having surrounded or overcast. adv pp of *āvansu* to surround, to cover, join closely (Kṛt).  
*āvudu* (85-10, 94-22, 101-9)—which what. inter. pron n sg nom see *āru*, *ār*, *āvan*, *āvaṅam*. [N.K. *yāvadu*, T. *yāvadu*, *yādu*, M *endū*, Te *ēdū edī*, *ēddī*]  
*āvan ānum* (3-5)—whoever, inter. pron 3 m sg nom [T *yāvan-ānum* N.K. *yāvanāda rū* In the Mysore colloquial language in the parts bordering Telugu districts, the form '*yāvanā*' is still used in the sense of 'whoever']  
*āsamudraparyanta* (93-4 to 5)—as far as the ocean adv of place.  
*Āṣvayujāda* (104-9 to 10) of *Āṣvayuja* (month) s n sg gen [SLW].  
*Āsand* (39-5)—name of a place. spr n sg. nom (in form acc in sense).  
*āsamudrānta* (60-2)—as far as the sea adv. of place. see *āsamudraparyanta* above  
*Āhavamallādēvara* (107-3)—of *Āhavamallā dēvar* s pr m pl (hon) gen nom *Āhavamallādēvar* (108-2) [SLW].  
*āha[pa](ra)ra(nga)duḥ* (15-6)—on the stage of battle s n sg loc [SLW].  
*āhāradānam* (92-23)—gift of food s n sg acc [SLW]  
*āhāra-dhāniyam* (92-40)—a reflectory, s n sg nom [SLW] *-dhāni* 'a receptacle (Kṛt) cf *Attardāni*, *pannirdāni* (gulāba-dāni) etc.  
*āldāta* (74-12) for *ahdāta*—destroyer. See *āḥṭān*  
*āḥṭe* (2-12)—for *āḥṭe* (I—mistake for I)—rule vbl noun from *āj*—to rule See *ājuttu*. *āḥṭe* below. [T *ājukai*, M *ājuke*, Te. *āḥka*—ruler (< *āḥu*—to rule)].  
*āldam* (99-12)—ruled past, 3 m sg of *āj*—to rule. I mistake for I [T. M *ājṇapan* see *ājuttu* below].  
*āja* (51-2 to 3)—while was ruling Same as *āḥṭe* below.  
*ājige* (55-2)—while ... ruling inf of *āj*—key—to rule. See *ājuttu*, *āḥṭe*, *āja*  
*āju* (12-2, 54-4, 64-3, 65-6)—*āj*-u See *āj* below.  
*ājuttu* (44-6, 72-23, 80-4, 85-9, 91-19, 95-9, 96-5 97-3, 105-5)—while ruling pres adv. p. of *āj*—to rule. Other forms—*ājuttu* (76-6), *ājuttam* (104-13-14, 108-10), *ājuttum* (60-3, 72-22, 73-19, 74-8). Inf—*āḥṭe* (2-24).

- ajige* (55 2) *aia* (51 2 to 3) adv pp—  
*ajdu* (84 5) d pp.—*aia* (70-8) past 3  
 m sg.—*ajdam* (99-12) pl.—*ajdar* (94 7)  
 vb noun.—*alke* (2 12) adj p m sg.—*ajdata*  
 (70-8) ft. p.—*ajia* (49 6) [T *at* (8th)  
 rule.—K P M Tu. *aj*—to rule Te *elu*  
 —to rule (GOKI)]  
*ajutu* (76-6)—same as *aluttu*—*it* > *t*  
*Alupendra paramesvara adhirajarajan* (18-2  
 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Alurakheḍam aru sasranuman* (60-3)—*Aluva*  
*kheda* six thousand s n sg acc [NW +  
 LW]  
*Aluvarasar* (18-5)—s pr m plu (hon )  
 nom Cf *Aluvarasar* in GOKI  
*ale* (2-24 22 2 39-5 51-3 53 5 54 4 57 4  
 58-2 60-2 61 2 62 2 71 6 93-5 7 99 5)—  
 while was ruling inf of *aj*—to rule  
 See *aluttu* [M *alove* Te *elan*]  
*aj* (39-4)—servant See *alu* [T *al* Te. *alu*  
 —woman]  
*aj al* (33 5)—who ever inter (rel) pron  
 3 m sg nom Cf *aiorānām*—above  
*ajke* (2-45)—rule vb noun of *aj*—to rule  
 See *ajuttu ajke*  
*ajda* (70 8 92 26 27)—that was ruled. d pp  
 of *aj*—to rule See *aluttu* [T M *anda*]  
*ajdar* (94 7)—ruled. past 3 m pl of *aj*—  
 to rule See *aluttu* [T M *andar*]  
*ajdu* (84-5 92 34.40 102 9)—having ruled  
 adv pp of *aj*—to rule See *ajuttu* [N  
 K *aj* T M *anḍu*]  
*ajdata* (70-8)—ruler adj s m sg nom from  
*ajda*—d pt of *aj* to rule See *ajuttu*  
*ajia* (49 6 71 9 19)—ruling ft p of *aj*—to  
 rule See *ajuttu* [T *alum* M *alum* Te  
*elu*]  
*ajia andu* (39-4)—at the time of ruling *ajia*  
*andu* See *ajuttu* (N K *ajutaga*)

## I

- i* (35 7 74 11 82 24)—thus pron adj denot  
 ing proximity T  
*ikkade* (86-14)—without laying down, neg  
 inf of *ikku*—to lay down also to abandon  
 (GOKI) [O K *ikku* N K *ikku* T  
*irakkade irakku*—to let down to put Tu  
*ikku*—to abandon adv pp *ikku* (67 9 10)  
 See *ikku* in GOKI]  
*ikkai* (mepp-) (67 9 to 10)—having approved  
 adv pp of *ikku*  
*iffu* (89 9)—having placed. adv pp of *idu*  
 —to place orig *id + tu* (adv pp suff) >  
*ij + tu* > *ij + tu* > *iffu* past 3 m sg  
 —*iffom* (94 26) [Tam *iffu* (7th)—

- having assigned—K P Cf *kodu koffu*  
*budu biffu suḍu suffu* etc T M *iffu*]  
*iffam* (94-26)—placed. past 3 m sg *id*  
*id(u)*—to place See *iffu*  
*idegala* (92-37)—of forms? s n pl gen [T  
*idarkal*—hips M *ida*—the space between]  
*itta* (7-3 23-6)—that which was given d pp  
 of *i*—to give. adv pp —*ittu* (9-6) adj  
 s n sg acc —*ittudam* (90-12) *itta*—re  
 placed in N K by *koffa* neg pres 1 m  
 sg *syen* (96-8) [T *inda* (*inta* *iyula*  
 (8th)—K P) *itta* Te *iccina*]  
*ittu* (9-6 92 16 94 38)—having given adv  
 pp of *i*—to give See *itta* N K *koffu*  
 [T *indu* (*ittu* (8th) having given K P)  
 Te. *icci*]  
*ittudam* (90-12)—the gift. adj s n sg acc  
 from *ittudu* < *itta*—pp of *i*—to give. See  
*itta* See also *ittodan ittodu* in GOKI re  
 placed in N K by *koffaddammu* [T in  
*dadu*]  
*ida* (17 14 43 12 61 12 75 6)—thus prox  
 dem. pron. 3 n sg acc of *idu*—thus proba  
 bly n of *idan* (< *idan*) might have dis  
 appeared Other forms *ida* (17 10) *idau*  
 (16 13) *idam* (2 50) *idan* (3 5) *idon*  
 (24 10) *idon* (30-18) nom sg —*idu*  
 (2 10) dat sg —*idarkke* (50-7) *idakke*  
 (25-4) *idarge* (59 16) *idake* (53-8) gen  
 sg —*idara* (29-5) instr pl —*ivarim* (97  
 14) nom pl *ivu* (21-5) See *idu* below  
*idarkke* (50-7 51 10)—to this prox dem  
 pron n sg dat of *idu*—thus Other forms  
*idakke* (25-4 82-36 83 10 11) < *idarkke*  
*idarge* (59-16) < *idake* < *idarkke* *idake*  
 (53-8) < *idakke* See *ida* [T *idarkke*  
*idarkku* M *itunnu* Te. *ḍiniki* See *idake*  
 in GOKI]  
*idan* (16-13 15 17 16 42 6 45-4 51 13 53 9  
 60-14 72-28 73 22 74 12 77 10 83 11  
 92 73 93 17 97 16 101 14 108-36 109-20)  
 —this prox dem pron 3 sg n acc. See  
*ida*  
*idam* (2 50 89 17 15 14 78-10 92 17)—same  
 as *idan*  
*idara* (29-5)—of this, its. prox dem pron  
 n sg gen of *idu*—tu See *ida idu* [N K  
*idara* T *idan* gen.]  
*ida* (17 10 18-10 16)—thus prox dem pron  
 n sg acc poss bly from *idan* with the na  
 sal dropped. See *ida*  
*idan* (3-5 4 9 6-5 7 7 5 9-8 23 10 34-8  
 46-34 68-5 to 6)—same as *idan* See *ida*  
 [T *idan*]  
*idirggonḍu* (60-9)—having come forth to  
 meet adv pp of *idirgol*—to come forth

- to meet receive *idīr koḷ* ( *k > g* ) *idīr*—  
infront. *edīr* (NK, *eduru*) cf *iri > eri*  
\* *kīdu > kedu* See *edīrcc* (84 9) for *Koḷ*  
see below The use of this word *idīr* *ggoḷ*  
is now restricted to ceremonial occasions  
where one party receives another So in  
terms of Semantics, there is counteraction  
See *idīr* in *idīr-age* (92-10) [T *edīr* *ggon*  
*du* M *edīrēḷḷu* Te *edūrkon*]
- idīr* (92-10)—in front adv of place See  
*idīr* *gandu*
- idu* (2 10 16-11 12 17 14 23 9 44-13 66-10)  
—this prox dem pron n sg nom See  
*ida* [T *idu* M *idu* Te *idī*]
- iduve* (108-25) this itself *idu v e* (empha-  
tic) See *ida* [Cf *aduve*]
- idon* (30 18)—thus prox dem pron n sg  
acc see *ida*
- idon* (24-10)—same as *idon*
- i(rin)uṛa* (23 8 to 9)—two-hundred. num  
adj n sg gen qualifying *melum* < *ir*  
*nura* by assimilation Cf *innurūṭaratum*  
(92 59) N K *innuru eraḷu nuru* [T  
*innuru*]
- imīṭaru* (20)—?
- imūm* (3 4)—this much adv of quantity  
Cf *imībarum* (94 21) *imū* (20-6) *anū*  
(49-7) [Te. *imīa*—this much]
- imībarum* (94 21)—of these am pl gen *imī*  
*bara + um* (conj suff) < *imīar* Cf *sa*  
*sivṭar* N K *iṣṭu janāra māṇṭiya* See  
*imūm* (3-4)
- Indaballiyatan* (62-3)—he of *Indaball* s m  
sg nom
- Indara* (78 3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW  
*Indra > Indara* with an epenthetic vowel  
*a* Cf *Indrana Indaran* below]
- intu* (20-6 32-4 to 5 51 8 67 13 75-7 92 2  
14 63 71 94 21 96-24 100-15 102 18 108-  
15 16 17)—in this manner adv of manner  
See *imūm* (3 4) Cf *anū* (49 7) above  
N K *hiḡe hiḡa* (colloq) [M *innane* Te.  
*iṣṭu iṣṭu iṣṭu*]
- Indrana* (61 5)—of *Indra* s pr m sg gen  
SLW Cf nom *Indara* (78-3 to 4) *In*  
*daran* (94 11) *Indarānam* (78-6) *Indam*  
(94-38) Other form with the epenthetic  
vowel—*Indarana* (94 11)
- Indaran* (94 11)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Indran* See *Indara Indrana Indaran +*  
*um* (conj suff) (78-6)
- Indran* (94 38)—same as *Indaran*
- Indratmajam* (94-37)—*Indra* s son. adj s.m.  
sg nom [SLW]
- ippatta arane* (48-2)—twenty sixth. num  
adj n sg *ippatta* < *ippatta arane* < *ara*  
*ne*—ordinal from *aṭṭu*—six [T *irupatt arā*  
*adu irupatt-aram*]
- ibhāpārmateyoḷ* (92 9)—(in the) wealth of  
elephants. adj s n sg loc [SLW *paṇṇa*  
*ṭi*]
- Ingalisara* (69 17)—*Ingalisar* s pr n sg nom.  
(dat. in sense) *isara* < *isara* < *isvara*  
[Pkt *isara issara*]
- indrajaladoḷ* (92 42)—in jugglery s n sg  
loc [SLW]
- iridu* (21 4 46 2 54 5 62-6 68 3 94 38 to  
39)—having struck or perced adv pp of  
*iri*—to pierce past 3 m sg —*iridon*  
(94-37) inf *iriyal* (67 10) *iri > eri* in  
*eridu* (11 17 to 19) *eriven* (61 9) [T  
*eridu* T *eri* (8th)—vb conquer throw  
attack, plough —K P]
- iridon* (94 37)—pierced. past 3 m sg of  
*iri*—to pierce See *iridu* (21 4)
- iriva kannaram* (94 12) s pr sg nom [LW  
(*Kannaram*)]
- irida* (*negaiḍ*) (94 10)—(who) was d pp  
of *iri*—to be adv pp —*iridu*
- iridu* (80-5)—having been adv pp of *iri*—  
to be. *ḡ* for *r* See *ire* below [T *irundu*  
M *iranni*]
- iriyal* (67 10)—to spear inf of *iri*—to strike  
See *iridu* above < *iriyal* by syncope  
of *i* N K *iriyuvadake* Colloquial  
*iriyoke* [T *eriyā*]
- irakṣiccūdon* (49-10)—he who protects. adj  
s m sg nom [SLW *irakṣiccida*—pp of  
*irakṣicu* < *rakṣicu rakṣisu*—to protect. T  
*irakṣittavan* *iraccittavan* M. *rakṣidava* Te.  
*rakṣicu*—to protect]
- ire* (72-18.22 73 15 17 19 74 5 80-2 to 5  
81 23 83 3 85-7 87 3 88-3 89 10 90-5  
92 17.58.63 84-2 19 96-5 9 96 5 22 97-3 8  
100 3 101 7 104 7 9 13 105-5 107-4 108-  
5 10)—while was inf of *iri*—to be.  
pp —*irida* (94-10) *iridda* (92 27) adv pp  
*iridu* (80-5) past 3 m pl *iriddar* (92 61)  
ft p *irippa* (92 6) vb ft m pl —*irppar*  
(92 35) vb ft 3 n sg —*irppudu* (92-47)  
ft p —*irpputa* (92 29) absolute form *irke*  
(81 5) N K *irali*
- irke* (84-5)—while was absolute constr  
See *ire* Cf *akke* [T *irukka* M *irkke*  
*irikkate*]
- innurūṭaratum* (92-59 61 63 65 66 69)—the  
two-hundred people. s m pl appellative  
noun of number assimilation is not yet  
full here, later it > *innurūṭaratum* See *in*  
*nura* (23-8 to 9) *nn* is possibly on ac-  
count of the *r* or it might be a variation  
in pronunciation. gen. *innurūṭara* (92 50)



- innoruvāra* (92-50.51 52)—of the two-hundred people Appellative noun of no s.m. pl gen of *innoruvār* < *innuruvār* < *innurvar* See *innuruvāram* (92 59) NK. *innuru* or *eradu nuru janara*
- irdda* (92 27 34 50 59)—that was d. pp of *ir*—to be See *ire* [T *irunda* M *irunna*]
- irddar* (92-61)—were past, 3 m pl of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irundar* M *irunnar*]
- irppa* (92 4.27 51.53)—that has been ft p of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irukkam* M *irikkim* OK *irppa* M K *irppa irula* NK *irula* (< *iru*) See *iruva* in GOKI]
- irppattanalk(u)* (102 17) twenty four num. adj qualifying *agrabara* NK. *irppatta nalku* *irppattu* > *irppattu* by assimilation
- irppattaydu* (93 10)—twenty five. [T *irupattayindu* (7th) 25 K P]
- irppatta ayi vala* (2 34)—25 ballas (measures) [T *irpatti ayindu*]
- irppattu* (2 26)—20 num. adj to *paḥam* [T *irupatu* (7th) 20 two-tens—K P T *irupadu*]
- irppattunalku* (108-31)—see *irppatta nalku* (102 17)
- irppada enṇaneyolu* (49-2)—in the 28th. s.n. sg loc from the ordinal *irppada enṇane* *irppada* > *irppata* < *irppatta* See *irpatta ayivala*
- irppar* (92-35)—are vb pres ft 3 m pl of *ir*—to be See *ire*
- irppidu* (92 24 47)—is vb ft nsg of *ir*—to be See *ire* NK *iruvadu* T *irupadu* M *irppadu* *irkyunnadu*
- irppuva* (92 29)—that are ft p of *ir*—to be See *ire* NK *iruva* (see *irppa* also) [T *irukkam* *irukkam* M *irikkim*]
- irbbara* (21 5)—of two persons. s.m pl gen. of the appellative. num *irbbar* num *eradu* —two [OK. *irruar* > *irruar* > *irbbar* NK *irbbar* (by assimilation) T *irruar* Cf *innoruvāra* (92-50)]
- illa* (7 45 9-7)—is not neg pr part of *il*—not to be. *illam* (52-4) neg adv p—*illade* (16-13) neg d pp—*illada* (100-13) [T *il illai*] Cf *nanili*—shameless *paḥi*—without teeth etc.
- illada* (100-13)—that which is not neg d pp of *il*—not to be See *illa* [T *illada* M *illada illatta*]
- illade* (16-13)—without being or having been neg adv p. of *il*—not to be See *illa* Cf for—*ade tappade* [T *illade* M *illade* Te *leka*]
- illam* (52-4)—? same as *illa*? [T *illam*]
- illi* (2 21 79-3)—here adv of place p c bably the loc of the prox dem pron base *illi y-e* (emphatic) (4 6) base : [T *inge* M *nide* Te *indu*]
- illiye* (4 6)—here only See *illi* [T *inge*]
- ivan* (8-7)—of this man prox dem pron 3 m. sg gen.
- ivarum* (97-4)—by these pron n pl instr (prox dem.) See *ivu*
- ivara* (4 4)—of her prox. dem pron f pl (hon) gen. of *ivar*—she [T *ivaradu* *ivarudaya* M *ivarude* Te *iru* nom m pl (hon) —*ivar e* (71 15) See *ivu*]
- ivare* (71 15)—he alone prox dem pron 3 m pl (hon) nom of *ivar*—he See *ivara* (4-4) See *ivu* below [TM *ivar* (*ivar* —8th— these men —K P) Te *iru*]
- ivu* (21 5 92 14 100-12)—these prox dem pron 3 n pl nom n pl acc —*ivan* (8 7) n pl instr —*ivarum* (97 4) m pl nom —*ivar e* (71 15) pl gen —*ivara* (4-4) base : [T *ivar* (*ivar*—8th— these things —K P) M *iva iduka* *atuka* Te *ivi*]
- Iṣṭara* (106-3) for *Iṣṭara* s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭan* (90-12)—beloved adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭaprabhava* (92-14)—beloved in power adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭasr* (61 2)—two thousand. num. adj [NW + LW *il* < *ir* T *ir-ayiram*]
- ilda* (74 8, 92 41 94-8)—that which is given or bestowed d pp of *il*—to give past 3 m sg —*ildam* (103 15) *ildom* (94 25) *ildom* (80-7) pl —*ildar* (92 66) ? adv pp *ildu* (67 9) ? (74 14)
- ildam* (103-15)—bestowed past 3 msg of *il*—to bestow See *ilda*
- ildar* (92 66)—for *ildar* ? have become past. 3 msg of *il* (or *ir*—to be)
- ildu* (67 9)—were for *irddu* ? NK *iddu* adv pp of *ir* to be? in (74 14 17 76-6 79-3 92-23 30 69 100-7)—having bestowed. adv pp of *il*—to abandon or bestow Other meanings *il*—to pull to abandon M K. *il* (ir) IN K *eḷe* T *il*—to lose to sacrifice M *il* Te *iducu*—to pull—GOKI]
- ildom* (94 25)—for *irddom* ?
- ildom* (80-7)—abandoned. past 3 msg of *il*—to abandon See *ilda*
- ila[ma]ra* (92-59 to 60)—of Brahman. adj s m pl gen [SLW]

10 14 70-25, 27 71 17 18, 20, 22 72 27,  
73 21 78-11 81-4 92 11 94 10 24 26 28 29  
36 38, 39 97 11 29 100-15 101 11 13 102-18  
106-13 108-16 17, 35)—thus, prox. dem. adj  
substitute of *idu*—this See : a [T.M  
Te—i]  
*iyen* (96-8)—I will not give, neg pres 1  
m g of i—to give See *itta* [T *iyen*  
Tam, : (8th)—v b give—K.P.]  
*ippattu* (67 1) for *ippattu*  
*Isana sruange* (93 114)—to *isanasrua* s pr  
m.sg dat [SLW]

## L

*ugra gajendram* (92 3)—fierce elephant adj  
s nsg  
*unf atari* (73 22)—for *unfatani*—he who en  
joys adj s m sg nom  
*unbon* (78-9 to 10)—will eat or enjoy vb  
ft 3 m sg of un—to eat < *unvon* (v>b)  
[T *unban* M *unnuvan*]  
*ultima Pandyan* (17 3)—adj s pr m sg  
nom [SLW]  
*uttamam* (2 14 25 to 26 36)—the highest,  
adj s nsg [SLW]  
*uttamannunathar* (92 39)—the very emi  
nent holy men'  
[*uttaro*] *ttaram* (72-20 73-17, 87 2)—in  
creasingly s n sg nom [SLW]  
*utpattiyam* (92 70)—the sum realised, s n  
sg acc [SLW]  
*utsul angalge* (2 18 28 to 29 32)—for festi  
vals, s n plu dat instr sg —*utsahadm*  
[SLW]  
*utsahadm* (92-5)—with joy s n sg instr  
[SLW] *utsahadiri* (95-20) See *utsahan*  
*gale* (2 18)  
*Udayapurada* (16-6 17 5 6 to 7)—of *Udaya*  
*pura* s pr n sg gen [SLW] acc. *Udaya*  
*puraman* (12 13 to 14) *Udayapuraman*  
(15-4 to 5) Cf *Udayapuranygara* (16 8  
to 9)  
*Udaya(pu)ranaygara* (16-8 to 9)—of *Udaya*  
*puranaygar* i.e. the leader of *Udayapura*.  
See *Udayapurada* (16-6) *naygar* < *nāya*  
*gar* < *nayakar* (Cf *naṅṅ* < *nayakṅṅ* in  
GOKI p. 365)  
*Udayapuraman* (15-4 to 5)—*Udayapura*, s  
pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Udayapurada*  
*Udayaturarian* (12 13 to 11 13-5 to 6 11-4  
to 5)—same as *Udayapuraman*  
*Udayaditya Uttama Pandya sruada Atutara*  
(sa) (16-3 to 6) s pr m pl. (hon.) nom  
[SLW + NW (*Atutarasar*)] See *Aṭu*  
*tarasar* (18-5)

*udattam maḍi* (92 59)—displaying s n sg  
acc [SLW]  
*udatta vṛttiyol* (92-56)—in the noble con  
duct adj s n sg loc [SLW]  
*udarigaḷ* (92-48)—generous men, s m pl  
nom [SLW]  
*udit odiṭam* (94-7)—that is born <sup>f</sup> adj s n  
sg nom [SLW]  
*Udugureyan* (61 3)—s pr m sg acc  
*ud[d\*]yotise* (92 62)—as is resplendent,  
inf of *udyotisu*—caus form  
*unnatiyan* (92 7)—greatness, s n sg acc  
[SLW]  
*uppu* (104 16)—salt s n sg nom [T.M  
Te.—*uppu* (T *uppu*—8th—salt—K.P.)]  
*upakarigaḷ* (89-3)—benefactor s m n pl  
(hon.) nom [SLW]  
*upasargamgaḷam* (108-2)—troubles s n pl  
acc. [SLW *upasarga*]  
*upastajam* (92-61 to 62)—home support, s  
n sg acc [SLW]  
*uralisi* (38-3)—for *ur aḷisi*? destroyed the  
village, adv pp of *ur aḷisu* See *ur* below  
*aḷiton* above  
*Urubhajar* (15-6 to 7)—of *Urubhajar* s pr  
m pl (hon.) gen for *bhajar* see *bhajar*  
*kar*  
*urkkumam* (92-43)—pride or steel s n sg  
nom [N.K. *ukku* Te. *ukku* T e *ku*]  
*utivare* (92-46)—earth s n sg nom [SLW]  
*ur[vu] nṛparan* (92 9 to 10)—kings of the  
earth adj s m pl acc [SLW]  
*uḷidu* (85 10 to 11)—having left excluded,  
adv pp of *uḷi*—to be left, to remain N h.  
*uḷi* d ft p —*uḷipda* (8-6 to 7) [T *uḷin*  
*du*, Also *uḷidu* (70-6) *uḷicokṛta* (61-3) |  
*uḷipda* (8-6 to 7)—who has saved protected,  
d pp of *uḷipu*—to cause to remain save,  
spare < *uḷi*—to remain, See *uḷidu*  
*uḷicokṛta* (61-3)—that will be saved d ft p  
of *uḷicok*—*uḷci* + *koḷ* N h. *uḷicokṛta*  
*uḷidu* (70-6)—same as *uḷidu*

## U

*uduta* (92 28)—blowing ft p of *udu*—to  
blow [T *udukinṅa* V1 *udum*]  
*Unaraḷaṣikan* (65-11 to 12) s pr n sg  
nom. [SLW]  
*ur aḷitaniol* (21-3)—in the destruction of the  
city s n sg loc *ur*—city village, See  
*ur* below *aḷitaniol*—from *aḷiru* v b noun <  
*aḷi*—to destroy See *aḷiton* *ur aḷitaniol* (61 2)  
[T *aḷitniol* *aḷitniol* (T *ur*—8th—s n  
village—K.P.)]  
*ura* (20-8)—of the village, s n sg gen of

- ur See *uraṭṭimol* ur loc *urul* (31 15)  
*uroḷu* (34-2) nom—ur (21-3) dat—*urḡe*  
 (60-10)  
*uurul* (31 15)—in the village. s n sg loc of  
 ur See *ura* ur [T *urul*] Other forms.  
*uroḷu* (34 2) *uroḷi* (66-2)  
 ur (21-3 92 48)—village. s n sg nom in  
 form gen in sense) See *ura* [T *ur*  
 M *ur* Te *uru*]  
*urḡan* (79-3)—to the place s n sg dat. of  
 ur *urḡe* + an. See *ur* *ura*  
*urḡe* (60-10)—same as *urḡan*  
*urḡitam* (92-16)—ennobled, great, adj s n.  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*urappuvudu* (92 81) agrees with, leaks out,  
 oozes, vb ft 3 n sg of *urppu* < *uru*—to  
 agree with to be to exist to leak out to  
 ooze to spring as water
- E
- Eḡavaycayya* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom  
*eḡeyol* (92-45)—in the place s n sg loc  
 [T *ida*—middle *idam* M *eḡa*]  
*enisu* (92 12)—enumerating ft p of *enisu*  
 —to enumerate. [T *eḡ* Te *enai*]  
*enchaṣṣam* (108-19 20)—eight thousand  
 num. adj N h *entu* *savira*  
*enḡu* (51-5 58-5 83 10)—eight [T *eḡu*]  
*enḡu* *nur* *aydane* (82-8 to 9)—806th num.  
 adj *enḡumuraydaneya* (81 2 to 3)  
*enḡu* *nura* *tor* *bhatta* *murane* (104 7 to 8)  
 —893rd, num ad *enḡu* *nura* *tombhatta*  
*murane* (103 3 to 6)—r for i in *murane*  
*ya*  
*enḡu* *nura* *tambhatt* (e) *laneya* (103-5 to 6 —  
 897th num adj  
*enḡu* *nura* *nalvattondaneya* (91-3 to 4)—  
 841st num. adj  
*enḡu* *nura* *patombhattaneya* (89-10 to 11)—  
 819th num. adj (N h—*enḡumura* *tom*  
*bhattaneya* p > h)  
*enḡu* *nura* *padimaydaneya* (85-2 to 3)—  
 815th (N K *enḡu* *nura* *hadinadaneya* p  
 > h)  
*e[enḡu]* *nura* *padinalkaneya* (84-3)—814th  
 num. adj  
*[enḡu nu]* *ia* *padin enḡane[ya]* (87-3 to 4)—  
 818th. num. adj  
*enḡu* *nura* *padin elaneya* (86-3 to 4)—817th  
 num. adj  
*enḡu* *nura* *muḡaneya* (79-1)—803rd num. adj  
*enḡu* *nur* *aydane* (80-3)—806th num. adj  
 N h *enḡumuraydaneya*.  
*enḡu* *nur* *ayvatt* *eradaneya* (93-2)—852nd  
 num. adj
- enḡu* *nur* *ippattaneya* (90-4 to 5)—820th  
 num adj  
*enḡu* *nuru* (83-14)—800  
*enḡu* *nur* *enbhatta* *nalkaneya* (98-2)—884th.  
*enḡu* *nur* *enbhatt* *araneya* (99 9 to 10)—  
 886th.  
*enḡu* *nura* *enbhatt* *elaneya* (101 1 to 2)—  
 887th.  
*enḡu* *nur* *ombattaneya* (83-2)—809th  
*enbattu* (83 14)—80 en + *pattu* > *enbattu*  
 p > b  
*enbhatta* *na(na)* *ivara* (104 17)—of the 84  
 people Appellative noun of no dat—en  
*bhattanavalvargam* (104 14 to 15)  
*enbhattayattar* (71 13)—85 *mattars* See  
*mattar*  
*enbhatt* *alaneya* (70-25) for *enbhatt* *araneya*  
 —86th  
*ettalum* (92 40)—everywhere adv of place  
 [T *engum* M *ennum* Te *endu*]  
*ettisu* (50-6 to 7)—having caused to raise  
 adv pp of *ettisu*—caus of *ettu*—to raise.  
 [T *eluppu* M *epi* Te *ettine*]  
*edira* (84-9)—having faced adv pp. of  
*eduru*—to face. causal form i causative.  
 [Cf *nur* N K *eduriss* *edir*—in front  
 Cf *id* in *idirḡandu* above]  
*enna* (51 13)—my pron. 1st sg m gen of  
*an*—I oblique base *en*—also the gen sg  
 See *en* (49-20) [T *ena*]  
*enal* (92 10 11.33.35)—when said in  
 of *en*—to say v b ft —*enikum* (94-13 to  
 14) adv pp caus —*eniss* (92-32) d pp  
 —*enisida* (92 12) past 3 m sg —*enisidam*  
 (94-11) Other form—*ene* (92-34) adv  
 pp—*endu* (9-6) ft. p. *emba* (92-2) T  
*enna* [T *en* (8th v b say)—h. P Te  
*enu* *anu* N K *annu* *ennu*]  
*enikum* (94 13 to 14)—will say v b ft of  
*en*—to say See *enal* [T *engum* Cf  
*akkum* above.  
*eniss* (92-32.50 56)—having known as, hav  
 ing made to say adv pp of *enissu*—caus  
 of *en*—to say See *enal*  
*enisida* (92-12.18.38 45 66 94 10)—that was  
 called. d pp *enissu*—caus of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [M. *enna*]  
*enisidam* (94-11) caused to be called. past  
 3 m sg of *enissu*—from *en*—to say See  
*enal* [T *ennuvittam*]  
*ene* (92-34)—when said. inf of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [T *ena*]  
*en* (49 10)—my obl base of *an*—1 See  
*enna* [T *en*, [en—8th—my pron. 1 sg  
 —K.P.) M. *enḡe* Te. *na*]  
*entu* (92-31 106-18)—in whatever manner

adv of manner Cf *antlu intlu entum* (94-10) [N h. *hege* T *erū*—like what  
 \* *Mi ennane* Te *erlu* Tu. *emca* See *GOKI*  
*endi* (9-6 34-56 60-6 \*0-20 71 15 84 67 8  
 10 85-10 86-11 90-12 91-32 92-4 824-58  
 66 94 29 96-78)—having said adv p of  
*en*—to say See *enal*. [T *erū* M. *ennu*  
 Te. *ani*]  
*enjaneja* (108-24)—8th num adj  
*emfu* (108-19.20.33)—eight, s n sg  
*erifu nuja padin emfa i arisa* (88-2)— 818  
 years num. adj s n sg for *varisa*, see be-  
 low See *enjunura padinenjaneya*  
*enfu n zu* (108-19.20)—800.  
*eriba* (92-2 4 14 23 24 70 93 2 100-12)—  
 that which is called d ft p of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [*emba* < *emva* < *empa* T *ennum*]  
*eydi* (70-18)—having attained, adv pp of  
*eydu*—to get attain go See *aydi* (60-7)  
*ayduion* (72-28) past 3 msg—*eydidom*  
 (96-23) pr adv p—*eyduttu* (92-63)  
 ft p—*eyduva* (92 10) inf—*eyde* (92 1 to  
 \*2) [T *eydu*—to approach to obtain M  
*eydu*—to get, obtain Te. *eyidu eydi*—to  
 get, to follow T adv pp—*eydi* M *etti*]  
*eydidom* (96-23)—attained, past. 3 msg of  
*eydu*—to obtain, get See *eydi*  
*eyduttu* (92-63)—reaching pres. adv p of  
*eydu*—to go travel See *eydi*  
*eyduva* (92 10)—approaching ft p of *eydu*  
 —to go approach. See *eydi*  
*eljde* (92-1 to 2.4.5.27.56 64 69)—if tra-  
 velled inf of *eydu* [M *ettuka ettate*]  
*eragi* (60-8 61 9)—having bowed, adv pp  
 of *eragu*—to bow down. [N h. *namaskara*  
*maḍi* T *iravij*—having bowed *irangi*—  
 having come down, Te. *eragi*]  
*Eranagana* (52-3)—of *Eranagan* s n m sg  
 gen.  
*Erammen* (39-4 to 5)—apr r sg nom  
*eramke* (92-31)—wing. s n sg nom [M h.  
*rekke* N h. *rekke* e- disappears prob-  
 ably due to accent on the second syllable.  
 T *irakka-iragu iram eragu* (hrr) M.  
*eraka eraku-iragu erū* (hrr) Te.  
*rekka eraka-erake rekke* (hrr)]  
*eridu* (11 17 to 18 12 15, 13 7 14 9 15 7  
 36-4 40-3 50-5 56-5 64-3 to 4 9 to 10  
 60-4 to 5)—having pierced, adv pp of  
*eri* < *iri*—to pierce strike. See *eridu* (21  
 11) N h. *iridu* pres 1st m sg—*eriren*  
 (61 9).  
*eriren* (61 9)—I shall strike ft 1st m sg  
 of *eri*—to strike. See *eridu* [M *eriren*  
 —1 11 11]  
*Erejogayyam* (108-17)—apr sg nom *Eje* <

*Ejeja*—lord master *Jogayya* < *joga* +  
*ayya* and *ayya* < *arya* y > ; Cf *Jogappa*  
*Jogamma Jogati Jogi* < *jogi*  
*Ejeyana* (97 24.28.29 to 30 32.53.57)—of  
*Ejeyan*. s pr m sg gen  
*Ereyammam* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom  
*Ereyammarasar* (58-1 to 2)—s pr m pl  
 (hon ) nom  
*eyeye* (97 11)—when poured (water)  
 inf of *eye*—to pour to pour liquid cover  
 with water (hrr) [T *irinja* M *irakka*  
*ic*]  
*eypattum aydu* (47 5)—75 num adj < *el*  
*pattum aydu* [T *elupatt ayindu*]  
*eradaneya* (108-30)—second, num adj <  
*eradu*—two  
*eradu aru nuju* (92 25)—the two 300 coun-  
 ties viz. *Punigere* and *Bijvola* (total 600)  
 s n sg (pl in sense) nom  
*eradu* (29-22 34-4 60-5 91-31.36 93 15 16  
 90-13)—two num adj [T *irandu* (ir  
*anju*—8th —two—h. P) Te. *irandu*]  
*degidam eradu + un* < *um* (conj suff)  
*eradu* (108-36)—both, num. adj qualifying  
*degulam*  
*eradam* (107 16)—qualifies *irugude arge*  
*ere* (93-11 13 14)—a dark red or brown  
 colour soil of a dark colour black soil—  
 hrr (Sind *bhuviṣṭa*) s n sg nom of  
 N h. *ere bhum* *eremannu* gen. *ereya* (93  
 10) Te *ere*]  
*Erediyurum* (44 10 to 11) *Erediyur* +  
*um* In *Erediyur* s n sg loc  
*ereya* (93-10)—of black soil s n sg gen See  
*ere*  
*ereyu* (108-18)—same as *ere*  
*Elamalli* (Modern Mantravadi a village  
 in the Bankapur Taluka Dharwar D<sup>s</sup>  
 Bombay Presidency)  
*ella* (73-10)—all pron adj  
*ellam* (92 49 96-22, 97 9 108-30)—same as  
*ella*  
*ellammam* (91 26.28)—pron. adj related to  
*dhammam*  
*ella* (108-20)—same as *ella*  
*elivum* (92 12)—anywhere, adv of place  
 [Te. *ekkada*]  
*Elamalliya* (71 9) of *Elamalli* s pr sg gen.  
 < *Elampalli* (See *Elamalli* above)  
*Elaṣeya* (99-12 to 13)—of *Elaṣe* s pr m sg  
 gen  
*ele* (5-4 97 9)—leaf s n sg nom (gen in  
 sense) [T *ilai* Māi *ila* Te *aku* (hrr)  
 gen. *eleya* (106-7)]  
*eleya* (106-7 108-26) of leaf s n sg gen  
 See *ele*

- esakam* (92-60)—brilliance s n sg nom  
Other meanings shine, splendour beauty  
appearance, form state of being fate de  
light.
- esegum* (92 26 38)—will appear beautiful ft  
3 n sg of *ese*—to shine, appear < *esekum*  
See *akkum* adv pp —*esedu* (92 28.29 40)  
inf—*eseyal* (92-74) adv pres. past—  
*eseyutu* (92 50 to 51) d ft p —*eseva*  
(92 13)
- esedu* (92 28 29 40)—having become mani  
fest adv pp of *ese*—to appear to be  
come manifest See *esegum*
- eseyal* (92-74)—while shining inf of *ese*  
See *esegum*
- eseyuttum* (92-63)—becoming manifest adv  
pres. part of *ese* See *esegum* *eseyutu*  
(92-50 to 51)
- eseva* (92 13 31.35 54 107-6)—shining d ft  
p of *ese*—to shine
- ejadu* (48-3)—for *eridu*? See *eridu* above
- [*el*] *nura lombhatta eradaneyandu* (74 1 to  
5)—on the 791st num adj
- elnur ayyattu* (108-18)—750 num. adj
- eltina* (60 10)—of bullocks, s n sg (pl in  
sense) gen of *eltu*—a bullock nom *eltu*  
(60-10) loc—*eltinof* (60-11) [O h *eltu*  
> *ertlu* > *eltu* (N K by assimilation) T  
*erudin* (*erulu*—8th— or —K P)]
- eltinof* (60-11)—with bullocks s n sg (pl  
in sense) loc (in form and instr in sen  
se) See *eltina*
- eltu* (60-10)—bullock, s n sg nom See *elti  
na* [T *erudu* M *crudu* Te, *eddu*]  
*eltu* (73 24) for *Tam eluttu*—writing s n  
sg nom
- elnura lombatta eradaneya* (75-4)—792nd,  
num adj
- el[ru]ru enbatta nalkaneya* (69-9 to 10)—  
784th num adj
- elpattara* (109 11) of seventy num adj *el  
pattara* > *erpattara* > *eppattara* See *el  
pattu* dat.—*elpattarkkam* (99-7)
- elpattu* (29 17)—70 s n sg *erapattu* >  
*eppattu* in N K.
- elpadinaru* (66-6)—70 people Appellative  
noun of no [T *elpadinmar*]
- Elpunuseya* (71 7)—of Elpuguse s pr n sg  
gen
- Ela arasar* (52-5)—prince s m pl (hon )  
nom *ela*—tender young For *arasar* see  
*arasa* above [T *ilan arasar* M *el[ey] raja*]  
E
- eka* (29-5)—one num. adj to *bhogam*  
[SLW]
- Ekacattugada* (79-2)—of *Ekacattuga* spr n  
sg gen
- ekacchattrachayeyin* (102 9)—with the sha  
dow of one royal umbrella. s n sg in tr  
[SLW]
- ekacchayeyol* (102 11)—in the only shado v  
s n sg loc [SLW]
- ekadasi* (103 9 to 10)—the 11th day of the  
waxing or of the waning moon on which  
Vasupavas Ramanujas and Smartas use to  
wake and fast. (Krr) s n sg nom [SLW  
*ekadasi*]
- enan* (92 15)—what, inter pron 3 sg n acc  
nom *en em* (92-38) [T *edai* M *endine*  
Te. *emutini*]
- em* (92-38)—what inter pron nom. n sg  
See *enan*
- erida* (92 3)—that was ascended d pp of  
*eru*—to ascend [T *eruya eru*—8th—y b  
ascend—h. P past 3 m sg —*eridan*  
(22-4) inf *ere* (92 71)]
- eridon* (22 4)—ascended past 3 m sg of  
*eru*—to ascend. See *erida* [T *erinan* M  
*erinan*]
- erum* (92-44)—wounds or casting s n sg  
nom—that with which one pierces or  
which one throws (Krr—a cut wound  
*kata*—smd.) [T *eru* M *eruka*]
- er[re]* (99 71)—? amounting to, inf of *eru*  
—to increase ascend. See *erida*
- elu* (61 7)—seven num. adj [T *elu* Te  
*elu*] *el[em]* (2 16, 31-8)
- elko[ti]* (97 18.22)—70 millions num adj  
[*el*] *nula tomba[ttu] tarisamum* = *aru ta*  
*isam]um* (77-4)—790 years and 6 years  
= 796 years num adj [*l*] > [*l*] in *el* [*l* for *r*  
in *nula*]
- elnuratombatteradu* (76-1)—792 num adj
- elnura tambha lombhateneya* (78-4 to 5)—  
799th num adj
- elnur* (67 1)—700 num adj
- elnur uppall-araneya* (67 1 to 2) 726th  
num. adj *uppattu* for *erppattu* See above
- el[nu]r enbhatt en[an]eya* (72 18)—788th  
num adj *en pattu* > *enbattu* > *enbhattu*  
> *embhattu*
- elnur enbhatt-en[an]eya* (73-15)—788th num  
adj
- elnur enbhatt elaneya* 71-4)—787th num.  
adj
- elvara* (24 10)—of the 7 people. s m pl gen  
Appel noun of no from *elu*—seven. See  
*elpadinaru* above [T *eltar*]
- elgeyan* (92 7)—increase growth. s n sg acc.  
of *elge*—vbl noun from *el* < *el*—to rise,

ness, glory (Kṛt) [T *etukai* M *etuka*]  
increase, N.K. *etige etige*—increase, great  
\* ness.

## AI

*aiyapākṣa paṇeyumam* (92-45)—loyalty to  
the *pākṣa* (cause) of the (divine) Unity  
s n sg acc [SLW] *i* for *i*  
*ainurbbarum* (74 14)—500 people *ainurbbar*  
+ *um* s m pl *nurbbar* for *nurbbar* at  
*nurttar* *ainurbbar* in M.K. N.K. *ainuru*  
*mandi ainuru jana* See *elpadinvaru*  
above

## O

*Okkal* (2 16 66-9 to 10) (108 23.29)—resi-  
dents, home (Kṛt) thrashing s n sg nom  
<*okku*—to tread out corn (GOKI) *okkal*  
—tenancy, tenant from *okku*—to tread out  
corn [N.K. *okkaltona*—agriculture loc.  
—*okkalul* (31 20) T *okkal*—relations. This  
word *okkal* corresponds to Skt. *Kujumbi*  
*nah* in inscriptions]

*okkalul* (81 20)—in the household s n sg  
loc See *okkal*

*Odḍovodige* (69 19)—to *Odḍovodi* s pr n.  
sg dat

*odḍuon* (11 11) he who puts or places adj  
a.m.sg nom *odḍura*—ft p of *odḍu*—to  
put place, present (Kṛt) See *odḍi* above  
[Te *odḍuḍu*]

*ode(dan)* (11 14)—broke past 3 m.sg of  
*ode*—to break [T *Uḍattān*, M *uḍaṇṇan*  
*uḍaccān*]

*odeya* (52 3 59 16 97 11)—owner In 52-3  
*odeya* is a m g nom (in form and gen.  
in sense qualifying *Eṇḍaṇḍa*) [T *uḍai*  
*yan* (<*uḍai*—to possess) (T *uḍaiya*—8th  
adj pt who owns—K.P.) M *uḍayavan*  
*uḍayatan* Te. *uḍayaḍu*]

*oiti* (60-6 92 53)—having overpowered (in  
60-6), having joined together (92 53) adv.  
pp of *oiti*—to overpower (Kṛt), to join  
together, amass (Kṛt) also to push, to an-  
nex *oiti* (?) [T *oiti* Te. *oiti*]

*onte* (92-62) ? for *onde*—as (are) pre-  
sent (ed.), as united, inf of *ondu*—to unite,  
to obtain to be linked to (Kṛt) adv pp  
—*ondi* (92 29) Cf the num. *ondu*—one.  
[T *onra* M *onnikyate*]

*ondi* (92 29)—having congregated, adv.  
pp of *ondu*—to be one or united. See *onte*  
[T *onri* M *onnu onniccu*]

*ondu* (1-4 3-4.5 23-7, 29-37, 31 7 to 8.16.17,  
49-8 61-8, 82-18, 92 7.8.45.53 95-14 97 15  
to 16 100-14 108-21.23)—one num. adj

s n sg [T *onru*] [*ondu*] m. (100-3—  
*ondu* + *um* (conj suff) acc.—*onduram*  
(94 23) *ondu* + *um* + *am*

*onduvom* (94 23)—even a single s n sg  
acc. num. adj qualifying *badhegal*

*oppal* (92-6.38)—when manifest (displayed)  
inf of *oppu* to be manifested (Kṛt)  
*oppu*—to be beautiful, to agree with  
(GOKI) adv pp—*oppu* (92 28), d pp  
—*oppida* (92-64) ft 3 n sg *oppugum*  
(92-39), inf—*oppe* (92-61) [T *oppe*, M  
*oppal*—the act of being suitable Te. *op-  
pan*]

*oppu* (92 28 34 54.57)—having become mani-  
fest (displaying) adv pp of *oppu* to be  
manifested See *oppal* [T *oppu*, M *op-  
piccu oppu* Te. *oppu*]

*oppida* (92-64)—that was shunning d. pp of  
*oppu*—to be beautiful to agree with  
(GOKI) See *oppal* above [T *oppu*yo  
M *oppiccu*]

*oppugum* (92-39)—displays itself ft 3 n sg  
of *oppu*—to be manifested See *oppal* Cf  
*akkum* [T *oppum* M *okkum*—equal]

*oppe* (92-61)—display inf of *oppu* See  
*oppal* [T *oppa* M *okkove*]

*o(m)d(u) sāira* (3-5 to 6)—one thousand.  
num. adj *omdu* [T *or-ḍyiram* (*oṇṇu*—  
8th—'one'—K. P.)]

*o(om)mānam* (3 4)—one *māna* 'a measure'  
s.n.sg nom. one *mana* =  $\frac{1}{2}$  *śēr* (Kṛt) *om*  
*mono* < *or mana* (by assn) < *ormāna*

*oydu* (92 63)—having deposited adv pp of  
*oy*—to deposit (Kṛt) [T *uy*—to escape]

*orivaḷak* (92-65)? for a section community ?

*orime* (2 12) once one time num. adj N  
K *omme* (by assn) [T *orimal*—angular]

*orivan* (90-12.13)—one (man) a.m.sg nom  
from numeral *or* : *an* O. K. *orivan* M  
K *orivan* *orban* *obbanu* N. K. *obbanu*  
See GOKI *orivan* [T *orivan* M. *okka*  
Te. *okadu okaruḍu*—one man (GOKI)]

*orilla* (39 7)—one *balla* 'a measure' s n  
sg nom. qualifies *ney* or *balla* < *orilla*  
See *iripalla aynilla* Kan *balla* a measure  
equal to about one *seer* ? 4 *ballas* = one  
*kolaga*

*oripu* (92-31)—goodness s.n.sg nom. (acc.  
sense) *r* is a mistake *oripu*—dear noun.  
from *or*—good.

*ōlaguḍa* (108-4)—for *ōlaguḍa* that served.  
d.pp of *ōlagu*—to serve (Kṛt)

*oldu* (92-4)—having become pleased, adv.  
pp of *ol*—to be pleased. s n sg acc *ol*  
*dudan* (92-10) [T *ol* *ollu* M *ol* *ollu*  
(Kṛt)]

*oldudan* (92 10)—that was liked. s n sg  
acc of *ol-* to be pleased See *oldu ma*  
*nam oldudan* (92 10) below  
*osage* (2 17) delight s n sg nom. (dat sense)  
vb noun from *ose-* to be delighted *osage*  
—a gift a tax [Te *osagu*—to give T  
*udavi*—a gift, Tu *uja ujar nar*—to be  
glad, T *uigat ogai*—joy Kan *osage*—  
recording of news proclamation See *osa*  
*geyum* in GOKI]

*olakonda* (92 47)—that possesses d pp of  
*olakol-* to possess contain include [T  
*uikonda* M *uikkonda* Te *lokomna*] adv  
pp *olakondu* (92-37)

*olakondu* (92-37)—having contained includ  
ed adv pp of *olakol-* to contain include  
See *olakonda* [T *uikonda* M. *uikkonda*]  
*olagana* (100-9)—of the inside adv of  
place gen

*olage* (91 41 92 25)—inside within adv of  
place [T *ulle* M *ullil* Te 15]

*Olamgere e* (59 25)—s pr n sg nom e  
(emphatic) Name of a tank. NK *Olage*  
re

*olar e* (92-11)—exist vb ft 3 mpl of *ol* <  
*ul-* to be (Kir) Cf *unju* [T *ular* M  
*ullavar*]

*olpan* (67 10 to 11 92 26.27 34 40)—good  
excellent adj n sg acc of *olpu* *olpan*  
92 259) instr—*olpin* (92 65) *olpinunda*  
92 29) *olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)  
loc *olpinol* (92-44) T *oli*—8th—s n  
splendour—K P [T *oliva*—8th—adj bril  
liant—K.P.]

*olpari* (92 2)—same as *olpan* nom. *olpan*  
(92 59)

*olpin* (92-65)—with distinction s n sg in  
str of *olpu*—excellent nice (Kir) See  
*olpan* Other forms—*olpinunda* (92 29)  
*olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)—*olpin*  
da + am

[*ololpinol* (92-44)—in the splendour s n  
sg loc of *olpu* See *olpan*

O

*oje* (92 56 60)—strength s n sg nom. [SLW]  
instr—*ojezim* (92-62)

*odiddar* (30-7)—ran away past. 3 mpl of  
*odu*—to run *odiddar odi* (adv pp of  
*odu*—to run) + *iddar* < *irddar* past. 3 m  
pl of *ir-* to be —*dd* may be due to accent  
on : [T *odinar* M *odmar*]

*odida* (60-11)—that ran d pp of *odu*—  
to run. See *odiddar* [T *odina* M *odi*  
ja]

*odisi* (42 2 60 7 62-5)—having caused to

run adv pp of *odisu*—causative of *odu*  
—to run. See *odiddar* [T *offi*]  
*or-alka* (2-12)—one rule num adj *or*—See  
*alka* above. *oruvvu* (92-19)

AU

*audarya vrttiyo* (92 9)—in practice of  
bounty s n sg loc [SLW]

X

*Kanci Abbe* (53-5)—s pr f sg nom [LW  
*abbe amba* (GOKI)]

*Kancayan* (64 2 67 7)—the town Conjeeva  
ram near Madras (Kir) s pr sg acc  
[SLW] loc —*Kancayo* (64 7 to 8)

*Kancayo* (64-7 to 8)—in Kanci s pr n sg  
[SLW] See *Kancayan*

*kaffi* (84 9 97 17)—having tied (84 9) hav  
ing fashioned (97 17) adv pp of *kaffu*—  
to tie bind fashion construct d pp —  
*kaffida* (96-4) caus.—*kaffisida* (91-36)  
[T *kaffi* M *kaff* Te *kaffu*]

*kaffinge* (78-5 to 6)—water course reservoir?  
s n sg dat *kaffi*—one who applies to or  
turns on as water on land (Kir)

*kaffida* (96-14)—that was constructed d pp  
of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T  
*kaffiya* M *kaffiya*]

*kaffisida* (91 34)—that was caused to be  
constructed. d pp. of *kaffisu*—caus of  
*kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffu*  
*vitta*, Te *Kaffincina*]

*Kadatura* (51 11)—of *Kadatur* s pr n sg  
gen.

*kadamguvudum* (92-42)—lust or thickening  
vbl noun from *kadamgu*—to be lusty to  
become full of desire (Kir)

*kade* (91-36)—side, limit, end adv of  
place [T *kada* Te. *kada*]

*Kannacyuri* (16-11)—s pr m sg nom  
*Kannaci* + *y* + *uri*

*Kannam* (85-8)—s pr m sg nom

*kane pamjaradol* (60-8)—in a cage of arrows.  
s n sg loc [SLW *kane* arrow Tu *kane*  
(Kir) T *kapan*]

*kanze* (92 28)—to the eyes. s n sg (pl  
sense) dat of *kan*—eye. [T *kan*—8th—  
s n eye —K.P. Te *kannuku* M *kan*  
*nu*]

*kangeffu* (66-10)—having lost the eyes. adv  
pp of *kange* *kan ke* *du* to lose one's  
eyes [T *kankettu* M *kankettu* Te  
*kamuccu*]

*kandu* (20-5 60-6 67 11 70-19 92 10 13)—  
having seen adv pp f *kan*—to see [T  
*kandu* M. *kandu* Te *kani*]

*kandugadaygula* (53-6)—*kanduga* measure of 100 seers. *aygula*—5 *koḷagas* See *aygula* s n sg *kanduga*—20 *koḷagas* from 20 32 *heru* a *heru* = 128 *seru* (S Mhr) from 20-28 maunds—a maund = 48 seers. (KIT)

*Kandovaja* (82 36)—s pr m sg nom —*ovaja* *Uvaysha Upadhyaya* (?)

*kattalipa* (92-28)—that cast dark shades ft p of *kattalipu*—to cast dark shades Nk. *kattalisu kattale* < *kattale* < *kattale* [T *kattale* (for *kalattalai*)—early morning M *karukkum*—*karu* to darken *karuppu*—darkness]

*kadamkam* (94 9)—for *kadambakam* s pr m sg nom

*Kadavibakulacaloditadityam* (108-6)—a son born from the mountain of the Kadamba family adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Kadamburam* (49-3)—Kadambur s pr n sg acc gen *Kadambura* (51 11 to 12) nom. (acc sense) Kadambur (57 2 to 3)

\**Kadambura* (51 11 to 12 52-5)—of Kadambur s pr n sg gen See *Kadamburam* *kadambur* (51 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom See *Kadamburam*

*Kannaradeva* (96-2)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Kannayyam* *Kannara* for *Kannara*

*Kannayyam* (94 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Kṛṣṇa*—*ayya* < *arya* Pkt. *Kanha* Pāli —*kanha* Cf *Kannayalal*

*Kannaradevana* (96-3)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [LW See *Kannayyam*] nom *Kannaradevam* (99 3)]

*Kannarana* (94-35)—of *Kannara* s pr m sg gen [LW See *kannayyam*] nom *Kannaran* (94-38) nom *Kannaram* (93-6)

*Kannaram* (93-6 94 8)—s pr m sg nom LW See *Kannayyam* nom *Kannaran* (94-38) gen—*Kannarana* (94-35) *Kannarata* (95-7)

*Kannaturuvayye* (69-12 to 13)—in the country of *Kannavuri* s pr n sg loc [SLW *Kannaturu* Skt. *Kannapurī* (?) Skt *Kanva* Pkt *Kanna* *Kannavura* (SMD 75)—tbh. of *Kannapura*—an ear ornament (SMD 380)—KIT]

*kaniṣṭha* (2 27)—*Kaniṣṭham* (2 38)—the smallest or least, s n sg nom adj [SLW *ṣṭha* in (2 27) for *ṣṭha* is common in Dravidian as there is no aspirate adj s m pl nom —*kaniṣṭha* (2 16) Other form—*kaniyasam* (2-27 to 28) *kanyasar* (2 17)

*kaniṣṭha* (2-16)—for *kaniṣṭha*—the young

est adj s m pl nom [SLW] *kaniṣṭham* (2 27)

*kaniyasam* (2 27 to 28 38)—smaller less, adj s [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham*

*kanyasar* (2 27)—younger adj s m pl nom [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham* *kanyadanam* (58-4)—giving a girl in marriage (without taking any fees)—s n sg acc. [SLW]

*Kanvillam* (78-11)—s pr m sg nom

(*karu*) *kanru* (93 18)—calf s n sg acc

*Karu* < *karu*—a calf (KIT) [T *kanru* M *karre kannu* Te *kandu*—an infant Tu *kanu* (KIT) Here the duplication may be for the sake of emphasis.

*kappamgoḷa* (67 7)—in order to take tribute *kappam*—tribute s n sg acc [T M *kappam* Te *kappamu kolal*—to take inf of *kol*—to take T *kaḷḷa* M *koḷlave koḷke kappamgoḷ*—to take tribute (KIT)]

*Kapulikkurukku bhatararke* (51-3 to 4)—to the revered *Kapulikkurukku* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW for *bhatarar* see below]

*kamaḷodbhava vamsa prottamaram* (92-74)—the eminent persons of the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl acc [SLW] *kamaḷa* for *kamala* *hamulordbhava vamsajar* (92 57)]

*Kamciyan* (8-2 20-3 to 4)—same as *Karciyan*

*kampamum* (92 43 to 44)—trembling or agitation s n sg nom [SLW] *kaṣṭhinaḷ* (92-29)—in fragrance s m sg loc of *kampu*—fragrance.

*Kampilge* (44-6)—to *Kampili* s n sg dat *Kanba-Gavundana* (9-10)—of *Kanba Gavunda* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See

*Ayca gavunda kanneyyam* (108-17) above. *Kambayan* (63-3 94 19)—a pr m sg nom *kayya* (60-6)—hand, side s n sg acc loc *kayyal* (106—17)

*kayyal* (104-17)—into the hands (ie into the trusteeship) s n sg loc

*Kayravamsadhipan* (19 1)—chief of *Kayra vamsa* s m sg nom [SLW]

*Karukanṣṭharaku* (49-4)—for *Karukanṣṭha* s pr n sg dat [Cf Skt *Nilakanṣha*]

*karam* (92-40)—most (s n sg nom) adj *karam*—greatly extensively much [M *karu kaḍu* (KIT)]

*Karasar* (25-5)—s pr m pl (hon) nom *karṣa* (97 10 14 107-6)—black, adj s n sg gen [T *karṣ* Te *karṣ*]

*karṣipu* (11 9)—a lion, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Karṣṇan* (92-10)—*Karṣa*, the son of *Surya*



- and Kuntū King of Anga known for his liberality (Kīr) s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*karbura* (60-12)—of karbur s pr n sg gen.  
*karivina* (108-27)—of sugarcane s n sg ger [O.K. *karvū* M.K. *karbbu* N.K. *kabbu* T. *karumbu* Te. *carukū*]  
*kalla* (63-5)—of the stone s n sg gen of *kal*—stone. acc *kallam* (78 11) nom *kal lu* (63-6) pl *kalga* (21 5) [T. *kal* M. *kal* *kallu* Te. *kallu*—later *royi* Tu. *kal* (GOA)]  
*kallam* (78-11 89-14)—stone s n sg acc See *kalla*  
*kallu* (63 6 70-25 27)—stone s n sg nom See *kalla* *k* > *g* in *niruga*  
*ka'la(ja)na varjitan* (15-8 to 9)—for *khala janavarjitan*—shunned by wicked people. adj s m sg nom Cf *kaśajanaavarjitan* in GOA  
*kalā-kanti* (11 16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Kaṭigallan* (84 7)—s pr m sg nom *kal kaṭlan*  
*Kalideva stamiya* (82 36)—of *Kalidevasvami* s pr m sg gen [SLW *stami*—cf *sami sayi*]  
*Kali Doranan* (62-5)—the warrior or valiant Doran s pr m sg acc  
*Kali ballahan* (10-2)—s pr m sg nom [SL W Pkt. *ballaha* < *lallabha*]  
*Kaliyammar* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom *anamam* is a common masculine suffix in O.K. cf *Amman* a *Gandhavaranam*  
*Kaliyugado* (94 11)—in the fourth yuga or Age of the world s n sg loc [SLW]  
*Kaliyuga Rava* (96-6)—Rama of Kaliyuga adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Kali Viṣṭayana* (99-14 to 15)—of valiant Viṣṭayana s pr m sg gen *Viṣṭayana* < *Viṣṇayana* Cf *Biṣṭideva Biṣṭiga* [Pkt. *viṣṭha*]  
*kalga* (21 5)—stones s n pl nom See *kalla*  
*kalpa-vṛkṣam* (94-13)—the trees of svarga granting all desires adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*kavaldu* (92 28)—having branched off adv pp of *katal*—to branch off (Kīr) [T. *kavar* *kavvu* M. *kavaru* Tu. *kaba kabar* (Kīr)]  
*kavi raja raja-vacal prabharadante* (2 46)—like the power of expression of an emperor of poets. adj s n sg used adverbially [SLW]  
*kaviraja raja vibudha pravara* (92 74)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*katsyeya* (97 17)—of brown cow s n sg gen [SLW *kapila* > *kapile* in Kan and *p* > *v*] acc *katsleyan* (60-15)  
*katsleyan* (60-15 94 28)—brown cow s n sg acc [SLW] See *katsleya* Other forms—*katsleyam* (72-27 to 28 73 21 92 72 73 109-20) *katsleyum an* (34 7 100-16) *katsleyumam* (2 53 54 7-6 23 11 29-11 83 12)  
*kavley(u)(ma)n* (1 5)—same as *kavleyu man*  
*kavleyuvam* (108-37)—same as *kavleyumam* (*m* > *v*)  
*kaṣṭe* (90-15) for *kuṣṭe*—a kind of worm that destroys bamboos s n sg nom  
*kaṣṇi* (43 10 46-3 49 4 50-8 51 5 6 53 7)—field rice land s n sg nom (acc in sense) [T. *kaṣṇi* (*kaṣṇi*—8th—s n pl paddy fields—K.P.) M. *kaṇḍam keys*—a field (Kīr)]  
*kaṣṭi* (71 17 72 26 73 20 74 21 91-43 to 44 94 22 95-11 to 12 102-16 104 15)—having washed adv pp of *kaṣṭu*—to wash. [M.K. *kaṣṭi* N.K. replaced by *toḷedu* T. *kaluvu* M. *kuṣṭu* Te. *kaḍuḷi*]  
*Kaṭbappuvam* (108-37)—*kaṭbappu* mountain s n sg acc [LW] *kaṭvappu* Other names *kaṭvappu kaṭavapra śaṭa giti tirihagiri tti giti sūle veḷḷoḷa(d)adri* The Kan names *kaṭvappu* and *kaṭbappu* can be derived from *kaṭavapra* > *kaṭvapra* > *kaṭvapu* > *kaṭbappu* It is also possible that *kaṭavapra* might be a Sanskritized form from *kaṭvappu kaṭa*—a cemetery *vapra*—the slope of a hill (cf *vapra kṛdā pari nata gaja prekṣanyam dadarśa*—Meghaduta)  
*Kaṭṭabunuseya* (94-20 to 21)—of *Kaṭṭabunuse* s pr n sg gen *bunuse* > *punnuse*  
*Kaṭṭarvāḍiya* (59-17)—of *Kaṭṭarvāḍi* s pr n sg gen. *vāḍi kaṭṭar*—nom in form and gen. in meaning  
*kaṭamkamum* (92-42)—blemish or moon-spot. adj s n sg nom [SLW *kaṭamkam*]  
*kaṭavar* (71 19)—shall reject, vb ft 3 pl m of *kaṭe*—to reject lose  
*kaṭpa padapa danam* (92 23)—gift of wishing trees s n sg acc [SLW *kaṭpa*]  
*kramadin* (92 28)—in due order s n sg instr [SLW] nom *kramam* (92-62)  
*kramam* (92-62 65 to 66) due order s n sg nom [SLW] See *kramadin*  
*Kakambala* (94 19)—of *kakambal* (name of a place) s pr n sg gen  
*Kacayyam* (94-36)—s pr m sg nom  
*Kaḍiyur* 92-32 28 53 to 54 51)—Name of a place s pr n sg nom Now *Kaṭas*, a vi-

- lage in the Bankapur Taluk of Dharwar district, Bombay Presidency, Kāḍiyur was in the Pūṅgere 300 dist and Pūṅgere—modern Lakṣmēśvar in Dharwar dist, acc Kāḍiyuran (92-47), Kāḍiyuram (92-24), gen Kāḍiyura (92-30), loc Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)
- Kāḍiyura (92 20 36 55 57)—of Kāḍiyur spr n sg gen See Kāḍiyur
- Kāḍiyuran (92-47)—spr n sg acc See Kāḍiyur Other form Kāḍiyuram (92-24)
- Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)—in Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg loc See Kāḍiyur
- kaṇam (104-16)—a kind of grain s n sg nom [T Kaṇamḥoru gram Kāṇam also means—a corn or weight]
- adar (16-8)—they protected. past 3 m pl of ka(y)—to protect. adj s kadatange (73-21) See kadu
- Kadaḷaladula (41-5)—in Kadaḷala s pr n sg loc. for Kotalaladula?
- Kadaḷura (63-7)—of Kadaḷur, s n sg gen.
- kāḍi (60-7, 70-7, 66-79, 81-3 to 4 84 10, 98-10)—having fought adv pp of kāḍu—to fight. caus. inf—kādise (60-6), vb ft 1st. sg m—kāḍuvem (84-7) adj s m sg dat. kāḍuvomge (66-10) (92 11cāse) ok
- kādise (60-6)—when caused to fight inf of kādise—caus of kāḍu—to fight See kadi
- kāḍu (16-13)—having protected adv pp of ka(y)—to protect past. 3 m pl kadar (16-8), adj s m sg dat kadātange (73-21), kadomge (71-20 to 21), kadange (78-10), pl kāḍoroge (89-14), nom sg nom sg kādōm (72-27) kāmam (89-17), n. noun. kapu (83-11) ft 3 m pl kāḍu dūiar (97-15) adj s m pl gen kāyvara (95-6)
- kaduiem (84-7 for kaduiem)—I will fight. vb ft. 1st. sg m. of kāḍu—to fight See kadi
- kaduiomge (66-10)—to him who fights for, adj s m sg dat of kaduvom < kādura > kāḍu—to fight. See kadi
- [k]adom (72-27)—he who protects adj s m sg nom from kōda-d pp. of ka(y)—to protect See kādū
- kadomge (71-20 to 21)—to him who protects. adj s m sg dat of kādōm See kādū kādōm
- kādonge (78-10)—same as kadomge
- [ka]doroge (89-14)—to them who protect. adj s m pl dat of kādōr < kādā—p pp. of ka(y)—to protect. See kadu
- kāpu (83-11)—protector, guard. ad. s m. sg. T kapu—protection, M kapon Te kāpu]
- M.K. kavali kalgapu—foot guard (Kīr)
- T kāpu—protection M gāpon Te kapu]
- kadūḍuvur (97-15)—will protect vb ft 3 m pl of kadaḍu—to protect See kadu
- Kāmakōḍan (12-4 to 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kamesvarada (93-9)—of Kamesvara. s pr n sg gen s for s
- Kameṣpuravareṣvaram (107-14)—Lord of the town Kāma (Conjeevaram) adj s m sg nom [SLW] See kanciyar
- kayvara (95-6)—of protectors adj s m pl gen of kayvar—from kayra—ft of ka(y)—to protect See kadu [T kappavar M kappavar, Te kōacuvāru] Other form kayvora (94-16)
- karunyam (92-14)—compassion, kindness s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Karṭtika māsada (91-7 to 8)—of the month of Karṭtika spr n sg gen [SLW Karṭtika (< kṛttika)—Oct Nov when the moon is full and near the Kṛttikas, the 8th month in the Cāndramana]
- kalakkam (108-25)—at times. s n sg dat [SLW] kalakke am loc kaladoḷ (67-6) acc. kalam (79-4), nom kalam (73-14) kāladoḷ (67-6, 96-3 97-8 to 9)—at the time s n sg loc [SLW] See kalakkam.
- kalam (79-4)—time s n sg acc [SLW] adv See kalakkam
- Kālābeya (71-12)—of Kālābe s pr f sg gen
- kalam (71-17, 72-26, 73-10 20 91-43, 94-22, 95-11, 97-7 12, 102-16, 104-15)—feet s n sg, pl sense) acc dat kālge (97-11) [M kalu kal Te kalu]
- kālge (97-11)—to the feet s n sg (pl sense) dat. of kal See kalam
- kāḷvōm)—whoever protects adj s m sg nom. See kadu
- Kāyapa goṭra (84-12)—Kāyapa lineage s n sg nom [SLW Kāyapa < kāyapa—name of a ṛṣi, a descendant of Manu and the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣa (Kīr)]
- Kāṣigamge (93-11)—to the stone-mason (Kāṣiga one belonging to Kāṣi or Bena res?) s m sg dat
- Kāḷapriyadevargge (107-15 to 16)—to god Kāḷapriya, s pr m pl dat [SLW]
- Kāḷabe (89-13)—s pr f sg nom [SLW see kaṇci Abbe above]
- Kāḷi seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kāḷegaduḷ (44-8)—in the fight. s n sg loc [SLW kaḷaga SMD bandaya (Kīr)]

- Kiṣālegadhīphannan* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
- kīḍipon* (15 3 5)—he who destroys adj.s.m sg. from *kīḍipa*—ft pl of *kīḍipu*—to destroy N.K. *keḍisuvāṇu* Other forms
- kīḍisidon* (33 5)—dat *kīḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11 *kīḍisidom* (23-10) *kīḍisaonu* (33-6) adv pp. caus. *kīḍisi* (60-10) *kīḍu* > *keḍu* in *keḍipuvonn* (66 9) loc pl *keḍisidoro* (67 13) *keḍisidon* (24 10) *keḍisidom* (61 13) opt.—*keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)
- kīḍisidon* (33 5)—he who destroys *kīḍisida*—d.pp of *kīḍisu* (later *keḍisu*)—to destroy See *kīḍipon*
- kīḍisi* (70-10)—having destroyed adv pp of *kīḍisu*—to destroy See *kīḍipon* [T M *keḍuttu Te cedu*]
- kīḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11)—to the destroyer adj s n sg dat *kīḍipon*
- kīḍisidori* (23-10)—same as *kīḍisidon* [T *keduttu* M *keḍuppon* Te *cerucnavadu*]
- kīṭṭimamun* (92-42)—artificial adj s n sg nom [SLW *kīṭṭima*]
- Kīṭṭiṅgaḷa* (68-2) of small *ṅgaḷa*, s pr n sg gen *kīṭṭi*—small [T *ciru* M *ciru* *ceru* Te. *kīṭṭi* *ciru* *ciru* *cīṭṭi* Tu. *kīṭṭi* *kīṭṭi* *kūṇi*]
- Kīṭṭiyammam* (94 8)—paternal uncle s m sg nom [Cf N.K. *cikkappa cīgappa*—small]
- kīṣuḷaḍu* (93 10 12 108-18)—red forest (or dense forest) s pr n sg nom *kīṣu*—kern red (Kīṭ) SMD 215 Cf *kesuḷaḍa* [T.M Te *kaḍu karu* T also *kaḍi*—prest]
- kīḷere* (63 5)—for *kīḷere*—a lower tank, s n sg nom *kīḷ*—below under adv of place. [N.K. *keḷage* Te *kī kīṇda kīṇdi* M *kīṣu kīṣi* to descend T *kīlakku* (Kīṭ) *keḷe* see *keḷe* below M *cīḷe* Te. *cerusu* T *cīṣai*]
- kīḷpon* (12 8 to 9)—he who pulled adj.s.m s g from *kīḷpa*—ft p (past tense) of *kīḷ* to extract pull out (Kīṭ) N.K. *uittava nu kīṭṭavānu*
- Kīṣṭamman* (60-13)—s pr m sg nom *kīṣṭa*—probably *kīṣu* ere (a lord)—GOKI See *kīṣṭum* in GOKI [Cf T Te. *cīṣa*]
- Kīṭṭi uammo iaya paramesvara* (67 12)—the supreme lord *Kīṭṭi uarma* s pr m sg nom LW
- Kīṭṭi tannan* (55-3)—s pr m sg nom (famous one?) supreme lord, *Kīṭṭi uarma*, s pr m sg nom [SLW] dat *kīṭṭige* (92-59) acc. *kīṭṭiyan* (92-6) nom *kīṭṭiyam* (92 64)
- kīṭṭige* (92 59)—to the fame glory s n sg dat. [SLW see *kīṭṭi*]
- kīṭṭiyam* (92 64)—*kīṭṭi am* (conj suffix.) See *kīṭṭi*
- Kīḷala sumgaḍo* (78-6 to 7)—in *Kīḷalasumga* s pr n sg loc
- Kuṣipōṭiḷaḷ* (4 5) s pr of pl (hon) nom Cf *Vinapōṭi Baḍipōḍḍi bōḍḍi*—prostitute (Kīṭ)
- Kuḍaluraḍa* (33-4)—of *Kuḍalura* s pr n sg gen
- kuḍimuddan* (54 5)—s pr m sg nom *kuḍi* > *kuṣi*—inhabitant, tenant? *muddan*—a dear one (Kīṭ) See *kulamudda* (60-6)
- kuḍuva* (2 13)—that has to be given. d ft p. of *kuḍu*—to give [N.K. *koḍuva* (also M.K.) T M. *koḍukkum*] vb ft 1st m.sg —*kuḍuven* (70-20) See *koṣṭa* below
- kuḍuven* (70-20)—I will give vb ft 1 m.sg of *kuḍu*—to give. See *kuḍura* [T *koḍup pen* M *koḍuppen* *koḍukkūven* See *koṣṭa* below]
- Kuṇḍakundantayada* (79-2)—of *Kuṇḍakunḍa* lineage s pr n sg gen SLW Other form *kuṇḍakundanavayada* (90-5 to 6)
- Kuṭṭamgiya* (108-21)—of *Kuṭṭamge* s pr n sg gen
- kuttuvakke* (66-10)—may he become d<sup>a</sup> formed opt of *kuttu* + *akkum* See *akkum*
- kuttu*—deficiency s n sg
- kudure* (60-5)—horse s.n.sg nom (loc sense) loc. *kurureyo* (60-5) [T *kudurai* M *kudura* Te. *gūṭṭamu* (cf Skt. *ghoṭaka*) T M *kūṭṭa* T *kurai* M *kūṭe* (Kīṭ) T *kuturā* (8th)—s n pl horses —(Kīṭ)
- kudureyo* (60-5)—among horses, s n sg (pl sense) loc *kudure*
- Kuntacorya-likhitam* (29 35)—written by *Kuntacharya*. [SLW]
- Kunda* (67 17 18) s pr n sg nom name of a stream.
- Kundageseveya* (60-12)—of *Kundagese* s pr n sg gen
- Kundavasiya* (61 10)—of *Kundavasi* s pr n sg gen
- Kuppeyarasara* (70-13)—of *Kuppeyarasar* s pr m pl gen.
- Kuppeyan* (71-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom.
- kumara* (16-9 to 10)—boy s m sg nom [SLW] cf *komaraka*
- kumudasaḥayanum* (92-35)—helped of the white water likes, i.e. moon. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kumbakamlara* (34-8)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom.
- kumbhāra* (90-8)—of the potters ampl

- gen [SLW] contraction of *kumbhakara* NK *kumbara*]
- kulakṣayam* (90-15)—extinction of the race. s n sg nom [SLW]
- kulagribhittiyinde* (92 33)—from the breaking open of the primitive mountains. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- kulatilakan* (16-3)—ornament to the family s m sg nom [SLW] *kulatilakam* (91 16 to 17)
- Kulappayya*[m] (72 22 24)—s pr m sg nom
- Kidamudda* (60-6)—s pr m sg voc See *kūḍimuddan* (54 5)—above
- kulamuddan* (58-3)—s pr m sg nom dear one to the family chief of the family
- kulamuddagamige* (60-11)—for the villager
- kulamudda* s pr m sg dat *gamī* < *gramī*
- kulaharam* (94 13)—destroyer of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kuragamundar* (82 20 to 21)—s pr m pl nom [SLW] for *gamundar* See *Ayca* *ga* *runda* above
- Kurukṣetradol* (89-15 94 25 27 to 28)—in Kurukṣetra. S pr n sg loc [SLW] *Kuruṣetra*—the field of the Kurus an extensive plain near Delhi the scene of the battles between the Kurus and Pāṇḍus (KIT) acc *Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)
- Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)—*Kurukṣetram* + *am* + *um* s pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Kurukṣetradol*
- Kurula kamaseṭṭiya* (93 9)—of Kurulakama *seṭṭi* s pr m sg gen [SLW] *kurula*—curly hair for *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ayca-seṭṭi*
- Kuvajala purataresvara* (105-1 to 2)—Lord of Kuvajalapura the best of cities adj s m sg nom [SLW] *Kuvajalapura* N h. *Kolara* also *Kolala*
- kula* (9-3)—measure s n sg adj qualifying *oḥam* cf *aygula* *Koḥaga* = 4 *baḥṣas* (Afys) cf *okkula* *ikkula* *mugola* *nagula* (KIT) [Te *kola*—measure *kolucu*—to measure T *kuli* (7th) a *kuli*—a measure of land —5·6 ft.—KP]
- kulada* (92 57)—of the family s n sg gen [SLW] *kula*
- kula prasutani* (108-8 to 9)—born of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kulam* (92 50)—family s n sg nom [SLW] *kula* *kulam* + *am* (92-37)
- kṛta kṛtyar* (92-65)—those who have fulfilled their duties. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Āṣṇa-pakṣada* (72 23)—of the dark fortnight adj s n sg gen [SLW]
- Āṣṇabermottarapathe* (69-14 to 16)—in the north of the Kṛṣṇa river s n sg loc [SLW]
- kūṣṭha* (30-8) ?
- Kudaluru* (27-5)—s pr n sg nom
- Kuḍalurppadi* (52 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom (gen. sense)
- kuḍi* (62-3)—having joined. adv pp. of *kuḍu* —to join unite [T M Te *kuḍi* inf *kude* (92 57)]
- kuḍe* (92-57)—when possessed of inf of *kuḍu*—to unite, endow with See *kuḍi*
- Kuntala* (92 24 to 25)—for Kuntala. N of the country s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- kul(u)* (2 30 100 13)—food s n sg nom [T *kul* Te *kudu* T M Tu *kuru* (KIT) cf Pkt *kura*]
- kedipavonu* (66-9)—he who destroys adj s m sg nom from *kedipuva* f p of *kedipu*
- kedu*—to spoil See *kidiṣon* above. [NK *keḍṣuvananu* T *keḍṣupavan* M *keḍṣupon* Te *cerucuvuḍu*]
- keḍṣidarol* (67 13)—among those who destroy adj s m pl loc from *keḍṣidar* < *keḍṣida* < *keḍṣu*—to destroy See *kidiṣon*
- keḍṣidon* (24-10 31 18 to 19)—he who destroys same as *kidiṣon* (33 5) other form *keḍṣidom* (61 13)
- keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)—may he perish, opt of *keḍu*—to spoil, perish [See *kidiṣon* T *keḍuka* M *keḍaṭṭe* Te *ceḍudan*]
- keyya* (93-10)—of the field s n sg gen *kai* *kay* *kayī* *keyyī* *keyyam* (78-7 97 13) [KIT T also *kalanī* *kaidai* *ceṇu* *ceṇutu* M *kāle* *kaye*—to thrive, bring fruit, Cf Skt *kedara* *kṣetra*]
- keyyam* (78-7 97 13)—rice-land s n sg acc see *keyya*
- keyi* (97 13)—land s n sg nom see *keyya*
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) 82-22 to 23)—doing pres adv p of *key*—to do Other forms (where *k* > *g* in intervocalic position) *geyyuttam* (102-11) *geyyuttu* (86-6 to 7) *geyuttam* (91 22) *geyuttu* (45-2 to 3) *geyṭu* (88-3) *geye* (3-2) *geyye* (71 11)
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) (102 11)—*keyyuttu* + *am*
- keyyuttu* (85-6 to 7) > *geyyuttu* same as *keyyuttam*
- keyuttam* (> *geyuttam*) (91 22)—< *keyyuttam*
- keyuttu* (45-2 to 3)—(> *geyuttu*) < *keyyuttu*
- keyṭu* (> *geyṭu*) (88-3)—same as *keyyuttu*. *keyyuttu* > *keyutu* > *keyṭu*

- keye* (22 1 24-3 26 9 27 2 30-3 31-3 to 4 33-2 35 2 50-4 57 2 58-1 66-4)—while doing inf of *key*—to do absolute construction > *geye* (3 2 10-3 25-2 29 2 to 3 38-1 39-2 42-3 44-3 47 2 51 2 52-2 53 3 54 2 61 1 62 1 63-3 70-3 76-4 78-3 82 6 7). The earlier form is *keyye* (> *geyye*) (23-3 37 2 71 11 72 24 75-2 99 3 to 4 102-3 103 8) [M *ceyyave cey ke*] pres adv past—*keyyuttum* (82 22 to 23) d pp *keyda* (35-3) past 3 m sg *keydan* (92-6) *keydam* (92 8) *keydom* (> *keydom*) (94 29) *keydon* (> *keydon*) (90-10) pl—*keydar* (> *geydar*) (44 12) adv pp *keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19) adj s m sg gen *keydona* (> *geydona*) (39-11) d ft p—*keyva* (> *geyva*) (92-69) past 3 m. sg caus *keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)
- k(e)y* (2 31)—hand s n sg nom [T *ka* (*key*—7th—s n hand—K.P) M. *ka* Te *cey*]
- keyda* (35-3 44 9)—that was done d pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seyda* M *ceyda*] *geyda* (8 5) (83 5) *geyda* (9 6) *keydan* (92-6)—did past 3 m sg of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydan* M *ceydan*] Other form *keydam* (92-8)
- keydar* (> *geydar*)—made. past 3 m pl of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydar* M *ceydar*]
- keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19 60-11 12 69-24 79-4 92-60 94 19 96-9 to 10 108-3)—having done adv pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydu* M *ceydu* Te *ce* (cf colloq Kan *madike* *banda-ke* mostly spoken by non brahmins)]
- keydo* (> *geydo*) (73-23)—he who does adj s m sg < *keydom*
- keydon* (> *geydom*) (94 29 26 25)—d d Same as *keydon*
- keydon* (*geydon*) (90-10)—same as *keydon*
- keydona* (> *geydona*) (39 11)—of the doer adj s m sg gen from *keydon* *keyda*—d pp. of *key*—to do
- keyva* (92 69)—that will be done d ft p of *key*—to do [See *keye* T *seyyum* M *ceyyum*]
- keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)—caused to do past 3 m sg of *keysu*—to cause to do *key*—to do See *keye* probably from *key sidom*
- kere* (30-9)—tank s n sg nom [GOKI T *kulam ce*—to narrow down to fill up etc. M *ceukku* Te. *ceruru* Tu *kere*] Cf also T *karas*—bank bund as of a tank. acc. *kereyan* (92 17) dat *kezege* (93 15 to 16) gen. *kereya* (82 12)
- kezege* (93 15 to 16 106 13)—for the tanks. s n sg (pl sense) dat See *keye*
- kereya* (82-12 91-35 to 36 38 to 39 95-13 109-19)—of the tank s n sg gen See *keye*
- ke(re)yan* (92 17)—tank s n sg acc See *keye*
- Kesugolada* (29-36)—of *kesugola* s pr n sg gen Cf *kisukadu* (93 10)
- kelagana* (90-8 91-39 to 40)—below adv of place s n sg gen nom *kelagum* (23 8) cf *kulke* above
- kelagum* (23-8) below adv of place See *kelagana* [T *kil kile* M *kilil* Te *krinda*]
- keleya* (15 12)—friend s m sg nom pl *keleyar* (62-3) [NK *geleya* (slang *gene ya*) Te *celi*]
- keleyar* (62 3)—friends s m pl nom See *keleya* [T *kilayar*]
- Kekayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom [*ka kaya* Name of a tribe country and its kind (Kir)]
- keniya* (23 4)—of the street s n sg gen [T *seri* M *ceri*—part of a village Te *keni* Tu. *geri*]
- kesari* (11-8 to 9)—lion adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
- keli* (47-3 to 4)—having heard adv pp of *kellu*—to hear [NK *keli* T M *kellu* Other form *kellu* ("0 16)]
- kellu* (70-16 84 6)—having heard adv pp of *kel* (*keli*)—to hear [See *keli*]
- kalkondu* (92-4)—having undertaken adv pp of *kai kol*—to undertake [T. *kai kondu* M. *kai kkondu* Te *cekoni*]
- Kongani* (45-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom Other forms *konguni* (29-16 to 17 64 2 to 3 65-3) *kongoni* (66-3 to 4) and *konguni* in apposition with *arasa arasar* [*kongu cera* or *kerala* especially the country about Coimbatore T M *kongu* (Kir)]
- koffa* (2-5 47 5-3 26-13 27 8 12 28-16 33 25 46-3 72-28 73-21 74 11 80-9 13 86-11 89-15 94 22 97 18 99-13 104 15 108-18)—that was given d pp of *kodu*—to give [T M *koftulla*] past 3 m sg—*koffan* (19-6) *koffam* (51 5) *koffo* (83-9 pl—*koffar* (24 4) (> *goftar*) *koffor* (45 4) past 3 f sg—*koffa*] (10-7) adv pp.—*koftu* (5-6) past 3 n sg—*koftudu* (91 48)
- koffan* (19-6 102-16)—gave. past. 3 m sg of *kodu*—to give See *koffa* Other forms *koffam* (51 5 59-15) *koffo* (83 9) [T.M *koftutan*]

- koṭṭar* (24.4 42.6 61.12 71.17 75.7 78.8 82.24 97.13.8)—gave past 3 m pl \* (hon) of *koḍu*—to give. See *kaffa* > *goṭṭar* in *brahmadeyam goṭṭar* (29.4) [T *koṭṭar* Other forms *koṭṭ(a)ra(r)* *koṭṭor* (45.4)]
- koṭṭaḷ* (10.7)—gave past 3 f sg of *koḍu* —to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭaḷ* M *koṭṭaḷ* Te *iccenuḷ*]
- Koṭṭigadevam* (103.7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Koṭṭiga* < Skt. *Koṭṭha*—granary treasury]
- koṭṭu* (5.6 50.11 58.4 77.8)—having given adv pp of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭu* Te *koṭṭuḷ*] > *goṭṭu* in *dana mu(ma)m goṭṭu* (4.6 to 7) [T *koṭṭu* du M *koṭṭuḷ*]
- koṭṭo* (83.9)—gave past 3 m sg of *koḍu* —to give. *koṭṭon* See *koṭṭan koṭṭa*
- koṭṭor* (45.4)—same as *koṭṭar* See above
- koḍange* (61.12) a gift. s pr m sg nom
- Koḍalsetṭiyara* (18.12)—of *Koḍalsetṭi* s pr \* m pl (hon) gen [SLW] for *setṭi* > *ṣre ṣṭhin* see *Ayca setṭi* above
- koḍeyan* (4.8)—umbrella s n sg acc of *koḍe*—umbrella [T *kuḍai* (*kuṣai*—8th—umbrella—K P) M *kuḍa koḍa* Te *goḍugu koḍe* > *goda* in *beḷgoḍe* (92.13)]
- konṣu* ? (84.9)—having given Same as *koṭṭu koṭṭu* was sometimes written with // represented by a dot(\*) and a single f This dot was mistaken by the editors as having a nasal and hence they wrote it as *konṣu* Cf *bhonṣaraka* for *bhaṣṭaraka* in GORY
- konḍa* (51.5)—that was taken. d pp of *kol* —to take. [T M *konḍa*] inf—*koḷal* in *kappamḷolal* (67.7) vb ft 1 m sg —*koḷ uen* (84.6) *koḷum* (84.10) adj s m sg —*koḷum* (2|50) *koḷonu* (66.9)
- Konḍakundamāyada* (90.5 to 6)—same as *Kundakundamāyada* See above.
- Konḍoligeṛe* (92.34)—*Konḍali* tank s pr n sg nom.—*keṛe* see above. dat. *Konḍaligeṛe gi* (92.69) gen *Konḍaligeṛeya* (92.85)
- Konḍaligeṛege* (92.69)—for the *Konḍali* tank. s pr n sg dat See *Konḍaligeṛe*
- Konḍaligeṛeya* (92.36)—of the *Konḍali* tank s pr n sg gen See *Konḍaligeṛe*
- [*Koṇḍū*] *agolṭṭamalam* (96.22)—sprung from the *Konḍū* race adj s m sg nom [SLW *Kaṇḍūya* < *Kaṇḍūnya*]
- konḍu* (20.4 24.7 51.9 12 62.4 104.18 108.4.33)—having taken adv pp of *kol* —to take. See *konḍa* [T M *konḍu* Te *konu* > *gonḍu* in *paḷegonḍu* (92.3)]
- Konḍoyange* (93.12)—to *Konḍoya* s pr m sg dat
- konda* (1.5 2.54 to 55 3.6 5.12 6.6 29.11 30.12 33.6 34.7 39.10 74.13)—that killed d pp of *kol*—to kill [T *konra* M *konna*] past. 3 m sg —*kondam* (94.37) adj s m pl gen *kondara* (20.9) adv pp —*kondu* (61.4) adj s m sg nom *kondan* (7.6) gen *kondana* (23.12) *kondōna* (60.15) inf *kolal* (92.11) vb noun *kole* (33.6) vb ft 3 m pl *kolvaru* (108.33)
- kondam* (94.37)—killed. past. 3 m sg of *kol*—to kill see *konda*. [T *konṣan* M *konnan*]
- kondara* (20.9)—of those who have killed adj s m pl gen See *konda*
- kondu* (61.4 62.6)—having killed adv pp of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *konṣu* Other form *komdu* (92.5)]
- kondon* (7.6)—he who has killed. adj sm sg nom from *konda*—pp of *kol*—to kill gen —*kondona* (23.12) see *konda* [T *konṣon* M *konnon konnavan*]
- kondona* (23.12)—of him who has killed adj sm sg gen of *kondon* See *konda kon donara* (9.10) Other form *kondona* 60.15)
- [*Koḷ*] *magureyammam* (81.4)—s pr m sg nom
- komalara* (44.7) of *Komala*. s pr m pl (hon) gen (*Komala* < *komara* < *kuma ra* boy ?)
- Komgoni Muttarasarkku* (48.1)—to *Kongon* Muttarasar s pr m (hon) dat Tam dative form seems to have been used here See *Kongoni* (45.2 to 3)
- konḍa* (92.33)—same as *konda*
- komdu* (92.5 94.38)—same as *kondū*
- Kollipallata Nalambam* (60.3 to 4)—s pr m sg
- kolal* (92.11)—to kill inf of *kol*—to kill. See *konda*. [T *kolla* M *kollal*]
- kole* (33.6)—murder s n sg nom vb nom from *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolal* M *kola*]
- kolaru* (108.33)—will kill vb ft 3 m pl of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolur* M *kollur*]
- Koḷallada* (63.6)—of *Koḷalla* s pr n sg gen
- Kosagatiṣṭinof* (29.28 to 29)—in *Kosagati* *ṣṭu* s pr n sg loc [*iṣṭu*—hill N K *beṣṭa kosagu*—a kind of tree (K. r) *iṣṭu*—a hill N K. *beṣṭu*]
- Kolpokara* [Gi] *riyyena* (89.18)—by *Kolpoka* *riyya* s pr m sg instr [SLW

- Skt instr termination *ena* *Gṛīyena* < *Gṛīyayena*]
- koḷaga* (97 17) for *koḷagu*—the hoof s n sg acc [T *kuḷamba* (*kuḷagu*) M *koḷambu* Te *gōṅga* NK *gorasu*]
- koḷten* (84 6)—I will take vb ft. 1 msg of *koḷ*—to take [See *koḷa* (51 5) T *kaḷven* M *koḷḷven*] Other form—*kaḷvem* (84 10)
- koḷvom* (2 50)—he who takes. adj s m sg nom from *koḷva*—ft p *koḷ*—to take [See *koṇḍa* T *koḷvon* M *koḷvan* Te. *kanuḷadu* *koḷvonu* (66 9)—same as *kaḷvam*
- Koḷaḷya* (108 13 14 28.36)—of *Koḷaḷ* s pr nsg gen
- Koḷaḷivarayya* (108-16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom
- koḷi* (39-8)—a crore or ten millions num adj [SLW] also in (74 12 92 72) acc *koḷiyan* (92 73)
- koḷiyan* (92 73)—10 millions num adj s n sg acc See *koḷi*
- Koḷiṣṣi* (108-14) s pr m sg nom [SLW for *ṣiṣṣi* see *Aycaṣṣi* above]
- koḷeyan* (62 5)—fort. s n sg acc of *koḷe* (T *koḷṣai*—8th—s n fort—K.P.) (*kadu koḷṣai*—Kṛ) M *koḷa* (*koḷu*—Kṛ) Te *koḷṣam*] Other form *koḷeyan* (60-4) loc *koḷeyuḷ* (76-7) [T M *koḷṣitta*]
- Koḷejammam* (99-12)—s pr m sg nom
- koḷeyan* (60-3)—same as *koḷeyan* See above
- koḷeyuḷ* (76-7)—in the fort s n sg loc See *koḷeyan* [Te. *koḷalo*]
- konamu* (77 9)—male or he buffalo s n sg acc (Skt *gona*—an ox—Kṛ) [Te M *kuḷa* (Kṛ) *konam* + u (< *um* conj suff or acc suff) Cf also Dravidian *guḷ*—an ox]
- koṣṭha koḷi vidhādima* (97-38)—like a crore of store houses adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- koṣigara* (99-12)—of *koṣigar* s pr m pl (hon) gen
- Kauṇḍiḷagotrada* (86-7)—of *Kauṇḍiḷya* race s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Krodhana* (101 2)—the 59th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- krameyam* (92 58)—patience s n sg acc [SLW *kṛama*]
- kṣanti* (97 7)—patience s n sg nom cf *kṛame* acc *kṣantiyumam* (92-46)
- kṣudropadāta badhega* (94 23)—troubles from the wicked. adj s m pl nom [SLW]

## KH

*khaṇḍa sphuṭita jṛṇoddharaṇakkam* (92-12)

—for the repair of broken (*khaṇḍa*) torn (*sphuṭita*) and dilapidated (*jṛṇa*) adj s n sg dat [SLW] *oddharanakke* + *ana kharam* (98-2)—the 25th year in the cycle of 60

## G

- Gaṅgapuradul* (55-4)—in *Gaṅgapura* s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- gaṇendram* (92 3 13)—lord of elephants s n sg nom [SLW]
- Gaṇadharadeva-bhaṭṭarakar* (108-13 to 14) —s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW] See *bhaṭṭarakar* below
- gaṇḍam* (90-2 to 3 21 105-3)—a manly person a hero s m sg nom One of the *Tatsamas* (Kṛ) (SMD 384) [TM *kaṇḍa kanda* (Kṛ)] *gaṇḍa marṭṭaṇḍa* (92-21) gen. pl *gaṇḍara* (105-3) loc pl —*gaṇḍaro*
- gaṇḍa marṭṭandam* (92 21)—a sun of heroes adj s m sg nom See *gaṇḍam*
- gaṇḍara* (105-3)—of heroes s m pl gen. See *gaṇḍam*
- [*gaṇḍaro*] (92 21)—among heroes s m pl loc See *gaṇḍam*
- Gaṇbe naḍar* (46 2)—those of *Gaṇbe* country adj s m pl nom *gaṇbe* < *kanbe* < *kanbe*—a mine valley? for *naḍar* < *naḍu*—a country See *naḍu* below
- gadyanam* (104 15 108-27)—a weight equal to a *ruvi* or farthing (Kṛ) s n sg nom [Skt. *gadyanaka*—a weight = 32 *gunjas* or 64 *gunjas* with physicians, a kind of small gold coin (Kṛ)] *gadyana me* (emphatic) 51 4) acc sg *gadyanam am* (108-25) *gadyanatan* (108-29)
- gadyanamam* (108-25)—*gadyana*—coin See *gadyanam* s n sg acc Other form *gaḍyanavan* (108-29)—*gadya am* + *an* > *gaḍyanatan*
- Gaṅga Permmaḍi* (68-4)—s pr m sg nom For *Permmaḍi* see *Permmaṇḍi* below acc *Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam* (94 38)
- Gabhu daran* (94 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gabhrateya* (97-58)—in profundity s n sg loc [SLW]
- gabhrōddani* (92 7)—profound depth. adj s n sg nom (acc sense) [SLW]
- Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam* (94-38)—*Gaṅga Permmaḷi* < *Permmaḷi* (ḍ > ḷ) s pr m sg acc See *Gaṅga Permmaḷi*
- Gaṅga aru sasitāmum* (53-4 to 5)—*Gaṅga* six thousand s n sg acc NW + LW *aru* <

- aru six *śasīram* < *śaḥasīram śasīram* + *am* (conj. suff.) [T *aśayīram*]
- \**Gaṁgavādīya* (57-2)—s of *Gaṁgavādī* s pr n sg gen —*īyā*
- Gaṁgadharam* (92-21)—Ganges-bearer i.e. *Śiva* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Gayeyo* (94-26)—in *Gaye* s pr n sg loc loc [SLW *Gaya* a place of pilgrimage in Behar (Kīr)]
- Garuda lanchanam* (72-16)—having the mark of *Garuda* s n (in form m in sense) sg nom [*Garuda*—the bird and vehicle of *Vṛṣṇa* the enemy of the serpent race (Kīr)]
- garvadin* (92-3)—with pride s n s instr [SLW]
- galde* (90-13 108-27-31)—field s n sg nom [OK *galde* > Mh. *garde* > Nh. *gadde* (cf. *eltu* > *ertu* > *eltu* NK *kaṭte* > *karṭe* > *kaṭte*) (*gadde* = *garde*—a field especially a paddy land. [Te. *kayye* T M *kalani* *kayni* (Tu. *konḍa*)—Kīr)] Cf. \**kayya keyya*—rice-field and *kalani*]
- grahanadandu* (97-5 ti 68)—on the day of the eclipse (of the moon) s n sg used adverbially [SLW] loc *grahanado* (72-25)
- grahanado* (72-25)—same as *grahanadandu* s n sg loc [SLW]
- ganadu* (1-4)—on oil mill s n sg loc [T *kanattil* Te. *ganuga* Mar *ghana* (Kīr)]
- gandharvage* (6-2-4)—to the singers s m pl dat [SLW *gandharva*—a singer (Kīr)] Other meanings of *gandharva*—1 a celestial musician 2 a ghost 3 a wife or a beautiful woman, 4 a horse 5 a kind of deer 6 the cuckoo 7 a kind of bee 8 the sun (Kīr)]
- gaman* (58-2)—villager s m sg nom LW [Skt *grāma* Pkt *gama*] See *gamuṇḍa* below (hon.) pl. *gamiger* (58-3)
- gamigar* (58-3) villager s m pl (hon.) nom. see *gaman*
- gamuṇḍa* (97-6 11 to 12)—headman of a village. s m sg nom [LW See *Ayca gamuṇḍa* above] *gamuṇḍan* (60-13) f pl *gamuṇṇabbega* (67-5) m pl *gamuṇḍaru* (82-11) m pl gen *gamuṇḍasamigala* (86-7 to 8) m sg nom —*gamuṇḍasamiyu* (82-30 to 31) m > u in *gamuṇḍaga* (108-28 to 29) gen pl *gamuṇḍara* (108-22) *gamuṇḍaga* (108-21) dat pl *gamuṇḍagaḥam* (25-26) [Pkt *gamuṇḍa*—headman of a village (*Paṭissiddhamaharnato*)]
- Gamuṇḍabbega* (67-5)—s pr f pl (hon.) nom LW See *gamuṇḍa* above.
- gamuṇḍaru* (82-11)—head men of the village s m pl nom [LW] See *gamuṇḍa* above
- gamuṇḍa-samigala* (86-7 to 8)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [LW] See *gamuṇḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)
- [*ga*] *mūṇḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)—see *gamuṇḍa*
- Gavadiwada* (74-10)—of *Gavadiwada* s pr n sg gen
- gavarisuta* (92-27)—murmuring pr adv pl of *gavarisu*—to murmur to sound make a noise (Kīr) < *gavarisutta*
- gavundam* (94-19)—same as *gamuṇḍa* (m > u) [*gavila*—(Tbh of *gramma* SMD 367)—the headman of a village (also a rustic)—Kīr]
- gauṇḍaga* (108-28 to 29)—s m pl nom See *gamuṇḍa*
- gauṇḍara* (108-22)—of *gauṇḍar* s m pl gen See *gamuṇḍa*
- gavunduga* (108-21)—of *gavunduga*—s m pl gen See *gauṇḍaga* *gamuṇḍa*
- gavunduga* (108-25 to 26-35)—to *gavunduga* s m pl dat [SLW] *gauṇḍaga* ge + am Other form *gauṇḍuga* (108-17 to 18, 20)
- gūṇuṇḍu* (92-29)—flock of parrots, s n sg nom *gūṇ*—parrot [T *kūṇ*—parrot M *kūṇ*—a third, Te. *cūṇa* (Skt *cūṇa*—Kīr)] *gūṇ kannadavakki* *paṇḍitavakki* *puruli* (Kīr) *vinḍu* < *pinḍu* group flock collection Nh. *hinḍu* M *inḍa*—group Te. *pinḍu* *pinḍu* Tbh of *pinḍa* a collection flock (Kīr)]
- guḍi* (92-13)—flag s n sg nom Other meanings 1 a round, circle, 2 a pole erected on the New Year's Day before the house-door (*guḍi paḍava*) 3 Skt *kūṇ*—a house a temple (Kīr) JM *koḍi*—baner T *koḍi*]
- Gunasagara* (27-8 28-16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gunamalaratna brajakke* (92-64)—to the series of the precious gems of their virtues adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- gunamagan* (92-12)—virtues s n sg acc. [SLW]
- gun-agran* (92-16)—pre-eminent in virtues adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- [*gu*] *nambhodhi* (97-17 to 18)—ocean of virtues adj s (m sense) sg nom [SLW]
- Gunḍan* (9-4)—pr m sg nom (dat. in sense qualifying *amārita acariḥ*)
- guttam* (2-22)—contract or monopoly or tax thereon, s n sg nom [N K *guttige*—



- contract rental on land (Kṛt) T *kuttakar* M Te *gutta*]
- Kurukṣetradajam* (97 19) for *Kurukṣetradajam*—in *Kurukṣetra* s pr n sg loc [SLW See *Kurukṣetra* above]
- Guligatere Nagam* (97 28)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- geldan* (94-38)—won. past 3 msg of *gel*—to win M K. *geldan geddan* N K *geddanu* adv pp *geldu* (60-7) [T *gltitan* (T *kets vellu* M *icllu* Te *gelucu*—Kṛt)]
- geldu* (60-7 62 6)—having won adv pp of *gel*—to win See *geldan* [T *venṇu* (8th) —K. P. M. *kij kij*—to obtain win Te *gelici*]
- Goggiya* (94 21)—of *Goggi* s pr n sg gen *Goggiyaduwam* (92-3 47 to 8)—s pr m sg gen. *Goggiyana* (92 11) acc. *Goggiya-bhupajanan* (92-10) *Goggiya-tallabhanam* (92 9) nom *Goggiya-vallabham* (92-21 to 22) *Goggiyana* (92-11)—of *Goggiya*, s pr m sg gen See *Goggiyadevanti*
- Goggiya-bhupajanan* (92 10)—s pr m sg acc [SLW *bhupala*] See *Goggiyadevanti*
- Goggiya-vallabhanam* (92-9)—*Goggiya-vallabha* s pr m sg acc [SLW for *tallabha* see below]
- Goggiya-valla[bhara]* (92 21 to 22)—same as *Goggiya devam*
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (10-4)—of *Goyinda poḍḍi* s pr l sg gen [Goyinda *Gotinda* poḍḍi—N K poḍḍi]
- Goyindara Bhaṭṭarara* (67-3 to 5)—of *Goyinda Bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- Goyindara ballahan* (93-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *ballahan* < *tallabham* Skt. and Pkt. *vallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha* > Kan. *bal laha*]
- goratar* (71 17 97 10)—master spiritual teacher (GOKI) s m pl nom [SLW Skt. *guru guratar* > *goratar* (cf *kuḍu koḍu tuḍu toḍu*) T *kuratar*—elders (Te. *gara* is *goraga gorata*—a class of *Saṅga* beggars (Kṛt) probably from *guru* + *aram* the teacher—he Acc to R. NARASIṂHĀ CĀR *gorata* is the Tbh of *guru* T *kuratar*—elders, *gurus*—religious preceptors and ministers—GOKI] pl *goratarakka* (71 19) dat pl *goratarogge* (67 11)
- goratarakka* (71 19)—*gurus*, s m pl nom SLW See *goratar*
- goratarogge* (67 11)—to the *goravars*, s n pl dat [SLW] See *goratar*
- Govinda paḍḍige* (63-9)—to *Govindapaḍḍi* s pr m sg dat LW gen. *Govindapaḍḍiya* (63-8)
- Govinda paḍḍiya* (63 8)—of *Govinda paḍḍi*, s pr m sg gen *paḍḍi paḍḍi*—a gang of workmen (Kṛt) *paḍḍi*—a settlement, hamlet village *paḍḍi* to repose (Kṛt)
- Gokarna paṇḍita bhāṭararge* (71 15 to 16)—to *Gokarnapaṇḍita bhāṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat for *bhāṭarar* see below
- goḍṇa* (91-36 to 37) of the weir s n sg gen. of *goḍu* < *koḍu*
- gotram* (59 16)—race lineage s n sg nom [SLW]
- Galeyabhaṭṭam* (69-26 to 27)—s pr m sg nom. [SLW Skt. *bhāṭa bhāṭa bāṭa T poṭṭan*—a learned man M *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭuḍu*—a learned man, Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest. (*bhaṭṭa*—any learned man (Brahmaṇa) doctor or philosopher used also as a title—best excellent) Kṛt]
- Gotannayya* [num] (74-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Goṭanna* > *Gotanna* (*anna*—an elder brother a respectful compellation for an elder male. MT Te *anna* Tu. *anne*—(Kṛt)]
- Govindayyan* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom [Govindarya > Govindayya (Cf Pkt. *ay yavatta* < *ayyarata*) Cf also *Govindappa*]
- Govindara tallahan* (62-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW see *Goyindara-ballahan* (93 4) above. Skt. *tallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha*]
- goṣṭi* (71 22)—(representative of) the assembly s n (m in sense)—sg nom [LW *goṣṭhi* *goṣṭhi*—an assembly a meeting (Kṛt)]
- gosane* (7-4)—declaration s n sg nom [SLW *ghoṣana* (*gosane* Tbh. of *ghoṣane ghayana* S'ID 338, Te *kosunne* (Kṛt))]
- gōśahasram* (99-12)—1 000 cows, s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW Other form *gośahasram* (103 14 to 15) *gosasam* (10-5)]
- gosasam* (10-5 80-6 to 7)—same as *gosahasram* (?)

## GH

- ghaṭṭige* (20-8)—of the assembly s n sg gen. [SLW *l* > *l* in *ghaṭṭige* (92 13) *ghaṭṭige* (92 13 40)—assembly hall s n sg nom [SLW see *ghaṭṭige* Skt. *ghaṭṭika* > *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige*

## G

- Caṭṭaya* (108-16)—a pr m, sg. nom. (dat sense qualifying *govinda goṭam*) (*caṭṭa*

- caṭṭe saṭṭi seṭṭi*—Tbh of *sreṣṭha* in the sense of *sreṣṭhi* the head or chief of a trade—clever merchant T *caṭṭu*—trade merchandise also fineness Kīr ) It is quite possible that the word *Caṭṭayya* is from Skt. *Chaitra*]
- Caṭṭayyadeva* (102 15)—same as *caṭṭayya*
- Caṭṭigadevam* (102 2)—s pr m sg nom LW < *chatrika*? See *Caṭṭayya* above
- caturaghaṭṭado* (108-28)—within the four boundaries. adj s n sg loc [SLW *aghaṭṭa*—boundary]
- catussamayada* (92-38 to 39)—of the four boundaries or directions s n s (pl sense) gen [SLW]
- canna* (53 7)—s pr n sg (Cf *cannu*—beauty excellence *canna*—a man of beauty Cf *cannapaṭṭa* *cannabasava purāṇa* *cannagi* etc [T *cenna* *cennai* Te *cannu*—Kīr ]]
- Candraditya* (73 14)—of *Candraditya* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- candrārkhatarambaram* (94 2 36 107 4)—as long as moon and stars last adj s n sg nom [SLW *baram* NK *varge* T *vara* Te *varaku*]
- Camdramauḥ bhajārata* (103 16)—of the venerable *Camdramauḥ bhajārata* > *bhajarata* > *bhajarata* ( f > j ) Cf *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige* above for *bhatarata* see below
- caranaravinda yugalam* (102 3 to 4)—the pair of the lotus-like feet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- caritam* (94 13)—conduct, deed s n sg nom [SLW]
- capa vidyeyo* (92 41 to 42)—in the art of archery adj s n sg loc. [SLW] (used as one of the signs of princely rank)
- Cavunḍayyange* (93 14)—to *Cavunḍayya* s. pr m sg dat [LW *Cavunḍa* < *Camunḍa* < *syamavodha* (?) Cf *gavunda* < *gamunda* < *gramavodha*]
- Caḷukya paṇcanana*[m] (105-4)—a very lion to the *Caḷukyas*. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukya Raman* (100-4)—s. pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukyabharanam* (107 2 108-2 109-4)—an ornament to the *Caḷukyas* adj s. m. sg nom [SLW]
- Ciṭṭayyana* (109-17)—of *Ciṭṭayya*. s pr m sg gen (*ciṭṭ*—smallness littleness—Kīr ) [Skt *Citra* > *citra* > *Ciṭṭa* (?) Cf *Sannappa* *Cikkappa* in colloquial NK.]
- citradaṇḍam* (92-13)—a cunningly worked staff s n sg nom [SLW]
- Citrabhanu* (69-10 to 11)—the 16th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg [SLW]
- Citravahanan* (60-36)—s pr m s nom [SLW]
- citra vedemgam* (104 5)—skilled in fine-arts s m sg nom qualifying *koṭṭigadevam* [SLW see *vedemgam*]
- Cidanna* (80-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom
- Cintamani* (108-9 to 10)—s pr m sg [SLW {—a gem of *svarga* supposed to yield to its possessor everything wanted, the philosopher's stone—Kīr }]
- Cimmacanura* (94 20)—of *Cimmacanur* s pr n sg gen.
- Cimcala*[da] (89-11 to 12)—of *Cimcala* s pr n sg gen
- cumcuvinda* (92 29)—with the beaks s n sg (pl sense) instr [Cf Skt *cancu* M *cancu* (*cumdu* T *cuvavu*—Kīr )]
- cuta kujam*[ga][fo] (92 28 to 29)—in the mango tree. adj s n pl loc [SLW *kujā* earth born tree (Kīr )]
- cuta maṇḍariyo* (92-43)—in the flower clusters of the mangoes adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- Cannavuro*[e] (39 4)—in *Cannavur* s pr n sg loc See *Canna*
- Celva śampanna* (15 8)—endowed with beauty adj s m sg nom [SLW—*śampanna* for *sampanna* (*celva calva caliva*—beauty handsome man (Kīr )] instr n sg *celvime* (92 14)
- celvime* (92 14)—with splendour s n sg instr See *celva śampanna*.
- Cottamman* (31 5)—s pr m sg nom for *amman* suffix to masc. see *Kaliyamma* above Cf *Ammana gandhavarāṇa* [Cot *ta* < *sattu*—wealth? (cf Skt *dhanka*)]

## CH

*chalamme* (60-10)—by fraud s n sg instr [SLW *chalam* in e (emphatic)—*chala* fraud deceit (Kīr )]

## J

- Jagati cakrado* (92 1)—in the domain of the world, adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- Jagatumgana* (94-10)—of *Jagatunga* s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom. *Jagatumgam* 94 10)
- Jagatumgam* (94 10)—s pr m sg nom
- Jagatunga gavundana* (98-6 to 8)—of *Jagatunga* gavunḍa. s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Jagatumgana* For *gavundana* see *Ayca gavunḍa gamunḍa*

- jagadekavira* (105-2)—the sole of the world  
adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Jattu bhajarkkaka* (61-4)—for *Jattu bhajark*  
*kaka* (?) of *Jattu bhajarkka* s pr m pl  
gen [SLW *bhajar* < *bhaffar* *bhafa*—a  
warrior]
- janapadam* (92-25)—people (community)  
s n (m in sense) pl instr [SLW]
- ja[n-asrayan]* (92 21)—an asylum for men.  
adj s m sg nom [SLW] *janasrayan*  
(73 17 to 18)
- jayada ullarangan* (94 17 95-7)—a superior  
one of victory s n sg nom [SLW]
- Jayamistran* (65-9 to 10)—s pr m sg nom  
(friend of victory) [SLW]
- Ja[ya]m* (77 5 to 6)—the 28th year of the  
cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- joladulam* (16-7)—in water s n sg loc  
[SLW]
- Javam* (94-16 95-6)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW *Java* < *Yama* (KIR) Cf *Yamaduta*  
= *Javanaduta* (KIR)]
- Jasamam* (92 59)—glory s.n.sg acc [SLW  
*jas* Tbh of *iasa* (KIR) (*jiya*—master  
(KIR) *jiya* < *jila*)
- jiya manasadim* (108-22) ?—with controlled  
mind. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- jivitangalan* (29 to 10)—lives s n pl acc  
[SLW]
- Jesamasada* (73 19)—of the month *Jyestha*  
s pr n sg gen [SLW *Jyestha* > *Jesika* >  
*Jesika*]
- Jogimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat. sense qualifying *pannasigargam*)  
[*jogi* < *yogi* Skt *yoga* Cf *Jogappa* *Jog*  
*amma* *Jogals* etc.]
- jolisa sakuna nimittangalam* (69-22 to 23)—  
astrology omen etc s n pl acc [SLW  
Skt *jyantisaka* > *jyotisaka* > *jolisa* (> *joyisa*)  
Skt *jyantisaka* *jyotisaka*—Pkt *joyisa*]
- jolam* (7 4)—Jwan corn s n sg acc (LW ?)  
T.M. *colam* Te. *jonna* (*jolam*—Tbh of  
*yavanala*—varieties of millet Mhr M  
*jauani* (KIR)) Cf *Pampa*—Bh *jolada*  
*pali* etc.]

JH

- jhajambam* (92 13)—robe s n sg nom  
[SLW (*ja[m]ba*—a cloak veil)]
- Ji anasita bhajara[r]* (93 7)—s pr m pl  
(hon) nom [SLW see *bhaj[ar]akar*]

T

- tuhi* (72 16) for *tuhi*—musical instrument.  
s n sg nom [SLW]
- tikam* (92 54)—interpretation (commentary  
s n sg acc [SLW]

TH

No words

D

- davanam* (11 10 to 11)—rope s n sg acc  
LW *davan* is a Tbh of *daman*: a long  
rope to which calves are tied by means of  
shorter ropes (MONIER WILLIAMS) (*da*  
*vani*—Tbh. of *daman*—a rope stretched  
along and secured at the ends unto which  
cattle are tied up by means of tie-rope  
Mar *davana* *damani* *kattu*—to tie cattle  
in a row to a long rope fastened by two  
peps—KIR))

No words with initial DH and N

T

- Tagap(pu)* (7 3)—complaint s n sg nom  
[O.K. *tavu*—to mistake (?) (N.K. *takara*  
*nu* Te *tagavu*—justice dispute. (*tagahu*  
*tagavudu*—an obstacle, a hindrance—KIR)]
- Tattaggeteya* (63 5)—of *Tattaggete* s pr n  
sg gen *Tatta* + *kece* tank (?) *tatta*—  
flatness, levelness. [Te M *tatte* T *tattai*  
*tattu*—to flatten—KIR] *Tattaggete*—a flat  
tank (?)]
- tadiyol* (67 8)—on the bank s n sg loc  
[SLW *taja* T *tadi* M *tada* (*tadi*—Tbh  
of *taji* (SMD 338)—KIR)]
- tampi* (92-5 17)—having satisfied adv pp  
of *tampu*—to satisfy *tani*—to be satis-  
fied. [T *tamitu* (T *tani*—to appease  
*tan*—cool cold M *tan*—cold, *tanyuga*  
Te. *tanyu* Tu *tanyum*—to become cold  
GOKI)]
- tadanantaram* (92-23)—thereupon. adv of  
time
- tadvarjubhyanterada* (95 9 to 10 96-6 100 7  
104 9 106-4 to 5)—during that year adj  
s n sg gen [SLW]
- tanna* (91 25 96-20)—hus reflex. pron 3 sg  
gen of *tan* cf *enna* oblique base *tan*  
(31 20) [T *tan* (T *tan*—8th—K.P.) M  
*tana* Te *tana*—GOKI)] nom. sg *tanum*  
(60-8) acc sg *tannan* (32-3) dat pl  
*tamage* (3-3) gen. pl *tamma* (32-3 loc  
pl *tammol* (92-61)
- tannan* (70-8)—him reflex. pron 3 sg acc  
See *tanna* [T *tannai* M *tanna* Te  
*tannu*]
- tanayan* (94-9)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- tan* (31 20)—hus. reflex. pron. 3 sg gen. and  
oblique base. See *tanna* [T *tan*, M *tan*  
*de* Te *tana*]
- tanda* (61 5)—that was brought d pp of

- tar*—to bring [T *tanda* M *tanna*]  
*tandeya* (70-5 94 11)—of the father s m  
 \*sg gen [T *tandai* (nom) *tandaym*  
 (gen) M *tanda* (now it is not used in de  
 cent society) Te *tandri* (*tande*—is said  
 to be a Tbh of Skt *tata* SMD 338 Ved c  
*tata*—father also Te *tadda*—Papa a  
 child's word for father—Kir)]
- tappade* (94 24 97 11 16)—without failing  
 neg inf of *tappu*—to fail to commit must  
 take [T *tappu tavaru*—to deviate M  
*tappu* Te *tappu*—to commit a blunder  
 Tu *tappu*—a fault derived from *tavu*—  
 to decrease?] Cf *tagapu*—complaint  
 above and *tave*—destruction below adj  
 s m sg nom —*tappidata* (100-15) *tappade*  
 Ok *tappade* (see GOAI) T *tappade*  
*tappam!* M *tappade*
- tappidata* (100-15)—he who commits a mis  
 take adj s m sg nom See *tappade*  
 [Te *tappinavudu*]
- tappari* (79-4 94 25)—penance s n sg acc  
 [SLW]
- tapojanakkam* (97 18)—to the people of aus  
 terities, adj s n (m in sense) dat  
 [SLW *tappojana kke + am*] acc *tapojana*  
 (n u)man 97 22)
- tapojana(mu)man* (97 22)—people of austeri  
 ties adj s n (m in sense) acc [SLW]  
 see *tapojanakkam*
- tapodhanaram* (94 27)—ascetics, adj s, m  
 pl acc [SLW]
- tafovvtiyof* (92 45)—in the practice of aus  
 terities adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- tamma* (32 3 82 11 92 60 61)—their reflex  
 pron 3 sg m pl gen of *tam* they  
 oblique base *tam* (also gen) see *tanna*  
 above loc *tammo!* (92-61) dat *tamage*  
 (3 3)
- tamma* (98 9)—younger brother s m sg  
 nom [T M *tambi* Te *tammudu* T *tampi*  
 (8th) younger brother —K P]
- Tamma gavundaru* (68-2 to 3)—s pr m  
 sg nom [NW + LW] For *gavundam*  
 See *Ayca gavunda gamunda* above
- tammadandu* (92 8)—their special one re  
 flex pron 3 sg
- tammo!* (92 61 62 to 64)—in them reflex  
 pron 3 pl loc see *tanna tamma* [T  
*tammil* M *tanna!* Tt *tamalo!*]
- tamage* (3 3)—to them reflex pron 3 pl  
 dat see *tanna tamma*
- tambulam* (108-35)—areca nut leaves etc  
 s n sg acc [SLW] Skt *tambulam* Pkt  
*tambola* Pali—*tambula*) M T *tambala*  
 Te *tamala paku*—the betel leaf]
- taruvom* (83 15) ?—will bring vb ft 3 n  
 sg of *tar* (for *tar?*) to bring [T *tarum*  
 M *tarim!*]
- tarkkam* (92 54)—logic s n sg acc  
 [SLW]
- tale* (49 10) head s n sg nom (gen  
 sense) [T *talai* (*talai* 8th—s n pl  
 heads —K P M *tala* Te *tala!*]
- tave* (90 13)—?
- talpu* (92 63)—lustre s n sg nom (*tala*  
*pa talapu*—splendour lustre shining *toja*  
*pu*—Kir) Cf *polapu* N K *holapu*
- talai* (97 9) ? for *talir?*—sprout s n sg  
 nom [T *talir taliru*—T M Tu *talim*—Kir  
 T *talir*—tender leaves]
- tajeda* (92 29)—that is held d pp of *taje*—  
 to hold get assume (Kir) T *talaita*  
 M *tana talna!* See *taldu* (92 17) past  
 3 m pl —*tajedar* (92 2)
- tajedar* (92 2)—assumed past 3 m pl of  
*taje*—to get assume [T *talindar* M *tal*  
*nar tanar!*]
- trayodasa varjyamum* mu(mu)ru—*tungai!*  
 (1 2)—13 years and 3 months s n sg  
 (pl sense) loc [LW + NW]
- tanum* (60-8 62 6)—himself reflex pron 3  
 sg nom oblique base *tan* (also gen)  
 See *tanna tar-e* (emphatic) 2 21) *tan*  
 (94 10) [T *tan* M *tan* Te *tanu!*]
- tane* (2 21)—himself *tan + e* (emphatic) see  
*tanum* [Te *tane!*]
- tan* (94 10)—himself See *tar + um* [T  
*tan* (8th)—reflex pron 3 himself—K P]  
*tayvina* (70 5)—mother s s f pl (hon)  
 gen of *tayvir* < *tay*—mother T *tayar* M  
*tayvir* Te *tallula!*]
- Tarkya pakṣada* (92 45)—wing of Tarkya  
 (Garuda) s n sg gen [SLW]
- taldu* (92 17)—having distinguished adv  
 pp of *tal*—to display distinguish assume  
 See *tajedar* Other form—[*a*]di (92-64  
 to 65) [T *talndu!* adv pp d pp *tal*  
*dida* (92 59)
- [*a*]di (92 64 to 65)—having possessed  
 adv pp of *tal*—to obtain See *taldu* [M  
*tal*—to bear]
- taldda* (92 59)—that is possessed adv pp  
*taldu + d* pp *ida* < *idda* < *irdda* [T  
*talnda*] Cf *bhadram agida*
- Tipperuran* (59-15)—Tipperur s n sg acc  
 [(*tippa*—a heap a hillock—Kir) N K  
*tippu tippe*—a heap of dirt Cf T *tipa!*  
 (*dibba*)—mound elevated ground]
- timgai!* (1 2)—in months s n sg (pl  
 sense) loc see *trayodasa varjyamum* mu  
*tu ngai!* (1 2) [T *timgai!* *timga!*—

- moon M *tinga* (T M Te *nele* T M *tinga*—to shine—KIT)]
- tumbai am* (90-13)—will eat vb ft 3 sg m of *tur*—to eat [T *tunban* M *tunnu tan*]
- turutar* (108-25 29-30)—will give offer *turu var* ? (97 10 to 11 14) vb ft s m pl of *tur*—to offer give (KIT) *turu*—end finish
- [*tri*]*śu*[*la*]*man* (84 9)—a three-pointed pike or spear a trident s n sg acc [SLW]
- turttham* (67 10)—a holy place especially in the vicinity of streams or springs, s n sg acc [SLW] dat *turtthakkam* (79-3) gen *turtthoda* (67 9) loc *turtthada* (92 73) *turtthakkam* (79-3)—to *turttha* s n sg dat [SLW] See *turttham*]
- turtthada* (67 9)—of *turttha* s n sg gen [SLW see *turttham*]
- turtthada* (92 73)—in *turttha* s n sg loc [SLW see *turttham*]
- tuppa* (104 16 100-14)—ghee s n sg nom acc. *tuppam* (73 22) gen *tuppada* [T (T *tuppu* *tuppaga* Mar *Tup*—KIT) *tuppan* *tuppu*—ghee T *tuppu* also means food enjoyment Mar *tup*—ghee (74 11) T *tuppu*—food]
- tuppada* (74 11)—of ghee s n sg gen [see *tuppa*]
- tuppam* (73 22 77 9)—ghee s n sg acc see *tuppa*
- Tumgabhadreya* (67-8)—of *Tumgabhadre*—the river *Tumgabhadrā* in the Mysore territory formed by the junction of the *Tunga* and *Bhadre*—KIT s pr f sg gen [SLW]
- turuḡi* (92-28)—having become crowded adv pp of *turuḡu*—to be crowded closely packed (T M *tur* cf *tumbu*—KIT) [T *turu vu*—to come together (Te *toṛu* T *toṛu toṛuvu*—a herd of cows M *turu*—a heap Te *tudimū*—a crowd—KIT) Cf also N K *turuku*—to press]
- turugoḡol* (75 5 to 6)—in a cattle raid s n pl loc gen. *turupina* (22 3)
- turupina* (22-3)—of cows s n sg (pl in sense) gen *turupu* *turuvu* *turuvu* N K (also *turuhu*)
- turagaman* (61 6)—horse s n sg acc nom *turagam* (92 13) [SLW *turaga* > *tura ga* by the disappearance of the preconsonantal nasal Cf *bhujamga*—*bhujaga vi hamga*—*vihaḡa* Aḷo *eramke*—N K *rekke*]
- turagam* (92 13)—horse s n sg nom [SLW see *turagaman*]
- tulapu*[*ruṣam*] (92 22 to 23)—own weight s n sg acc [SLW (weight of gold jewels, sugar etc obtained by weighing them against one's person It is to be given away to Brahmins on the occasion of accession—KIT)] *tulapurūṣam* (94 25)
- tunt* (92-4)—having caused to enter i e driven adv pp of *tuntu*—to cause to enter (KIT) [*tundi*—pressing, pushing M *toṇḡi* Cf V K *tullu*—mouthful food *tulu*—hole]
- turyyam* (92 13 to 14)—musical instruments s n sg nom [SLW]
- tenka* (71 11)—south s n sg adv of place T *terlu* M *tekkū*—KIT] *te(m)kana* (8 11)—same as *temka* *tekkanam*
- temkay* (29 25 29 59 24)—same as *temka* < *temka* + *ay* < *teinka* + *agi* i e *teinka agi*
- tembelarini* (92 28)—zephyrs of the south s n sg instr (south wind *tembu* + *clar* (*temberal*) *tembu* = *ten ka*—KIT) [T *tenral* M *tennal*—southern wind i e cool breeze Te *temmera*—wind. Or *tembelar* > *tambelu* > *tanpu* + *clar*—cool breeze]
- tere* (2 14 29-6 22 23 108 24)—tax s n sg nom (also acc senst) [T *tirai* M *tiye* (N K *tere*) *tere deye* in *tuppadeṛiyam* (72 26 73 20)]
- Telambayar* (25-5)—s pr m pl nom *talam* (1 4) for *tailam*—oil s n sg nom LW [T *tilam* Mar *tel taila*—originally oil from *seasamum* now oil in general So there is extension of meaning]
- Tairura* (86-6)—of *Tairur* s pr n sg gen *Tailaparasar* (100-5)—King *Tailapa* s pr m pl (hon) noun
- toḡam* (24 7) ?—joined (put on) vb past 3 m sg from *tudu*—to join to put to or on (KIT)
- tombhattaneya* (102 13)—90th ntm adj *tombhattarusastramam* (104 11 to 12)—96 000 num adj s n sg acc *tombhattarusastram* (96-4)
- toradu* (70-17)—having abandoned adv pp of *toṛe*—to give up abandon [N K *toṛe du* Aḷo *biḡubūḡu*] T *turandu* M *turan ni*]
- torugoḡol* (81 3)—same as *turugoḡol* see above.
- toṛe* (67 18)—stream. s n sg nom [T *turai* M *taṛa*—opening]
- toraradayamum* (57-3)—*torenal* 500 s pr s n sg acc (Ruḡa-country)
- tole* (2-29)—a measure, s n sg nom, (a *tole* weight of one *Puṇe*—KIT) [T *tula* M *tulagam* Te. *tulam* (weight of Re. 1)]



*degulakke* (5-4 91-31 to 32)—to the temple s n sg dat [LW (*degula*—Tbh *derakula* (SMID 382) Mar *devul*—Krr) Pkt *deula* (Pali has no *devakula* but *devagaha*) Other form *degulake* (84 8) gen. *degulada* (3-3) acc *degulamam* (86 9 to 10) *degulaman* (9-3) *degulam* (103-13 to 14) *degulake* (98 4-8) same as *degulakke* See above

*degulada* (3-3 10-3 to 4 91 39 94 21 95 12) of the temple. s n sg gen [LW see *degulakke*]

*degulamam* (86-9 to 10)—temple s n sg acc [LW see *degulakke*]

*degulaman* (9-3)—same as *degulamam*

*degulam* (103 13 to 14 108 30 36)—same as *degulamam*

*deaganikkeyar* (60-9)—female attendants on gods s f pl nom [SLW T *deaganikkaiyar*]

*Devannayyam* (72 21)—s pr m sg nom also in (72 24 73 18 74 7)

*devatā-mīlayam* (92 39)—god's dwelling adj s n sg num [SLW *nīlaya* for *nīlaya*]

*Devana* (94-10)—of Devan s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom *Devan* (94 10)

*devana* (4 7)—of god s m sg gen [SLW]

*Devan* (94 10 11 36)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

*devabhagam* (51 9 93 7)—wealth of god adj s n sg acc [SLW]

*Devayyan* (94 20)—s pr m sg nom

*devara* (71 10)—of god. s m pl (hon) gen [SLW]

*Devarajasutam* (94 12)—son of *Devaraja* adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*devarige* (30-8 to 9)—to the god s m pl (hon) dat [SLW < *devarigge* by open thesis or < *devatimge*]

*devarga* (20-5 to 6 84-8 97 8 9 16 102 12 16)—same as *devarige*

*Devacarya bhagavatargge* (5-6)—to the venerable *Devacārya* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW]

*Devatā* (78-9)—s pr m sg nom [LW]

*devalayamum* (92-40)—the residence of the god heaven adj s n sg nom [SLW]

*Devendra pemmadīgala* (24 5)—of *Devendra pemmadīgala* s pr m pl (hon) gen *Devendra*—the chief of gods—Indra *Pemmadī* > *Pemmadī* by assimilation See *Pemmanadi* below

*Devendraru* (24 6 to 7)—s pr m pl nom

*desadhīpatigaḥ* (2 13)—the chief or ruler of a country adj s m pl (hon) nom (qualifying dat *apporoge*) [SLW]

*desadhīsam* (108-2 to 3) adj s m pl acc [SLW same as *desadhīpati*]

*Dammara Kadavam* (22 4)—*Kaḍavam* belonging to the *Dammara* community? s pr m sg nom

*dosigana* (9-7 to 8)—of one who is guilty s m sg gen [LW Skt *doṣa*—Pkt *dosa* Pali *dosa*]

*Draṁmamam* (97 10 14) for *drammami* am *dramma*—a coin s n sg acc. [SLW]

*dujaroḥ* (92 59)—among the twice born brahmins s m pl loc [SLW]

## DH

*Dhannagavaḍiyam* (29 3)—s pr n sg acc.

*dhanam* (2-21)—wealth s n sg acc [SLW] other form—*dhanaman* (20-5)

*dhanaman* (20-5)—same as *dhanam*

*dhanasara* (92 14)—of the kings s m pl gen [SLW]

*dharataḥ* (92-25)—earth s n sg nom [SLW *dhrataḥ*] instr *dharatāḥ* [tala]dim.

*dharadhīpālamanam* (923)—exalted among kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*dharamaranvayam* (92 16)—Brahman race adj s n sg nom [SLW]

*dhare* (96 22)—earth. s n sg nom [SLW]

*dharegi(sa)nge* (15 9) to 10)—for *dharegisange*—to the lord of the earth i.e. king adj s m sg dat [SLW NK *dharegisange*]

*dharma* (23-6 74 11 to 12)—the religious grant s n sg nom [SLW acc.—*dharma* mam (24 6) *dharmamanam* (29-10) *dharmamanam* (72 27) *dharmamanam* (49-10) dat *dharmmakke* (5-10) gen *dharmnada* (20-7) *dharmnada* (2 9) loc. *dharmma doḥ* (71 22)]

*dharmmam* (24 6 10)—religion religious grant s n sg acc [SLW see *dharmma* Other form *dharmmam*]

*dharmmakke* (5 10 13)—to the religious grant, s n sg dat [SLW see *dharmma*]

*Dharmmanandanam* (94 14)—by *Dharma nandana* s pr m sg instr [SLW]

*Dharmmanaygan* (18 13)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *naygan* < *nayagan* < *nayakan* cf *nayā* < *nayakīyar* (GOKI p 365) Jam *bunaygar*]

*dharmnada* (20-7)—of the religious grant s n sg gen [SLW see *dharmma*]

*dharmnada* (2 9)—same as *dharmnada*

*dharmnadoḥ* (71 22)—in the religious grant s n sg loc [SLW see *dharmma*]

*dharmmaparam* (94 12)—pious adj s m sg nom [SLW]

- dharmaman* (29 10) same as *dharmam*  
Other form *dharmamam* (72 27)  
*dharmamaharajadhiraja* (105-1) title of the  
king adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*dharmaman* (49-10)—same as *dharmama*  
*man*  
*Dharmarasibhatarara* (94 21 to 22)—of  
Dharmarasibhatarar s pr m pl (hon)  
gen [SLW for *bhatarar* see]  
*dharmasasanada* (93 9)—of the royal grant  
charter s n sg gen [SLW]  
*dhavaṭṭakachetrachaye inda* (60 2)—under  
the shadow of his sole white umbrella  
adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*Dhatrom* (92 10)—creator (Brahman) adj  
s m sg nom [SLW *dhatr*]  
*dhatriyol* (92 63)—on the earth s n sg  
loc [SLW]  
*dharapurbhakam* (95 12)—a present received  
or given wet from the water that has been  
poured over it in the donor's hand (Kṛ)  
s n sg acc also adv [SLW for *Dhara*  
+ *purvakkam*]  
*Dharavarṣa sri pṛthuvallabha maharajadī-*  
*raja paramesvara bhaffara* (10-11 44) to  
3 53 2 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW  
*bhaffara* < Skt *bharṭa* Dharavarṣa the fa-  
vourite of the world the supreme king of  
great kings, the supreme lord the wor-  
shipful one  
*dhalige* (84 6)—for the invasion s n sg dat,  
(*dali dali* Tbh of *dhapi* (SMD 30 220)  
desolating assault an attack —Kṛ)  
*dhikkariṣa* (92-51)—to put to shame inf  
of *dhikkariṣu* [Skt *dhik + kṛ*]  
*Dhoram* (84 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

## N

- nakarakkam* (108-35)—for the town city—  
i.e. the people of the city merchant guild  
s n sg (m pl sense) dat [SLW T *na*  
*kara*] The inscript on belongs to Bellary  
dist Cf *naṭu*  
*nakṣatradol* (92 22)—under the constellation  
s n sg loc [SLW *nakṣatra*]  
*nakṣatramum* (97 5)—*nakṣatram* + *um* s n  
sg nom [SLW]  
*Nagakumaram* (17 13)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*nagarakke* (16 7 17 6 18-8)—to the city  
s n sg dat [SLW see *nakarakkam*] *na*  
*garakkum* (23 to 4) nom *nagara* for  
*nagara* (16 6)  
*Nagarajam* (92 7)—the king of mountains  
(Himalaya) s n s nom [SLW]

- nagaradhishkṛitam* (108 7 to 8)—superintend-  
ent of the town adj s m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*nadadu* (29 89 63 4)—having walked adv  
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*  
—to walk M *nadannu* (*nadakke*) Te  
*nadacu* (*nadacu*) (vb noun—*nada* a  
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*  
(92 53) caus *nadeyise* (92 72) adj s —  
*nadeyisidatam* (97 16) d ft p —*nadeva*  
(107 6) vb ft 3n sg —*nadevudu* (101 13)  
*nade* (92 53)—walking inf of *nade*—to walk.  
See *nadadu* [T *nada nadakka* M *nalak*  
*re nadakkave*]  
*nadeyisidatam* (97 16 94 24 to 25)—he who  
causes to manage adj s m sg < *nadeyi-*  
*sida*—d pp of *nadeyisu*—to cause to ma-  
nage See *nadadu* [T *nadattinavan* M  
*nadattinavan* Te *nadapinavadu*]  
*nadeyise* (92 72)—if caused to continue  
inf of *nadeyisu* See *nadadu* [T *nadat*  
*ta*]  
*nadeva* (107 6)—that takes place d ft p of  
*nade*—to walk, to take place [N K. *nade*  
*yuta* T *nadakkimra* Mal *nadakkum*]  
*nadevudu* (101 13)—will continue vb ft 3  
n sg of *nade* See *nadadu* [T *nadap*  
*padu* M *nadappadu* *nadakkuradu* *nadak*  
*kunnadu*]  
*nadukamuni* (92 43)—fear or quivering s n  
sg nom [N K. *nadugu* (cf *nakarakkam*  
above *natu* below) T *nadukka* (*nadugu*—  
Kṛ) (T *nafunnu*—8th—v b terrible —  
K P) M *nalunnu* *ilunnu* *cafunnu*—  
Kṛ) Te *nadugu* (rarely used), *ofukku*—  
a shock]  
*Nannugastayam* (91 17 to 18)—(an abode of  
goodness) s pr m sg nom [*nannu*—truth  
affection love beauty T *nannu* *nanti*—  
good what is right *nangu*—good M *nannu*  
*nannu*—a good—Kṛ) Cf *nal*—good]  
*Nandagimmatham* (105 2)—lord of Nanda  
gin adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Nandana vanam uni* (108-31)—s pr n sg  
acc SLW Indras pleasure garden *nanda*  
—happiness joy Skt *nand*—to be pleased  
*Nandavilmudiyara* (14 6 to 8)—Nandavilmu-  
*mudiyar* s pr m pl (hon) gen  
*Nandi Gundarge* (29-36)—to Nandi Gundar  
s pr m sg dat  
*namaskaram* (95 8 to 9)—obedience s n sg  
acc [SLW]  
*Namdana* (108 11)—the 24th year of the cy-  
cle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*naralana(m)* (92 73)—hell s n sg acc  
[SLW *naraka* cf *naragakke* in GOKI]



- nara mokaraman* (66 6 to 7)—the chief of the men, s m sg acc SLW *mokara* < *mukara* < *mukhara*
- nallalam* (97 2)—gora one adj s m sg nom *nallalam* [from *nal* adj—good, T *nal* (*nal*—8th—good —h P) *nalla*—good excellent M *nal*—good *nalam*—goodness Tu *nal*—good cheap *nallapa*—good penance—GOKI] T *nallavan* Te *mancivadu* cf *nannu* in *Nannigastaya* above
- Nara nandana byndadin* (92 27)—by a multitude of new parks adj s n sg (pl sense) instr [SLW]
- nara mekhalē* (92 34)—a new girdle s n sg nom [SLW *mekkhala*]
- narambaramgalam* (92 15 to 16)—new robes adj s n pl acc [SLW]
- navina taminaneyin* (92 74)—in new eulogy adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- Naḷa* (87-4)—the 50th yea in the cycle of 60 spr nom [SLW]
- Nahuṣan* (94 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] (Traditional name of a king who took possession of Indra's throne for a time but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent—KIT) Dat *Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)
- Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)—to Nahuṣa s pr m [SLW see *Nahuṣan*] *Nagadevan* (71 22) s pr m sg nom [SLW *Naga*—any great or pre-eminent man—KIT Q]
- Nagan* (37 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- [*Naḷgadhoran* (84 5)—s pr m sg nom
- Naga* [pa]rutaru (82-29 to 30)—s pr m sg (hon) nom [LW + NW]
- Nāgamman* (19 4)—s pr m sg nom *amma* cf *Kaliyamma* *Kongiyamma* Cf *Nagappa* in N K
- Nagammayya* (36 8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom
- nagara* (16 6)—for *nagara* See *nagarakke*
- Nagararmayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pani asigarggam*) —*ayya* < *ayyo*
- Naḷaṭṭjunam* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Nagimayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pannasigarggam*)
- Nagiyabbegam* (91 29)—to *Nagiyabbe* s pr f sg dat LW (*al* b. < *amb* GOKI nom pl *Nagiyabbegaḷ* (91-32 to 33) Cf *Na ranabbe* (91-33 to 34))
- naḷu* (16-5)—country s n sg nom cf *na karakkam naḷukamum* above. [T M Te *nadu* (T *naḷu*—8th—land country —h P) acc sg *naḷan* (71 5) *naḷan* (80-4) loc *naḷolage* (92 25) inf caus *naḷayise* (80-5) adj s n sg loc *naḷadhyakṣade* (93 17) *ḍ* of *naḷu* becomes *l* in *naḷ—gam unḍana* (93 16) *naḷgaudigar* (62 2)]
- naḷaḷim* (71 5)—country s n sg acc [See *naḷu*]
- naḷadhyakṣade* (93 17)—under the superintendence of the assembly adj s n sg loc [SLW *adhyakṣa* is here used as abstract neut noun. See *adhyakṣadoḷ*]
- naḷayise* (80-5)—when assembled inf of *naḷayisu*—caus from *naḷu*—country
- naḷan* (80-4)—same as *naḷam*
- naḷu* (31 5 to 6 39-3 to 4 44-5 53-4 54 3)—country See *naḷu*
- naḷolage* (92 25) in the country s n sg loc See *naḷu*
- nana phala viṣasanadim* (92 51)—by (its) display of manifold fruits adj s n sg instr [SLW, *l* for *l* in *phala* and *viṣasana*]
- nan* (96 8)—I pron 1 sg nom oblique base *nan*
- Naranabbeya* (91-33 to 34)—of *Naranabbe* s pr f sg gen [LW See *Nagiyabbegam* (91 29) above]
- nalageyan* (12 8)—tongue s n sg acc [N h *nalige* *nalage* T *nakku na* M *naḷu* Te *naluka* *nalika*]
- nalku* (60-10 11 93 15)—four num adj [T M *nangu* Te. *naḷugu* *nalkum* (108-14 23) becomes *nal* in *naḷ chasiram* (2 23) *nalattū* (23-6)]
- nalchasiram* (2 23)—4 000 num adj [NW + LW s > ch after *nal* (cf *ilchasiram en chasiram* etc) T *nal-ayiram*]
- nal* after *adaneyandu* (53 1 to 2)—42nd (year) qualifying *viṣayasambatsara*
- nalattū* (23-6)—40 num adj, *l* *pattu* (*p* > *l*) [T *naḷpattu*]
- naladimaru*—40 people s. m. pl nom, *nal padimbar* [N h *nalattū mandī jana* T *naḷpadimmar*]
- naḷgamunḍana* (93 16)—of the headman of the country adj s m sg gen [LW < *naḷ gamunḍana* See *naḷu Aycagunḍa* for *ḍ* < *l* Cf *naḷ* < *n* *ḍ* *malike* < *maḷ ke*]
- naḷgaudigar* (62 2)—headman of the village adj s m pl (hon.) nom *l* *gaunḍiga* < *gaunḍiga* < *gaunḍiga* < *gamunḍika* < *grama umka* (?) *gaḷuda gaḷda* (a formation from *gaḷa grama*) The (generally *sudra*) chief officer of a village (though occasionally not so powerful as the *sana bhoga*—KIT)]
- naḷ paṇigrahanam* (92 41)—destitution or lack

- of worldly ties s n sg nom [SLW for *nīṣaṅgrahamum* visarga for *ṣ*]  
*nīṣam* (92 3)—appropriating (true) s n sg acc, [SLW]  
*nīyakuḷakkam* (92 17)—to his own race adj s n sg dat [SLW *ī* for *l* in *kuḷa*]  
*nīgrahasi* (108 3)—having subdued adv pp of *nīgrahsu*—to subdue punish [SLW *nigraha*]  
*nīttar* (6 4)—confirmed past 3 f pl (hon) of *nīl* to set up See *nīndan*  
*Nītyavarṣadeva* (104 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*nīnda* (84 6)—stood past 3 m sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīntanu* T M *nīl* (T *nīntan*) M *nīnnan* Te *nīlu* Tu *nīl*—to stand causative, *nīrisu*] adv py *nīndu* (90-17) past 3 n sg —*nīndudu* (70 25) caus. pp *nīnsida* (15 13) *nīnsida* (6-2 to 3) past 3 m sg caus —*nīnsidam* (58-4 to 5) (also) *nīnsidan*? (41 8) neg adv p *nīlalarade* (60-10 11) opt *nīlpudakke* (17 14 vb ft m pl—*nīlvar* (108 22) \*adj in *nīru gal* (71 12)  
*nīndu* (70 17)—having stood adv pp of *nīl* —to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnru* M *nīnnu*]  
*nīndudu* (70-25)—stood past 3 n. sg of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnradu* M *nīnnidu*]  
*nīppariya* (91-37)—of the channel s n sg gen for *nīppariya*? < *nīpāri* (*pāri*—stream channel) *nīppuri*—great heat (Kīr)  
*nībaddham* (97 10)—appointed s n sg nom [SLW (*nībaddha*—written confined set—(Kīr))]  
*nībaddhannatam* (92 38)—massive height adj s n sg nom [SLW (< *nīvīda* (*nīvīla*)—dense full close—Kīr)]  
*[Nī]mbiccarā Bam[m]ayya* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom *Bammayya* [< *Vammayya* < *Varmayya* or from *Brahmayya*]  
*nīyamam* (92 61)—religious discipline s n sg nom [SLW]  
*nīysida* (15 13)—that was set up d pp of *nīrisu*—caust from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan* here *ī* seems to have been used for causative as it is found only in causal forms [T *nīruya* M *nīrtiya*]  
*nīnsidam* (58-4 to 5)—caused to stand past 3 m sg of *nīrisu* [see *nīndan* T *nīrutti* an M *nīrtiman*]  
*nīnsida* (6-2 to 3)—same as *nīnsida*  
*nīnsidar* (71 20)—caused to set up past. 3 m pl of *nīrisu*—from *nīl*—to stand [see *nīndan* T *nīruttimar*] Other form *nīrisdor* (81 4 89-14)  
*nīrugā* (71 12)—the stone that is set up adj s n sg nom *nīru kal nīru* from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan*. for *kal* see *kal* above  
*nīrantaram* (92 6)—constant s n sg nom used adverbially [SLW]  
*nīrahamakāteyo* (92 58)—in lack of conceit. s n sg loc [SLW]  
*nīrakulam* (105-5)—without any disorder s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Nīrupamaṅge* (94 9)—to *Nīrupama* s n m sg dat [SLW (*nīrupama*—matchless unequalled)]  
*Nīrupamādevam* (4 9)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrodhamum* (92 44)—constraint or spiritual self suppression. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrnayam* (92 62)—verdict, s n sg acc [SLW]  
*nīrmmālate* (2 51)—punty s n sg nom [SLW *nīrmmālate*]  
*nīlalarade* (60 10 to 19)—without being able to stop neg adv p of *nīl*—to stand stop See *nīndan* [T *nīrkade nīrkamīdī yade* M *nīllade* NK *nīlalarade nīlalarade*]  
*nīlpudakke* (17 14)—let this stand opt pron *nīlpudu* + *akke* for *akke* see *akkum nīlpudu*—vb ft n sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīlūvudu* See *nīndan* T *nīrpādārk ku* M *nīlpu nūkkunnu*]  
*nīlvar* (108-22)—will stand. vb ft 3 m pl of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīppar* M *nīlppavar*]  
*nīvedyakke* (93 15)—for the offering s n sg dat [SLW *nīvedya*]  
*nīlasidan* (41 8)—for *nīnsidam*? *ī r* See *nīndan* Other form—*nīnsidom* (77 13 to 14)  
*Nīpatumgan* (92-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nīr*—for *nī Nīpatunga*—exalted among kings]  
*nīn* (60 6)—you pron 2 sg nom oblique base *nīn*. [T M *nī Te nīvu nīu nīn ē* (emphatic) (16-6)]  
*nīnā* (92 30)—of water stream s n sg gen [T *nīr* M *nīr nīru Te nīru nīrā*—of water in (108-28)]  
*Nīrggundada* (54 3 72 26)—of *Nīrggunda* s pr n sg gen  
*nūdida* (47-4)—that is said d pp of *nūdi*—to say. [N.K *heḷida* T *nūdtia* (T M. *nōdi* Te *nūḍucu nūḍuvu nōḍu-u*—Kīr)]

*nīpaguna-gananmam* (92 8)—a number of  
kingly virtues adj s sg (m pl in  
sense?) nom [SLW]  
*nīparkkaḥan* (61 9)—kings s m pl acc  
[SLW]  
*nuraḷattu* (108-4)—150 num adj  
*nuru* (51-4)—100 num adj *nurum* (82 24)  
*negarte ṭaḍedu* (92-66)—having obtained  
fame *negarte* < *negalte* fame from *ne*  
*gal*—to become manifest or famous, (shine)  
[T *nīgal*—to shine, vbl. noun—*nūgalu* M  
*nīgaluka nīgaruka*—to shine Te *negaḍu*  
from *negadu*—to shine—GOA I *negarte*]  
instr sg *negarppin* (99 6) inf—*negale*  
(97 29) d pp *negalda* (92 26) past. 3  
m sg—*negaldam* (92-3) m pl—*negaldar*  
92 63] In Nk replaced by *prasiddhi*  
*ṭaḍedu* < *paḍedu*—having obtained. adv  
pp of *paḍe*—to obtain [T *paḍattu* see  
*paḍegum* below]  
*negarppin* (99-6)—with valour adj s n  
sg instr of *negarppu* < *negalpu* < *negal*—  
to shine. See *negarteṭaḍedu*  
*negale* (97 29)—to be famous. inf of *negal*  
—to shine, became famous See *negarte*  
*vaḍedu*  
*negalda* (92 26.33 94 10 to 12)—that has be-  
come famous. d pp of *negal*—to be fam-  
ous [T *tiḡalda tiḡal*—to shine M *nī*  
*kanna*] See *negarteṭaḍedu* [T also *nīkal*  
—to shine]  
*negaldar* (92-3)—became famous past 3 m  
sg of *negal* to become famous. See *negar*  
*ṭevadeḍu* [T *nīgalndan* M *nīkanna*]  
*negaldar* (92 63 94-39)—became famous  
past 3 m pl of *negal*  
*nettam* (92-44)—gambling s n sg acc ci  
*lettam*  
*nendu* (92 30)—having become soaked. adv  
pp of *nene*—to become wet [T *nanam*  
*du* M *nonannu*]  
*ney* (39-7)—oil s n sg nom [T *ney* (now  
used for ghee only) (T *ney*—8th—s n  
ghee—h P) M *ney*—ghee Te *ney* re-  
placed in Nk by *tuppa* (*ney*—Tbh of  
*sneha*—Kṛt) *el*—*ney* = *enpe* means origi-  
nally oil extracted from sesamum but now  
applied to oils generally Cf *bevinneyne*  
*khobbarneyne* etc. (R *Narasimhacur*  
HKL p 141) *el* *ney* — *elney* > *veṇne*  
> *benne* = butter]  
*neredu* (92 29 108-24 to 25)—having assem-  
bled. adv pp of *neṇe*—to become full to  
be united [Nk *neredu* T *nīṇadu* M  
*nīṇanu* (T *nīṇa*—to become full M  
*nīṇa* Te. *neṇayū*—vbl. noun *neṇaya*—ful

ness—GOA I] cf *mainere* in Nk to be-  
come full in body i.e. to arrive at the age  
of menstruating] neg. part—*nerējada*  
92 56] adverbially used—*nerēye* (92-53)  
inf—*neraḍaḷu* (89-12)  
*nerējada* (92-56)—that is not filled. neg. p  
of *neṇe*—to become full [See *neredu* T  
M *nīṇayaḍa*]  
*nerēye* (92-52)—perfectly used adverbially  
from *neṇe* to become full or perfect See  
*neredu* [T *nīṇaya* M *nīṇaye nīṇayate*]  
*neraḍaḷu* (89-12)—when it has become full  
*neredu* + *ṣaḷu* *neredu*—adv pp of *neṇe*  
< *neṇe*—to be full See *neredu* (t > r)  
*ṣaḷu* inf of *ṣr*—to be. See *ṣr*  
*nella* (93 15)—of paddy s n sg gen of *nel*  
—*nellu* (66-8) [T *nel* (*nel* *nellu*—8th—  
paddy—h P) M *nellu*]  
*Nellaraligaṇḍana* (108-22)—of *Nellaral*  
*gaṇḍa* S pr m sg gen [LW *Nella*  
*raḷu* *Nellaral* For *gaṇḍana* See *Ay*  
*cagaṇḍa*]  
*nellu* (66-8)—paddy s n sg nom (acc.  
in sense?) See *nella*  
*nela* (33-2)—ground s n sg nom (from  
*nīl*—to stand?) [T *nīlam* (*nīlam*—7th  
8th—land—h P) M *nīlam* Te *nela* acc.  
*nelamun* (71 14) loc *neladoḷ* (91 10)]  
*neladoḷ* (95-10)—on the earth s n sg loc  
of *nela*. See *nela*  
*nelanum* (71 14)—*nelan* + *um* (conj. suff.)  
—ground s n sg acc. See *nela*  
*nelasi* (92-32)—having settled. adv pp of  
*nelasu* to settle to settle to stay from  
*nīl*—to stand stay [T *nīlattu* M *nīlac*  
*cu* past. 3 h sg—*nelasidan* (92-33)]  
*nelasidan* (92-33)—settled past 3 m sg of  
*nelasu*—to settle [See *nelasi* T *nīlattan*  
M *nīlaccan*] Other form—*nelasidam*  
92-32)  
*Noḷa(m)baḷantaka deṭa* (105-2)—destroyer  
of the *Noḷamba* race, adj s m sg nom.  
[SLW ] for *l* in *baḷantaka*]  
*Noḷambadhīraja* (86-5)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
[*Noḷa*] *mbha ga* [vū] *ndaru* (82-31 to 32) s  
pr m nom  
[*No*] *lambha doḍḍaru* (82 28 to 29)—s pr  
m (hon.) nom *doḍḍa*—great  
*noḍi* (29-8 9 48-2)—having seen adv pp. of  
*noḍu*—to see. [T *noḷam*—scrutiny *nok*  
*kam*—a look, M *nokkuga*—to see *noḷam*  
—examination Tu *noḷa*—sight *noḍadrum*  
—to show GOA I] inf *noḍe* (105-3) adj  
s m pl dat *norppuṭarige* (92-53) gen pl  
*rorppara* (92 28) (Synonym—*kaṇḍu*) [T

- neḍi* < *neḍu*—to seek]  
*noḍe* (100-3)—when seen. inf of *noḍu*—to see. See *noḍi* [M *nokke nokave*]  
*nonlu* (79-4)—having practised penance  
 adv. pp of *non*—to practise penance Re placed in N K. by *tapassu maḍi* [T *non ju* M *noḍḍu* (T *nompū nonpū*—religious austerity M *nompū* Te *noḍu*—to celebrate a religious performance. *nomu*—a religious vow Tu *nombu*—fast penance, *nompū*—any meritorious act K. *noḍi*—same as *nompū*—GOKI)]  
*norppuvargge* (92-53)—to those who look at  
 adj s m pl dat from *norppuvar* (< *noḍ puvar* < *noḍpuvar*) N K *noduvavarige noḍ(u)*—to see See *noḍi* [M *nokkunna var*]  
*norppara* (92-28)—of those who look at  
 adj s m pl gen N K *noḍuvavara* See *noḍi*  
*norppuvargge*

## P

- paḥam* (92-66)—the position (taken up)  
 s de s n sg nom [SLW]  
*paccaram* (108-33)—cloak? s n sg acc [Cf *paccada*—cloth. N K. *paccada* Te *pacca ḍanu*]  
*panca patakam* (45-5)—guilty of 5 sins  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *pancamalapaṭāna* *panca pataka samyuktam* (45-5 to 6)]  
*panca maḥa śthanakkam* (108-18 35)—to the place of 5 *maḥas* (or monasteries)  
 nom. *panco maḥa śthanatam* (108-31)  
*panca-maḥa patakam* (4-9 5-13 to 14 17-17 18-19 to 20 24-11 28-17 29-11 to 12 31-19 to 20 34-7 to 8 35-6 66-9 72-29 to 30 82-40 to 41 85-13)—guilty of the 5 great sins (1) killing a Brahman (2) drinking intoxicating liquor (3) theft or stealing gold (4) committing adultery with the wife of guru or teacher (or incest with one's mother) (5) association with any one guilty of above crimes—Krt gen —  
*pancamahapatakana* (97-22 to 23) m pl  
*pancamahapatakam* (42-6 to 7 86-17 to 18)  
*pancamahapatakasamyuktam* (60-14)  
*pancam* (106-5)—the fifth day  
*panca tafaḍol* (90-11)—in *Pancavaṭa* s pr n sg loc [SLW] N of a place at the source of the Godavari where Rama resided i.e. Nṛsiṅka]  
*Pancaladita* (104-14)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]  
*Pancala deṣar* (105-4)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*pancananam* (72-15)—five faced lion (Śiva)  
 —adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*paṭṭaṭara* (23-4 to 6)—of weaver s m pl gen [LW (*paṭṭa*—*paṭa* cloth a tatsama word SMD 384—Krt)]  
*paṭṭam gattisi* (14-3)—having tied the frontlet of authority *paṭṭam* a thing given as royal favour *gattisi* < *kattisi*—adv pp of *kattisi*—caus. of *kattu*—to tie bind (*paṭṭa kattu*—to tie the frontlet of dignity or authority—Krt) [T *paṭṭamgattu* M *paṭṭamgattu* Te *paṭṭamu*]  
*paṭṭaman* (99-5)—kingdom. s n sg acc  
*paḍegum* (92-73)—will obtain vb ft 3 n sg of *paḍe*—to obtain. [T *paḍakkum* M *paḍakyum*] past 3 m. sg—*paḍedam* (69-26) *paḍedam* (59-22) pl—*paḍedar* (6-8) past 3 n pl—*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16) adj s m sg—*paḍedom* (32-6) pl *paḍedor* (17-10) inf—*paḍeye* in *upaśrayam baḍeye* (92-62) adv pp—*paḍedu* in *negate iḍedu* (92-66)  
*paḍedam* (69-29)—obtained. past 3 m sg of *paḍe* See *paḍegum* Other forms *paḍedam* (92-14) *paḍedan* (59-22) [T *paḍaittan* M *paḍaccan*]  
*paḍedar* (6-8)—obtained. past 3 m pl (hon) of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum*  
*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16)—obtained past 3 n pl of *paḍe*—see *paḍegum*  
*paḍedom* (32-6)—he who has obtained obtainer adj s m sg from *paḍeda*—d pp of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaitton* M *paḍakyuga*]  
*paḍedor* (17-10 18-11)—obtainers sdj s m pl nom See *paḍegum* *paḍedom* [T *paḍaittarar* N K *paḍedararu*]  
*paḍeyam*? (29-6-21)—produce. s n sg nom  
*paḍeye* (> *baḍeye* in *upaśrayambaḍeye*) (92-62)—when obtained. of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaikka* M *paḍakke paḍakyate*]  
*paḍura* (71-12)—west. adv of place replaced by *paścima* in N K. [T *kuḍakku* M *paḍinnaru* Te *paḍamaru*] Other form *paḍunay* (29-7 to 8 26-30 to 31 59-23)  
*panam* (29-23 108-27 33-34)—money, a certain coin. (1) a sum reckoned in coins or cowries. 2 a *fanam* a small coin of a certain weight 4 *āṇes* and 8 *kaṣas* (Mys. as *hana*) 4 *pagas*, 3 a coin of a certain weight 80 cowries, 4 price 5 money wealth property—Krt [N K. *hana*—synonyms *duḍḍu rokka* acc *panamam* (97-16) T M *panam*]

- pangoleyam* (92 29)—cluster of fruits s m sg acc [T *palam kula* Te. *pandu gola* *pandu gela* *pan*—fruit. N h. *hannu gole* < *kole* < *kula* (?)—group N h. *gone* (M *kule* Te. *gola*)]
- paṭṭi* (108-23)—cotton s n sg nom [O h. *paṭṭi* M h. *paṭṭi* N K *kaṭṭi paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *haṭṭi* T M *paṭṭi* Te. *paṭṭi* (T *paṭṭi* *paṭṭi* *paṭṭi* *paṭṭi* M *paṭṭi* *paṭṭi*—KIT) Cf also *hanji* in N h.]
- paṭṭu* (2 15 27 29-6 61 2 108-51)—ten num adj s n sg [N h. *kaṭṭu* T *paṭṭu* *paṭṭu* becomes *paṭṭu* in numeral compounds from 13 to 18 e.g. *paṭṭimuru* *paṭṭimaku* *paṭṭi* *naydu* *paṭṭinaru*]
- patakan* (74 13)—for *patakan* See *panca mahapatakan*
- patakan* (96-23 to 24)—one who has a banner adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- paṭṭadu* (76-5)—in the way s n sg loc [SLW]
- paṭṭinaydu* (2 27)—fifteen num. adj See *paṭṭu* [N h. *paṭṭinaydu* T *paṭṭinaydu*]
- paṭṭinaru* (17 10) for *paṭṭinaru*—sixteen num adj see *paṭṭu* [N h. *paṭṭinaru* T *paṭṭinaru*]
- paṭṭinaru* (17 8) see *paṭṭinaru* above [T *paṭṭinaru*—8th—16 lit. six of the series ten—h P]
- Padumannan* (60-12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW + NW *Padumannan* < *Padmannan* (epenthesis) Cf *Padmappa*—proper name in N h.]
- Padmajani* (92 52 to 53)—the Lotus-born (Brahman)—s n sg nom [SLW]
- padmopaṭṭam* (108-5)—one whose lotus-like feet have been worshipped. adj s m sg nom [SLW—*paṭṭam* for *paṭṭam*]
- paṭṭakṛiyam* (71 19)—custom s. n. sg acc [SLW]
- pannaradu* (101 11)—for *panneradu*—twelve num adj N h. *hanneradu*
- pannasigar* (108 28)—50 people appell noun of number from *pannasu* or *pannasu*—50 [Sk. *pancasal* Pkt. *pannasa* *pan* *asa* Mar. *panas* Hindi *pacasa*] See *pannasugalan* (7 2 to 3) dat. *pannasigargan* (108-16 25) *pannasi(ga)rege* (108-19)
- pannasugalan* (7 2 to 3)—fifty s n pl acc of *pannasu*—fifty See *pannasigar*
- pannirhanḍugan* (29 23)—12 *hanḍuga* *panneradu* becomes *pannir* in num. com pounds.
- pannirmattar* (93-12 14 97 13)—12 matters. See *mattar*
- pannircharasnum* (22-2)—12 000 for *pannir* *chastiran* + *um* (metathesis) s n sg (pl sense) acc [NW + LW *sasira* > *chastira*]
- pannirchastirada* (99-4 to 5)—of 12 000 s n sg gen
- pannirchastiram* (108-20)—12 000 num adj see *pannircharasnum*. [T *pannir* *ayiram*] acc *pannirchastiramuman* (102 9) *pannirchastira* (61 2)
- pannirbbar* (100-16)—12 people Appell noun of no from *pannir* *bar* (i > b) [N h. *hanneradu* *jana* *mandi* N h. *irbbar* N K. *irbbar*]
- pannir* *bar* *bar* (29 5)—12 brahmins *pannir* *bar* > *pannir* *bar* for *pannir* *bar* see below gen *pannir* *bar* (24 9 to 10)—with u (< *um*) *pannir* *bar* (28-13)
- pannirchastira* (61 2)—same as *pannirchastiran*
- panneradu* (61 7)—in the twelve s n sg loc N h. *hanneradu* *rojale* nom *panneradu* (29-23) [N h. *hanneradu* T. *panniradu*]
- panneradu* (29-23 108-21.22.32.33 to 31)—twelve num adj see *panneradu* *rojale* [Tel. *panneradu*] acc *panneraduman* (72 23) *panneraduman* (108-10)
- pannorbbaran* (64 8 to 9)—11 people Appl noun of no s m pl acc from *pannor* *bar* N K *hannodu* *janatanu* *orbbar* *orbbar* T *paṭṭinaru*
- pannor* *mattar* (93 13)—eleven matters. *pannor*—N h. *hannandu* for *mattar*—a measure. see below
- panḍigalan* (67 10)—boars s n sg pl acc [T *pan* M. *pan* Te. *panḍi*]
- panca-maṣaṣṭhanamun* (91-41 to 42)—place of five monasteries adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- panca maha patakan* (101 16 to 17)—same as *pancamahapatakan*
- panca(ma)ka pulakaṣanyuktan* (16-16 to 17)—same as *pancamahapatakan*
- Pannikṛiṣṭarake* (107 7)—*Pannikṛiṣṭa* (temple) spr n sg dat [SLW cf *Lampi* *gisaradeṣarake* (GOKI)]
- Pampayanam* (94 20 96-21)—s pr m sg nom [Pampayanam (96-21)—nom N h. *Hampaya* Cf *Pampayura*—*Hampayura*]
- Paṭekarange* (93-12 to 13)—to the server in palace (or beater of drum) s m sg dat [Paṭe—a drum T M *paṭe*]
- paṭadan* (108-34)—another person s. m. sg nom cf *paṭan* *paṭan* (GOKI) [Sk. *para*

- iaruman* (73 22) dat pl *parvargge* (97 18)
- parvur* (29 5)—*brahmans* s m pl nom  
See *paruvan* [T *parppar parvur* > *par var* (33 4)—with u *parvaru* (29-9 82 11)]
- plavitaruman* (73-22 77 11)—*brahmans* also s m pl acc um Other form *parv varuv* (<um) + a (108 37) *parvbaru mam* (83 12) (vv > vb-)
- parvargge* (97 18)—to the *brahmans*. s m pl dat See *paruvan*
- palsuvor* (49-6)—will protect ft 3 ra pl of *palsu*—to protect [Skt *pal*] See *prats palanam* (94 18)
- Palgunamasada* (83 5 to 6)—of the month *Phālguna* s pr n sg gen [SLW *Palguṇa* < *Phalguna* (< *Phalguna* < *Phalguni*—Feb March) Name of a double nakṣatra or asterism (*purva* and *uttara*)—KIT]
- pranavallabhe* (4 3)—beloved wife. adj s f sg nom [SLW cf *pranakante* (M *pranavallabha*)]
- Puṭṭayyam* (97 11)—s pr m sg nom (< *Puṭṭayya* ?)
- puḍidu* (> *biḍidu* in *arghambūḍidu*) (60-9)—having held adv pp of *puḍi*—to hold [NK *kuḍidu* T *puḍittu* M *puḍicu* Te *puḍici*]
- Pilamahān* (8-8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pipparage* (69 20)—s pr n sg nom Name of a place Modern Hipparage in Bijapur district.
- Pimāḷan* (89-11)—Name of the 51st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Pingala*]
- piṇḍaran* (94 26)—a ball or lump of rice (or meat) mixed up with milk, curds flowers etc. and offered to the Manes.—(KIT)
- piṇya* (90-9 91 38 95-13)—great adj s n sg gen [TM *piṇya* Te *pedda* (T *piṇya*—great *peruḡu*—to increase *perukkam*—increase M *perukuka*—to grow large. Te. *peruḡu* *peruvu*—to increase *pedda*—great old. *pelucu* *perucu*—to increase, Te *piṇya*—large—GOKI] adj s m pl *piṇyar* (92 57)
- piṇya* (92 57)—great superior people adj s m pl nom see *piṇya*
- pṛthaman* (4 7)—seat (of a god) s n sg acc [SLW]
- pugu* (7 5)—a kind of tax? s n sg nom [KITTEL does not give this word]
- pugal* (92-4)—> *bugal* in *ṣaran bugal* when (they) come inf [cf *pugu*—to enter T *puka* M *pukan*] Other form *puge* (> *buge*) (92 10) neg part *pugada* (92 56) > *bugada* pr adv p *puguttandu* (60 6) adv pp *pokku* (60-6), adj am sg dat *pokkatangam* (94-29)
- pugada* (> *bugada* in *hṛdayam bugada*) (92 56)—that does not enter neg d p of *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T *pugadu* M *pukatta* *pukate* < *pukyuka*—to enter]
- puge* (> *buge* in *ṣaran buge*) (92 10)—when entered inf of *pugu*—to enter [T *puka* M *puke* *pukaye*]
- puguttu* (60-6)—entering pres adv p of *pugu*—to enter [T *pugu* *pugudu* *putu* *putu* M *pugu* *pugu* *pukyuka* see *pugal*]
- puṭṭade* (31 21)—without being born neg adv p of *puṭṭu*—to be born. NK *huffade* [Te *puṭṭu* *poḍamu* *poḍalu* T *puṭṭu* *puḍavan*—a son M *poḍi*—to spring up—KIT Te *puṭṭaka*] past 3 m sg —*puṭṭidan* (94 9) vbl noun
- puṭṭige* (17 7)—for the basket s. n sg dat *puṭṭi*—a basket made of cane bamboo etc.—KIT [NK *buṭṭi* T *puṭṭi* *puṭṭi* *poṭṭi* M *puṭṭi* Te *puṭṭike*—KIT]
- puṭṭidan* (94 9)—born past 3 m sg of *puṭṭu*—to be born See *puṭṭada* NK *huffidamu*
- puḍidudu* (73 24)—for *puḍidudu*—put into. past. 3 n sg of *puḍi*—to join put into (KIT)
- puṇname* (92 22)—full moon day s n sg nom [SLW *puṇnima* NK *hunnime* *hunnive*] with um *puṇnameyumi* (97 5 101 4)
- puṇṇisur* (66 7)—s pr n s nom (gen in sense) NK *Hunsur* in Mysore Dist
- puṇuse* (63 6)—tamarind s n sg nom NK *hunuse* *humise* [from *puḷi* (TM Te *puḷi* *pusulu*) and cf *puḷicaru*—a broth of sauce made of tamarind salt etc.—KIT] *kuḷṣaru* *hansennu* T *puḷi* (Tirukkural) M *puḷi* Te *pusulu*—sour *puṇuse* e (59-24)]
- puṇya* (72 25)—merit s n sg nom [SLW]
- puṇyaphalamān* (72 28)—reward of the merit s n sg acc [SLW]
- Puttur Attanige* (42 4 to 5)—to Attan of Puttur s pr m sg dat *Puttur*—name of a place gen *Puttura* (42 3) loc *Putturolu* (43 8)
- Puttura* (42-3)—of Puttur s. pr n sg gen *Putturolu* (43 8)—in Puttur s pr n sg loc
- Puddhana* (93 16)—of *Puddha*. s pr m sg gen
- puṇyadol* (22-3)—in the striking i.e. fight.

- s n sg loc [OK. *puyyal* MK *puyyal* NK *huyil* *huyyal* (*puyyal* *puyal*—beat ing striking from *puy*—to beat strike. M *poyyu*—to fight. *puy* *poy* *poyi*—NK *huy* *hoy* *hoy*—KIT)]
- puraman* (96-23)—abode s n sg acc [SLW *para*]
- Purikara nagarada* (92-26)—of the town *Purikara* s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Purigeṭeya* (23-3)—of *Purige* s pr n sg gen name of a place Modern Lak ṣmeśvar in Dharwar dist. Bombay Province Other form *Pongereya* (22 to 3) nom *Purige* (71-5) instr—*Pungereyem* (70-26) loc *Pungereyol* (96-23)
- Pungereyim* (70-26)—from *Pungere* s pr n sg instr see *Pungeṭeya*
- [*Pur*] *geṭeyol* (96-23)—in *Purige* s pr n sg loc See *Pungeṭeya*
- Purige* (71-5)—*Purige* s pr n sg nom See *Pungeṭeya*
- Pururavan* (94-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Pururava nandanam* (94-5)
- pullu* (25-4)—grass s n. sg nom (acc sense) [N h. *hullu* *pullu* T *pul* (T *pullu*—8th—grass—h.P) M *pul* *pullu* Te *pullu* Tu *pullu* *hullu*]
- puli* (58-3 60-9)—tiger s n sg nom [NK *huli* T.M Te *puli* Tu *pili* acc *puliyān* (T *puli*—8th—s n tiger—h.P)]
- puliyān* (58-3)—tiger s n sg acc
- Puleyarmman* (18-14)—s pr m sg nom
- pulu* (90-11)—worm s n sg nom < *pulu* NK *hulu* [T *pulu* M *pulu* Te *pirugu* *pututu* Tu *puri*—a worm—GOKI *pulu*]
- puyje* (92-39)—for *puye*—worship s n sg nom. [SLW *puya*]
- puda* (92-27)—that had bloomed, d pp of *pu*—to bloom flower (KIT) (T.M *Pu* Te *puci* *puyy*—KIT) N h. *hu* *hu* *hiḍu* *havagu*]
- Punaḍaman* (76-5 to 6)—s pr n sg acc —a place plenty with flowers. cf modern *Hu tina Hippatis*
- pu(r)ṇa—masaduḥ* (12)—on the full moon day ad s n sg [SLW] loc
- purva kramadole* (92-72)—in (its) ancient order adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- purvācaram* (220)—former social constitution. adj s n sg acc [SLW] See *acara* *iyasathe* above gen. *purvācārada* (60-11)
- purttada* (107-6)—of the olden days s n sg gen [SLW]
- purttā maryadegaṇ* (6-3)—former honours s n pl acc [SLW] loc sg *purttā maryadeyol* (108-32)
- purva sthiti* (67-17)—ancient usage decrecy s n sg nom [SLW]
- Purvalagosasigara* (1-3)—of *Purvalagosasi* gar s pr m pl (hon) gen. See *gosasam*
- Puṣṭyar* (61-10)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- prāṇ* (13-3)—dear one adj s m sg nom [SLW *Skt. prāṇa*]
- prithuṣṭajyam* (32 10-2 to 3 29-2 to 3 31-2 to 4 35-2 37-1 to 2 39-2, 42-3 44-3 45-2 to 3 47-1 to 2 52-2 53-3 54-2 58-1 61-1 62-1 63-3 66-3 to 4) for *prithuṣṭajyam*—kingdom s n sg acc [SLW] Other forms for *prithuṣṭa* *prithuṣṭajyam* (88-3) *prithuṣṭajyam* (85-6), *prithuṣṭa*—(34-2) gen. *prithuṣṭiya* (9-6) *prithuṣṭi* (72-2 76-4 78-2 to 3 86-5 to 6) 91-21 99-3 101-6 102-2 to 3 103-8
- prithuṣṭalabha* (107-1 13 to 14 108-1)—favourite of the world adj s m sg for *alabha* see below Other forms for *prithuṣṭa*—*prithuṣṭi* (106-8 to 9) *prithuṣṭi* (91-14 to 15 96-1 97-1)
- prithuṣṭajivam* (92-20)—a lotus on earth adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Prithuṣṭajatan* (14-1 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pekkattiya* (27-5)—of *Pekkavi* s pr n sg gen
- Pennandurole* (55-3)—in *Pennandur* s pr n sg loc
- Pennagaṇḍaga* (88-7)—of *Pennagaṇḍa* s pr n sg gen
- peṇḍa* (100-16)—wives. see *peṇḍan* below T *peṇḍati* Te *peṇḍlamu*
- peṇḍan* (84-8)—wives s f pl acc [N h. *heṇḍanṇu* *heṇḍatṭarannu* T *peṇḍi* M *peṇḍaḍi* Te. *peṇḍi*—marriage *peṇḍi*—she. O h. *per* = a girl (*peṇḍa*—a woman female T *peṇḍu* M *peṇḍi*—a girl woman Te *peṇḍi*—the female of any animal—KIT)]
- Peddoregareya* (83-8)—of *Peddoregare* s pr n.s.gen (O h. *per* + *tore* > *per* *dore* > *peddore* *per*—great (see *Permmāḍi* below *piṇya* above *pergaḍe* etc) *Tore*—stream, river See *tore* *naḍu* above *p* > *b* in *Beddoregareya* (83-9 to 10)
- Periṣṭutina* (91-44)—of *Periṣṭu* s n sg n gen
- pempam* (92-58)—grandeur s n sg acc loc *pempṇol* (92-35) [Te *pempunū*—growth *pencu*—to grow]
- penya* (63-6)—great See *piṇya* *per*—great *per* > *per* before consonants. *pergaḍe*—

- chief (97 6) *pergeregalin* (97 27) *Permma*  
*diya* (76 6) [T *per* (8th)—adj big,  
 —K P—*peru perum* K P]  
*perggade* (97-6 100-12 101 7)—head chief  
 s m sg nom [O K *perggade*—M K *peg*  
*gade* N K *heggade*] dat pl *perggadega*  
*ge* (108 21)  
*Pergguniya* (60-4)—of Pergunji s pr n sg  
 gen (of great Gunji)  
*perggeregalin* (92 27)—with great tanks s n  
 pl instr *per*—great *geregalin* < *keregalin*  
 see *kere* above  
*Permmadiya* (76 6) of *Permmadi*—of great  
 feet revered one s pr m sg gen See  
*Perggade* Other form *permmannadiya*  
 (83 4 to 5) nom *Permmadi* (96-3 to 4)  
*Permmannadi* (83-9) see *Rajamalla Perm*  
*manadigal* (76-4)  
*Pervattiyura* (29-24)—of *Pervattiyur* s  
 pr n sg gen  
*pervudi* (92 13)—great cow elephant s n  
 sg nom  
*Pesadora* (3 2)—of *Pesadora* s pr m sg  
 gen  
*Pesarajan* (46-4)—s pr m sg nom  
*pesar* (8-7)—name s n sg (pl sense)  
 nom. [N K *hesaru* T *peyar per* (T  
*pyar* (8th)—s n name same —K P 3  
 M *per peru* (*pyar peyar*—K P) Te  
*peru* Tu *pudar* (K P)] instr *pesarun*  
 (96-23)  
*peldore* (105 5)—*Tungabhadra*? s pr n sg  
 nom O K *peldore* > *perdore* > *peddore*  
 See *peddoregareya*  
*pelci* (60-6)—having increased adv pp of  
*pelcu*—to increase [O K *perci* > M K  
*perci* > *pecu* > N K *hecci* Te *perci* M  
*peruki perukki*] inf *pelcical* (71 15)  
*pelcical* (71 15)—when increased inf of *pel*  
*cisu*—to cause to increase See *pelci* [T  
*peruke* M *peruke perukave* Te *perecin*  
*cen perccimpan*]  
*perige* (3-4)—per load s n sg dat *peringe*  
 (17 8 to 9) [N K *herige* P > s in  
 ele *erige bhandarige*] loc *perinol*  
 (97 15)  
*peringe* (17 8 to 99)—same as *perige* see  
 above  
*perin(o)* (97 15)—in the load s n sg loc  
 see *perige*  
*pokkatamgam* (91 29)—to him who has en-  
 tered. adj s m sg dat from *pokkata*  
 [See *pugal* N K *hokkatamige hokkatamge*]  
*pokku* (60-6)—having entered. adv pp of  
*pogu* < *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T  
*pukku* M *puki*]  
*pogalal* (92 8 11 66)—to praise inf of *pogal*  
 < *pogal* (< O K *pugal*—to praise) O K  
*pugal* M K *pogalu* N K *hogaļu* T *pugala*  
 M *pugaļan* (T *pugal* Te *pogaļu* Tu  
*pugar*—K P) Te also *povuļu*] vbl noun  
 —*pogarle* (92 2) ft p—*pogaliya* (96-22)  
*pogarttege* (92 2 37)—to praise s n sg dat  
 see *pogalal* [N K *hogaļke* M *pukaļtuka*  
*pukaļca* Te *pogaļta* O K *pogalte* >  
*pogartte*]  
*pogaļta* (96 22)—praising ft p of *pogal*  
 See *pogalal* [T *pukaļkma* *pukaļum* M  
*pukaļum*]  
*Pojevadiya* (29 7)—of *Pojevadi* s pr n sg  
 gen  
*polli makkaļ*? (31 20 to 21)—*polli* < *poļli*  
 < *poļte*?—womb for *makkaļ* see below  
*polli*—helpful (ed)  
*podalda* (92 27)—extending along d pp of  
*podal* < *podal*—to come in sight manifest  
 (K P)  
*ponnadige* (59-16)—to *Ponnadi* s pr n  
 sg dat  
*Ponnavara gavundonum* (94 21)—s pr m  
 sg nom [SLW] for *gavundonum* see  
*Ayca garunda*  
*ponnu* (29-23)—gold money s n sg nom  
*ponnu* N K *honnu* T M *pon* (T  
*pon*—8th—gold—K P) Te *ponnu*  
 Other forms *pon* (34-6 51 4), *pom* (99 13  
 104 19) instr pl *ponnagaļin* (92 22)  
*Ponulcada* (18 7 to 8)—of *Ponvulca* s pr  
 n sg gen Other form—(v > b) *Pom*  
*bulcada* (17 5 to 6) *Ponvulca* > *Pom*  
*bulca* > *Pombulca* > *Hombulca* > *Humca*  
 (now)  
*poyla* (49-4)—for *pojda*?—pouring  
*poyda* (24 10 51-4)—which was poured i e  
 given d pp of *poy*—to pour (K P) past  
 3 m pl *poydar* (29 21) [T *pojda* M  
*peyla*—rainfalling]  
*poydar* (29-21)—poured stands for *dhare*  
*poydar* i e gave by pouring water past  
 3 m sg of *poy* See *poyda* [T *pey*  
*dar*]  
*poydamge* (108-33)—to him who beats. adj  
 s m sg dat [N K *hoydavange hođe da*  
*vange*]  
*Poranajju* (60-5)—having gone out adv pp  
 of *poramadu*—to go out start [M K *po*  
*raju* N K *horoļu* T *porappajju* M *pur*  
*appellu* Te *eluvadi* *pora*—outside T M  
*poram* Te *pora porugu* N K *horože*  
*poragu* (108 26) *poravolalo* (92 27) *po*  
*rada* (67 10)]  
*poravolalo* (92 27)—in the outer domain



*poṛa poṛaloḥ* ( *p > v* ) s n sg loc *poṛa*—outside See *poramaṣṭu* ( < *pura* cf *kuḍu > kodu* etc.) *poṛaloḥ* < *poṛal aḥ* (*poṛal*—a town a city Te *prolu* T *poliḥ*—a country cf *polahica*—a man born in town—Kīṛ) See *polalan* (224)

*poragu* (108-26)—outside adv of place see *poṛamaṣṭu* Other form *poṛaga* (90-9) for *poṛage* gen sg *poṛada* (67 10)—NK *horagina*

*Ponṇeṇṇeya* (22 to 3)—same as *Punṇeṇṇeya* (*u > o*) cf *kuḍa koḍu mudal maḍal*

*pola* (66-7 71 11 12)—field s n sg nom [Nk. *hola* T *pulam* M *pula* Te *pola mu*] acc *polana* (84 6) *polamana* (84-7) M k. *polava*—Nk. *kolavannu*

*Polettaḥvor* (37 2)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom *Poleyannana* (70 26)—of Poleyanna. s pr m.sg gen

*Polakku Priyaelva* (15-7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom

*poṛalan* (224)—a town city s n sg acc see *poṛavaḥaloḥ* [Mk. *poṛal* Nk. *hoḥalu* (cf SMD 236—*poṛalica*—a man born in a town—Kīṛ (T *poliḥ*—8th—s n grove—K P)]

*Palma-Vimittavarakkum* (24 3 to 4)—s pr m pl (hon.) dat

*Pacayya seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense) cf *Pacayya-seṭṭi*

*pokum* (97 23)—will go vb ft 3 n sg of *po(gu)*—to go [Nk. *hoguvudu* TM *pokumu*] adv pp *pogi* (63 5) d pp *poda* (70-25) See *ṇugu pokku*

*pogi* (63 5)—having gone adv pp. of *po(gu)* —to go. [Nk. *hogi* T *poy egi* M *poyi* Te. *poyi*]

*poda* (70-25 77-5 97 23)—that is gone. d pp of *po(gu)*—to go See *pokum* [Nk. *hoda* T *pona* (7th)—KP M *pōna poya*]

*paṇṇeṇṇeya-karanyam* (92 62)—the duties of humanity adj s.n.sg acc. [SLW]

*Paṇṇya bahula* (108-11)—the dark half of the lunar month *Paṇṇya* s pr n sg nom [Skt *bahula*] *Paṇṇya-masa bahula* (99 10) gen. *Paṇṇya masada* (103 9)

## PH

*phalam* (73 21 89-15)—fruit s n sg nom [SLW] *phalam* (71 21 78-10 97 18) *phala* (71 12 108-28, 27) *phaḥam* (97-20) acc *phalama* (51 9) *phalaman.* Other form *phalamam* (92 73) *poḥamam* (92-72 to 73)

*Phalgūṇam* (92 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Phalgūṇa*] Arjuna

*Phalgūṇa masada* (100-7)—of the month of *Phalgūṇa* (Feb March) s pr n sg gen [SLW]

## B

*Banṇapaya* (40-3)—s pr m sg nom < *Ban cappayya*

*Baṇṇageṇṇeya* (84 7)—s pr n sg nom < *Baṇṇageṇṇeya* modern *Bettigera* in Gadag Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province [Baffa Skt *vṛtta* (*baffa* Tbh. of *vṛtta*—that is round (TM *vaffa vaffu*)—that is regular or beautiful—Kīṛ) Cf *baffalu* in NK T *vaḥam* M *vaffakulaṇi*—round tank for *geṇṇeya* < *keṇṇeya* see *keṇṇeya* gen *Baṇṇageṇṇeya* (84 5)

*baḍaga* (71 12)—north. s n sg adv of place replaced in Nk. by *uttara* [Te *vadaku* TM *vaḍakku* (Kīṛ)]

*baḍatanam* (92 42)—poverty or slenderness s n sg nom *tana* secondary suffix [Te *baḍugu*—lean poor]

*baḍuvudum* (92 41)—trouble or striking s a sg nom vbl noun from *baḍi*—to strike [T *aḍippadu* M *aḍippadu aḍiṇṇuṇṇadu*]

*bannisal* (92-32 to 33)—to praise extol inf of *bannisu* < *vaṇṇisu*—to praise describe see *vaṇṇisuttu* below [T *vaṇṇikka* Skt *varṇa*—Pkt *vaṇṇa*] Other form *bannise* (92-60)

*batta* (106 13)—paddy rice s n sg nom [LW Nk. *batta bhatta* (Skt *bhakti*—Pkt *bhatta* (shared out)—M *bhat*—GOKI *bhamtamam*) *battam um* (83 14 to 15) Cf *bhakti* (49-9)]

*Baddiyamma seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭiyarṇam*) [SLW for *seṭṭi* see *Aycaṇṇi*] *Baddega* < *Bad de*—a woman + *ga* i.e. a son to another woman

*Banavasi paṇṇurcharasimam* (22-2)—*Banavasi* 12000 *Banavasi*—*Banavasi* (Skt *Vanavasi* HITTEL a forest spring also *Vaijayanti* DKD p. 278. IA 3 273 8, 244 13, 329—GOKI) Chandombudhu 31 *Banavasi* (i.e. wood-spring *bana bane* or *basa* sanctified *ama tasi*), the ruins are still extant near the river Varada, east of Gokarna on the Western Coast. cf IA 1 157 For the description of *Banavasi* de-a see PB

*Banavasi paravatesaram* (108-8)—Lord of *Banavasi* the best of towns. adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Banavasi maṇḍalamam* (60-2)—*Banavasi* cit de s n sg acc [SLW]

*bandu* (59-23 60-10 84-6)—having come

- adv pp of *bar*—to come See *vandu*  
below [T *vandu* M *vandu* Te *vacci*]  
*Bandugiyar* (60-10)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom  
*Bappariam* (99-4)—s pr m sg nom  
< *Bappamma* ?  
*Bamkayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat sense)  
*bangevonge* (71-21)—for *bagevamge*—to  
him who aims, intends adj s m sg dat  
[M *k bagevamge* N *K bagejuvaramge* cf  
Mar *bagne*—to see]  
*bayalam* (90-8)—for *bayala*—of the field  
s n sg gen [T M *vayal* Te *bayalu*  
(*bayilu bayilu*—Kır)] loc *bayalalu*  
(90-23)  
*bayalalu* (95-13)—in the open field s n sg  
loc. *bayalalu* See *bayalam*  
*Baragura* (91-46 to 47)—of Baragur s pr  
n sg gen Other form *Bargura* (91-30)  
*barisakke* (97-9-14)—for a year s n sg dat  
[SLW Skt *varṣa* > *varisa* > *barisa* (cf  
*harṣa* > *harisa*) Pkt *varisa*] nom *bari*  
*sam* (108-29)  
*baredan* (97-29)—wrote past 3 sg m of  
*bare*—to write < *vare* see *iatedan* below  
[N *k baredanu* T *taraundan* (< *varu*)  
*vare* Te *vra*—Kır) M *varaccan*] inf  
*bareyal* (92-54)  
*bareyal* (92-45)—to write inf of *bare*—see  
*baredan* [T *varēya* M *varakyugan*]  
*Bargura* (91-30)—see *Baragura*  
*Ballatarasar* (77-7)—s pr m pl nom *Balla*  
*ta* < *allabla* for *arasar* see  
*ballahage* (69-23)—to one who knows s m  
sg dat [T *talatarukku* Te *vallabhuni*  
*ki* (T *allatan*)] nom *ballatam* (90-3)  
*ballatam* (90-3)—one who knows s m sg  
nom see *ballahage*  
*balada* (60-5)—of the strength s m sg gen  
[SLW *bala* (*bal*—strength greatness T M  
*tal talu* Te *balu*—Kır)] *bal maleya*  
(92-3) Other form *balada* (108-21)  
*Baladitanum* (74-8)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bal maleya* (92-31)—of the excessive rain.  
*bal*—great excess. See *balada* see *maleya*  
—(of the rain) below  
*basadige* (108-28-30)—for the monastery or  
Jaina temple s n sg dat SLW (*ba*  
*sadi*—*basati* *basiti* Tbh of *asati* a Jaina  
monastery or temple—Kır) gen. *basadi*  
*ya* (90-7 108-22) T *asadi* M *asati*  
*bahujada* (94-3)—of the dark half of the  
lunar month s n sg gen [SLW *baku*  
*la*]  
*balikke* (8-5 70-25)—afterwards Adv of  
time [*valikke* (*v* > *b*) N *k balike a*  
*balika* (T *tal* Te *enake enuke*—  
Kır)] Other forms *balike* (58-3 94-9)  
*baleke* (32-7) *baliyam* (94-7) *balakke*  
(108-18 to 19) *balikke* (108-23) *balike*  
(108-22) *balika* (90-11)  
*baliya* (101-10)—of vicinity nearness adv  
of place N *k pakkada hattirada baliya*  
*baliyam* (94-7)—after adv of place see  
*balikke*  
*baldorum* (101-15)—?  
*balli* (5-7)—brace let (ed)? s n sg nom  
*balli* (108-26)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW  
Skt *talli* T *valli* M *valli* Te *valli*—  
gen *balliya* (95-13)]  
*Balliggamaya* (60-13)—of Balliggama s pr n  
sg gen [SLW < *Valliggama* < *Valligra*  
*ma*] Other form *Balligameya* (99-7)  
*balliya* (95-13 97-7)—of creeper s n sg  
gen [SLW see *balli*]  
*balakke* (108-18 to 19)—for the group com  
munity see above  
*balada* (108-21)—(of the strength. s n sg  
gen [SLW *bala* same as *balada*] acc  
*balanuvildu* (105-7)—divisions  
*balasida* (92-40)—surrounding. d pp of  
*balasu*—to surround (to go in a circle or  
round—Kır)  
*balikke* (108-23)—same as *balikke* (*i* > *l*)  
other forms—*balike* (108-22) *balika*  
(90-11)  
*brahmacharyya kinaran* (71-18)—those who  
are wanting in the vow of continence adj  
s m pl acc [SLW]  
*brahmatiya* (71-21 to 22)—of killing a Brah  
mana. s n sg gen [SLW] *brahmahatya*  
nom *brahmata* (94-28) other form—*brah*  
*mat* (78-11)  
*brahmata karamuri* (108-38)—one who kills  
the *Brahmana* adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*brahmadeyam* (29-4 20 to 21 59-15)—grant  
gift to Brahmans s n sg acc [SLW]  
*Bageurole* (65-2)—in Bageur s pr n sg  
loc  
*Bageyadi* (69-18)—s pr n sg nom At pre  
sent a Taluk in Bijapur district, Bombay  
Province It is known as the birth place  
of Basava the founder of Lingayat sect  
*bajisal* (97-27)—when made the procla  
mation? inf of *bajisu*—to proclaim (Tbh  
of *iadisu*—to sound—Kır) cf *iadya*—  
*baja bajanti*  
*Basarasiyumi* (108-37)—same as *Basarasi*  
*yumi* < *Varanasi yum am* see below  
*Badipoddi* (10-4 to 5)—s pr f sg nom

- [*(badi*—patron helper—*Kir*) *bali* (?) (*bali*—a person who lives < *bal*—to live) for *poḍḍi* see *Kuṭṭipōṭṭaḷ* above and *Vina poṭṭaḷaḷe* below]
- Baddoḷa* (58 6)—s pr m sg nom
- bappu* (92 8)—happily s n sg nom adv
- bayoḷ* (92 4)—in the mouth s n sg loc N k *bayiyallī* [T *īay* (*īay*—8th—s n (mouth—h P) M *īay* *vaya* Te *vay*]
- Baranasīyūmami* (83 12)—Baranasi s pr n sg acc < *Varanasi*—the town Benares Other form *Baranasīyū* (73 22) < ° *siyū* nī gen, *Baranasivada* (7 6)—for *Barana siḍa* loc, *Baranasīyūḷ* (39 9) *Barana siḷoḷ* (60 15) *Baranasīḍoḷ* (73 21) In *Baranasivada* probably there is contamination between *Baranasi* and *Sīa* (GOKI)
- barasi* (108-11 to 12)—twelfth day num adj of *bara* M A
- basiyuman* (99 14)—well also s n sg acc [LW *basiyūm-an* Skt, *īapī īapī* > *vavi* > *bavi* or *vapī* > *bapī* > *basi* T *īavi* M *īapī* Te *bavi*]
- Basurikodu* (69 17)—s pr n sg nom
- Baḷacandra paṇḍita detata* (90-11)—s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW]
- brahmarakkhaḷe* (72 28) to the brahmanas s m pl dat [SLW] *brahmana*—a man who has vedic knowledge and acts according to it a priest (Kīr) acc *brahmanā* ram (94 27) *brahmanasūmami* (72 29) *brahmanatan* (97 92)
- biffa* (20-6 60-12 95-13 104 8 107 16 108-24)—that was granted ppl of *bīḍu* (*īḍu*)—to leave [T M *viṣṭa* Te *īḍi cīma*] past 3 m pl —*biffar* (20-6) *bif* for (72 27) adv pp *biffu* (60-4) past 3 m sg —*biffom* (73 20) vbl noun—*bīḍu vudum* (92-41)
- biffar* (20 6 60-14) granted past 3 m pl of *bīḍu*—to leave See *biffa* N k *biffaru*
- biffi* (108 26 35)—free labour s n sg nom (*biffi*—Tbh of *īṣṭi*—unpaid labour labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it press-service—Kīr)
- Biffiga Erega* (62 2)—s pr m sg nom *Biffiga* < *īiffiga* < *īiffu* < *īiffu* < *īṣṇu* *Biffigami* (99-5)
- Biffiga Goralha* (74 16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- biffu* (60-4)—having left adv pp of *bīḍu* —to leave see *biffa* [T M *īiffu* Te *īḍiṭṭi* *īḍi*]
- biffom* (73 20)—for *biffom*—left past 3 sg m of *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa*
- biffor* (72 27)—(left past 3 pl m of *bīḍu*) see *biffa* same as *biffar*
- Bijojana* (99-5)—s pr m sg gen *Seḷ Biffiga Erega oja* < *oja* < *uajja* < *upadhaya*
- bīḍuvudum* (92-41)—desertion or discharge s n sg nom vbl noun from *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa* [T *īḍuvudu* M *īḍutadu* *īḍunnadu*]
- bīṇṇaḷ* (92-34 58)—in magnificence s n sg loc T *minukkam*—shining excellence M *īlanguga* Cl also T *īlakku*—lustre brightening
- bīḍageyūm* (99 11)—second day of the fortnight s n sg nom [SLW Skt *dvitīya* T *īḍīyā* Te *īḍīye* (Kīr)] Other form *bīḍīye* (105-6)
- bīḍante* (90-15)—like bamboo adv (*bīḍi* *ra*—of bamboo s n sg gen) *ante*—like adv p of tr *an*—to speak (see *adaram* te GOKI) [T *īedīr* Te *īeduru*]
- bīnnapa(m)* (72 24)—respectful petition s n sg acc [LW Skt *īnnapāra* Pkt *īnnāṇa* T *īnnapam* Te *īnnapam*]
- Bīnammaṅge* (29 3)—to Bīnāma, s pr m sg dat
- Bīṇḍhī* (74 5)—23rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW < *īḍḍhī*]
- bīl villaḷ* (60-5)—bow closing with bow *bīl* —bow < *īl* [N k *bīlu* T *īl* M *īl* *vīlu* Te *īlḷu* *īlḷaḷ*] s n sg loc
- bīṣom* (70-6)—threw past 3 sg m of *bīṣudu*—to throw [N k *bīṣuḍidam* *oge dam* *bīṣuṇam*]
- bīḷa* (38-3 56-5)—that was fallen, d pp of *bīl* < *bīl*—to fall [O k *bīḷa*—M k *bīḷa* N k *bīḷa* T *īḷunda* (< *īḷi* *īl* —Kīr) M *īma* (< *īḷu* Kīr) Tu *buṇu* (Kīr)] adv pp *bīḷu* (90-11) adj s m sg acc *bīḷonan* (60-9) adv pp *caus bīḷi* (89-14) neg ft p *bīḷadu*
- bīḷu* (90-11)—having fallen adv pp of *bīl* to fall N k *bīḷdu* through *bīḷu* See *bīḷa* [T *īḷundu* M *īḷu*]
- bīḷonan* (60-9) hum who has fallen adj s n sg acc from *bīḷon*—from *bīḷa* see *bīḷa* N k *bīḷḍaranannu*
- bīḷmaḷ* (108-4) in the residence abode s n sg loc nom *bīḷu* (108-26)—T M *īḷu* Te *īḷi* (now *bīḷu*—uncultivated and unoccupied land)
- bīṇam* (105-3)—terrible one s m sg nom [SLW *bīṇam*]
- bīṇaḍa* (100-3 to 4)—of bravery s n sg gen [SLW *īṇa* see *īṇaram*]

- biladu* (33-4)—will not fail neg. ft p of *bi*  
*bi*—to fall [see *bilda* T *viladu viladu*]  
*bis* (89 14)—having caused to fall adv  
 ppl of *bilisu*—caus. from *bi* [see *bilda*  
 T *viluttu* M *viltu viliccu*]  
*Butem*[dra] *gavundam* (81-4)—s pr m  
 sg nom for *gavunda* see *Āyca gavunda*  
*Budham* (94 4)—wise one. s m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Budhanutam* (96 22)—praised by the wise  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Budh-anujan* (94-5)—belonging to the race  
 of Budha. adj s m sg nom [SLW  
*anujan* < *anayan*]  
*bud*[dh] *y-ayv* (92 20)—maintained by intel  
 ligence adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Butarasa* (76-4 to 5)—s pr m. sg nom  
 pl *Butarasar* (76-6)  
*Bṛhaspati*[varam] (67 2 to 3)—Thursday  
 s pr n sg nom [SLW] *Bṛhaspatiwar*  
*am* (105 6 107 5) *Bṛhaspatiwaradandu*  
 94 3 to 4)  
*bedamgi* (92-38)—having shown elegance  
 [NK *bedagu* (Te *vreka vregu*—won-  
 der *veduke vadi* *bedagu* M *vedippu*—  
 elegance T *vedikka*—a show)]  
*bedamgu* (92 28)—elegance s n sg nom see  
*bedamgi*  
*Bedemettiya* (60-13)—of *Bedemetti* s pr  
 n sg gen  
*belliya* (4 7)—of silver s n sg gen [NK  
*belliya* T *veḷḷi* M *veḷḷa* Te. *vella* (T  
*ven*—8th—white—h. P) (*veḷ*—white  
 T *veḷ* *ten*—white M *veḷ* *ten*—white Te.  
*ten*—white *tenna*—butter Tu. *bili*—white  
 h. *benne* GOKI) acc *belliyum an*  
 (97 17) cf *Velgola* and *Belgola*]  
*Belatura* (51 10 to 11) of *Belatur* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*Belura* (83 14)—s pr n sg nom white  
 place  
*bele* (58 5)—crop s n sg nom verb—  
*bele*—to grow [T *viḷa viḷtanu viḷacal*  
 (11e—7th—v b cultivate adj culti-  
 vated *viḷa*—8th—v b ripe —K.P) M  
*ila ielaṭu*]  
*Belgal* (59 24)—s pr n sg nom *bel*—kal  
*Belgaliya* (107 5)—of *Belgali* s pr n sg  
 gen cf *Belgal*  
*bel gode* (92-13)—white umbrella. *bel*—  
 white see *belliya gode* < *kode umbrel*  
 la see *kodeyan*  
*Belgolada* (63-8)—of *Belgola*—s pr n sg  
 gen < *velgola* (later *Belu gulu Belgola* <  
*Veḷ* *gola* is from *veḷ*—white *koḷa*—a tank.  
 [T *kulam*—a tank. Cf Te *Vennaguttu*

- GOKI*) for *veḷ* see *belliya*] Other form  
*Belgolada* (63-8)  
*Belgugondya* (82 10)—of *Belgugonde* s pr  
 n sg gen  
*belpu* (92-63)—whiteness s n sg nom  
 from *bel* white See *belliya* [T M *veḷ*  
*uppu* Te *telupu* (?)]  
*Belmanya* (60-12)—of *Belmanu* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*belvalisilda* (92 41)—?  
*Belvolanadan* (84 5)—*Belvola* country s  
 pr n sg acc. See *Belgolada*  
*besadul* (76-6)—by the command s n sg  
 loc (instr sense) LW (Tbh. of *vidha*  
*idhana besana*—KIT) nom *besam* (108  
 26) instr *besadim* (97 28)  
*besadim* (97 28)—same as *besadul*  
*besam* (108-26)—order command. s n sg  
 nom LW see *besadul*  
*berpparan* (92 5)—those who seek or ask i e  
 needy adj s m pl acc  
*berppar* < *belpar* < *bel* < *bed(u)*—to ask  
 [NK. *beduvavara vnu* T *venu* M *venu*  
 T *vedu*—to beg *veduvavaru* Tu *bedu*]  
*Bojjegeṇya* (59-25)—of *Bojjege* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*Bo(y)gavarmara* (16-5)—of *Boygavarmar*  
 s pr m pl gen [SLW]

## BH

- bhaṭṭa vṛttige* (92 71)—for stipends of pro-  
 fessors adj s n sg dat SLW *bhaṭṭa*  
 a learned man See *bhaṭṭarakar* [T  
*bhaṭṭan*—a learned man especially one well  
 versed with philosophical systems a lord  
 M. *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭudu*—a learned man  
 Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest—GOKI *bhaṭṭamge*]  
*bhaṭṭara*[kar] (100-2)—venerable one s m  
 pl nom [SLW (Pkt for *bharla*—a vene-  
 rable or worshipful person used of gods  
 scholars and men of rank. *bhaṭṭa* < *bharla*  
 doctor a designation of great scholars—  
 GOKI) See *bhaṭṭa vṛttige* Other forms  
*bhaṭṭaraka* (60-1) *bhaṭṭarakar* (81 1 to 2)  
*bhaṭṭarakar* (70-1 to 3) *bhaṭṭarakar* (71 20)  
 dat *bhaṭṭaragge* (14 90-6) *bhaṭṭarige*  
 (107 7) gen *bhaṭṭara*[ra] (87 1 to 2)  
*bhaṭṭarara* (80-1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-4 71 1  
 to 2 14 79-2) *bhaṭṭarara* (67-5 69 1 to 5  
 77 1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-6)  
*bhaṇḍa* (3-4)—pack or bale. s n sg nom  
 (qualifying *ceṇṇige*) SLW (*bhaṇḍa*—Tbh  
 of *bhaṇḍa* pack of bale of goods or mer-  
 chandise also the stock of a shopkeeper the  
 capital of a merchant—KIT)

*bha[m]janan* (72 14)—one who breaks. adj  
s m sg nom [SLW]  
*bhaya[ka]ram* (72-15)—one who causes fear  
s m sg nom [SLW *bhaya*]  
*lāranam* (92-69)—constitution. s n sg acc  
SLW (*bharana*—carrying maintaining—  
KIT)  
*Bharata mahi maṇḍalakke* (92-24)—to the  
realm of Bharata. adj.s.n.sg.dat. [SLW]  
*Bharani seṭṭi* (97 15)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bha[ra]nge* (107 7)—to the venerable one s f  
sg dat SLW *bha[ra]nge* see *bha[ra]ntakar*  
*[bhā]mara[m]* (72 21)—bee. s n (m in  
sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*bhagada* (91 35)—of the side, direction, s n  
sg gen [SLW *bhaga*] adv sense  
*Bhadrāpāda* (91-3 105-6)—the month Bha  
drapāda (Aug Sept) s pr n sg nom  
[SLW]  
*Bhanudasan* (65 7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*Bharanastya* (82-37)—same as *Baranastya*  
see above  
*bha[ra]ṇi* (96-3)—sisters husband s m sg  
nom [LW Te *ba[ra]* (Tbh of *bhama*—  
*śasura* KIT)]  
*blāṣan* (8-9 to 10)—speaker adj s m  
sg nom [SLW]  
*bhumba* (61 7)—the dish. s n sg nom  
(loc in sense qualifying *panneradavajage*)  
[Skt. *bimba*]  
*Bhimaraṣi bha[ra]ntara* (97 7)—s pr m pl  
(hon.) gen [LW see *bha[ra]ntakar*]  
*Blāman* (60-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
the grand uncle of the Paṇḍus, so of Śan  
tanu and Ganga (KIT)  
*bhuvanāsaram* (92 23)—choicest part of the  
earth s n sg loc [SLW]  
*bhūtaladōḷ* (84 12 to 13)—on the face of the  
earth s.n.sg.loc [SLW]  
*bhūtalasatige* (97-34)—to the Lady Earth.  
adj s f sg dat [SLW / for /]  
*bhūnutam* (97 60)—world renowned. s n sg  
nom [SLW]  
*bhūrutar* (92-60)—those famed over the  
earth adj s m pl nom [SLW see *bhu*  
*n:tan*]  
*bhūpa[r]* (97 2)—kings. adj s m pl nom  
[SLW]  
*bhūmaṇḍaladōḷage* (61-6)—on the earth s n  
sg loc [SLW see *bhūtaladōḷ*]  
*bhūmi* (10-7 92 23)—earth. s n sg nom  
(gen. sense qualifying *danam*) [SLW]  
*bhūmiṣa[ḷaka]r* (92 10 to 11)—kings s m pl  
nom [SLW]

*Bhūstamam* (91 16)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bhūstallabhamge* (91-38)—to the king adj  
s m sg dat [SLW]  
*bhūtyan* (15-3)—the servant. s n sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bhaṣajya danam* (92-23)—gifts of medicines  
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]  
*Bhogēśaradevata* (95-12)—of god Bhogēśva  
ra. s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]  
*bhojanam* (97 20)—meal s n sg (pl  
sense) acc [SLW cf *bona* in Kannada  
(*bona*—food. Te T *ponaga*—KIT)]

## M

*makkaḷ* (31 21)—children. s m and f pl  
nom N K *makkaḷu* (sg *magu*) T M  
*makkaḷ* m pl *makandir* (27 2) *magandir*  
(33-3) m.sg. *maga* (78-9) *magān* (3-2)  
f sg *magal* (89-3) *magalu* (4 5) f pl  
*magaldir* (4 5)  
*makandir* (27 2)—son. s m pl (hon)  
nom of *maka* (*maga*)—son Probably  
pronounced *magandir* See *makkaḷ* [Te  
*magadu* *magadu*]  
*makarakṭada* (92-45)—of the banner of sea  
monster s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*maga* (78-9)—son s m sg nom See *makkaḷ*  
*magān* (3 2 11-6 12-4 13 2 to 3 14 8 16 9  
37 5 44 7 to 8 46-4 58-3 61-3 70-14  
86-8 91 10 11 12)—same as *maga* see  
*makkaḷ* [T *makan*—son M *makan*—  
above and below Te *magatanamu* *maga*  
*ṣmi*—manliness *magadu*—male husband,  
man. Tu *maga*—son, *magadu*—sons—  
GOA I)]  
*magandir* (33-3 39-3 44-3 to 4 52 5 63 1)—  
same as *makandir* Other form *magandir*  
53-3)  
*magam* (61 10 76-8, 91-6 109 17)—same as  
*magān*  
*magal* (89-13)—daughter s f sg nom See  
*makkaḷ* *magalu* (4 5 10-4) pl *magaldir*  
(4 5) [T *makal* (8th)—s f goddess  
originally daughter]  
*magaldir* (4 5)—daughter s f pl (hon)  
nom see *makkaḷ* *magandir* [T *makal*  
*makalir*]  
*maṣada* (1-12)—of the monastery s n  
gen [SLW from *maṣka*] dat *maṣakke*  
(97 13) loc *maṣadōḷ* (90-12)  
*maṣida* (9-3) loc *maṣida*—that is done d  
pp of *maṣu*—to do See below  
*maṣidu* (62-6)—having died. adv pr of  
*maṣi*—to die N K. *sa.tu* *maṣu* du [T  
*maṣindu* M *maṣuccu* Te *maṣu* past 3

m. sg caus.—*madipidom* (94 37)}  
*madipidom* (94 37)—caused to be killed past  
 3 sg m of *madipu* < *magi*—to die See  
*madidu* N K *kondanu*  
*manna* (82-18 108 28)—of earth, clay s n  
 sf gen. [*man-na* (T M *man mannu* Te  
*mannu*) cf Skt *mṛi mṛitike* (T *man*—  
 8th)—earth territory dust.—K.P.] nom  
*man nu* (86-12 loc. *man n ol* (82 12) dat.  
*mange* (108 26)  
*man nu* (86-12)—earth s n sg nom See  
*manna*  
*Ma|ni Na|gojara* (74 24)—of Mani Nagojar  
 s pr m pl gen  
*Maniya* (74 14)—of Mani? s pr m sg gen  
 (*mani* an ornament—Kṛt)  
*Manugasattavar* (18 13 to 14)—s pr m pl  
 (hon) nom  
*mange* (108-26 17)—for the clay s n dat  
 See *manna* N K *mannige* (through *man*  
*nunge*)  
*mandalikaru(m)* (69 25)—chiefs s m pl  
 nom SLW *mandalika*—(the ruler of a  
 district or province—Kṛt)  
*mandalagradol* (92 44)—in scimitars (a kind  
 of weapon—Kṛt) s m sg loc [SLW]  
*Mandukara* (17 12)—of Manḍukar s pr m  
 pl (hon) gen [SLW]  
*mattar* (93 11)—*mattar* s n sg nom  
 (*mattalu*—a measure of land (*mattar*)—  
 not given by Kṛt [T *maṣṣu*—a measure  
 a standard amount limit *maṣṣukol*—a  
 measuring rod M *maṣṣu*—measure limit  
 Te *maṣṣu*—a measure *kan maṣṣu naṣṣa*  
 —a measure limit *natra*—measure size  
 length quantity *matra*—a standard of  
 measure a foot *mattar* (later *mattal*) is  
 from *matra*—GOKI)} nom *mattalu*  
 (58-5) dat *mattarige* (7 3) *mattarinige*  
 (108-27)  
*mattarinige* (108 27)—for *mattar*—measure  
 s n sg dat see *mattar* above. Other forms  
*mattarige* (7 3 108-27)  
*mattalu* (58-5)—a measure s n sg nom  
*mattar* see *mattar*  
*matamgani* (92 21)—elephant. s n (m.  
 sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*matimantaran* (92 12)—clever men adj s.  
 m pl acc [SLW *matu antar* 'strong base  
 —*ant*)]  
*madagina* (82 17 to 18)—of the juice. s n  
 sg gen T *madagu* Te *madagu madu*—  
 mu  
*madai adiya* (7 6)—of heretic. m.sg.nom  
 [SLW < *mata iadi*? *mata*—creed doctrine  
 (Kṛt)]

*Madamman* (18-12)—s pr m sg nom  
*madaliyin* (92 27)—by drunken bees s n  
 sg instr [SLW *madali*—drunk or glad  
 dened black bee (Kṛt)]  
*Maduregla Vellasaṃmange* (53 6)—to Vella  
 samma belong to Maduregla? s pr m  
 sg dat *Maduregla* probably *Maduregere*  
 —modern Madhugiri in Mysore  
*Madengerejaru* (82 28)—they of Madengere  
 s m pl nom (cf *Kaṣanturanam*—GOKI)  
 or *Madenge erejaru*—lords of Madenge  
 ere—a master (T *irai*) (Kṛt)  
*madhyamam* (2 15)—the intermediate adj  
 s n sg nom. qualifies *okkal* Other form  
*madhyamam* (2-27 37)  
*madhyaratti* (69-19)—central being in the  
 middle, adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*manam oldudan* (92 10)—that is pleasing to  
 the mind favour adj s n sg acc *ma*  
*nam* mind *mana oli*—the mind to be  
 pleased with to rejoice *oldudan* < *oldu*  
*du*—vbl noun from *ol(i)*—to be pleased  
 N K also *meccu* See *oldudan* above]  
*manamgoṣuttam* (92 47)—attracting the  
 mind pr adv pl of *manamgoṣu*—< *ma*  
*nam goṣu*—to fascinate charm or bewitch  
 the mind (SMD 24—Kṛt)  
*Manasijara* (63-5)—of Manasijar s pr m  
 pl (hon) gen [SLW *manasiya*—born in  
 the mind or heart *kama* (Kṛt)]  
*Manujagaran* (65-15 to 16)—s pr m sg  
 nom [SLW]  
*Manumarggam* (94 13)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*mane* (2 11 25 30 70-9)—house s n sg  
 nom [T *manai* M *mane* Te *maniki*  
 Tu—*mane a* GOKI] Te. *manu*—to live  
 In M in modern usage *mana*—is the house  
 of Nambudri brahman) (T *mane*—7th—  
 s n pl houses—K.P.)} gen *maniya*  
 (61 2) loc pl *manegoḷol* (2 2) for *mane*  
*gaḷol* adj s m pl gen *manetarategara*  
 (108-32)  
*manegoḷol* (2 5 to 6) for *manegaḷol*—in the  
 houses for *manegaḷol* s n pl loc See  
*mane* N K. *manegaḷali* *manegaḷul*  
*maneya* (61 2)—of the house s n sg gen  
 see *mane*  
*manetarategara* (108-32)—of those who do  
 house business, adj s m pl NW + LW  
 (*manetar* house-business management  
 of domestic affairs *arte*—livelihood busi-  
 ness trade agriculture—Kṛt) Cf modern  
*Manetar* *arte peje* in Bangalore]  
*manokaram* (72 15)—attracting one s m  
 sg nom [SLW]

- Mangaloranan* (84-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*mandalikarkkala* (72 10)—of the chieftains s m pl gen [SLW see *mandalikaru*]  
*Mamgalada* (101 7 to 8)—of Mamgala s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*Mamgalaramam* (102 14)—Tuesday s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*mamtratha siddhi mahamatara[m]* (92-68)—highly exalted by success in (attaining) the spirit of sacred formulae adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*Mayilapariata* (82-27 to 28)—of Mayila brahmins. *Mayila*—s pr n sg nom (gen sense)—probably the name of the family *pariata*—of the brahmins, see *pariata* below  
*ma(y)du[nam]* (72 22)—brother in law s m sg nom (a sister's husband a husband's brother a wife's brother also a connection, friend, or husband, a brother's son in his relation to a sister's son—*KR*) (The son of a mother's brother or of a father's sister or a man's brother in law if younger than one's self—*RENE* and *SANDERSON*) Skt. *mathuna mithuna*—paired, united by marriage connection—(*KR*)  
*marutakkadaiata* (60-7)—of those belonging to the opposite side, adj s m or f pl gen *marutakkadaiata* < *marutakkadaiata* *maru*—opposite, *pakka* < *pakka*—side.  
*Marulayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)  
*maritay* (92 15)—mortals, adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*marddaram* (72 15)—he who subdues adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Marddura* (29 27)—of Marddur s pr n sg gen M. *Mardura* & *Maddura* Other form *Mardura* (29-22 to 23) acc *Mardduram am* (29-20) loc *Marduroi* (29-57)  
*maryade* (105-5 108-24, 25, 29 to 30, 35)—limit s n sg nom [SLW] *maryada* also custom rule or conduct acc. *maryadeyan* (94 26 to 27) *maryadeyam* (94 24) *maryadeyanimum* (94-45)  
*mallam* (94-17 94-2)—strong man s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Malliga Gadaya[m]* (104 17)—s pr m sg nom  
*Malligestarakke* (104 17 to 18)—to the temple of the god Malligavaras s pr n sg dat [SLW]  
*malagatara* (61 10)—of the garland makers s m pl gen [SLW] *malakurata*  
*Male* (83-10 to 11)—\ of a place s pr n sg nom  
*mahajaram* (89-12 92-68 to 69)—the constituent assembly lit respectable men s n (m sense) sg nom [SLW] dat *mahajanakke* (2 10 29-19 to 20 99-13) *mahajanake* (77 7 to 8) *mahajarakkam* (108-35) *mahajanakkum* (2-3) acc *mahanamam* (96-8) *mahajaraman* (20-8 to 9) *mahajanamum* (71-8) gen *mahajarada* (72 26 73-20 102 16)  
*mahajarapramukham* (105-7)—chief of the constituent assembly adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*meladanam* (108-3)—a great gift s n sg acc [SLW]  
*Mahadevar* (71 9)—s pr m pl nom [SLW]  
*mahadevi* (53-5 107 15)—queen, the first wife of a king s, of sg nom, [SLW] nom pl *mahadeviyar* (67 5 to 6) gen pl *mahadeviyata* (94 1 to 3)  
*mahadayam* (92-55)—great deity adj s n sg nom [SLW] a) for an  
*mahanakharatama* (91-45 to 46)—merchants guild lit people of great city adj s n (m sense) nom [SLW] *nakharatama*—see *nakara* above  
*mahapattanam* (92 26)—great city adj s n sg nom [SLW—*pattana*]  
*mahapadakakke* (92 52)—to the great pendant s n sg dat [SLW] *padaka*—ornament hanging over the breast like a medal  
*mahapatakam* (100-16)—(see *pancamahapatakam*) great crime s n sg nom [SLW] acc *mahapatakamum* (90-10)  
*mahaprabhu* (32-4)—the official title lit great lord adj s m sg nom [SLW] qualifying *Gatapayam*  
*mahabalan* (94-5)—very powerful one, adj s m sg nom [SLW] *bala*  
*mahamandalika* (96-3)—great chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *mamdalikatum*  
*mahamahar* (92 259)—men of great distinction, adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*mahayamamam* (92 17)—great sacrifice adj s n sg acc [SLW]—a principal act of devotion of which there are five *brahmayajna detayajna pitrayajna manujajna* and *bhutayajna* (*KR*)  
*Maharajayyanam* (94-20) s pr m sg nom [SLW (loc sense)]  
*maharajadhirajan* (97 1)—the supreme king of





- sg nom [SLW] Other form *Maṭasi*[m]g  
*ghadeta*[m] (104 11)
- Marggasira masada* (97 4 to 5 101 3 to 4)—  
of the month of *Marggasira* s pr n sg  
gen [SLW *Marggasira*—the month in  
which the full moon enters the constella-  
tion *Mrgasiras*] Other form *Marggasira*  
*da* (102 14)
- masaduḷ* (1 2 to 3 2 21 to 22 22 to 23)—  
in the month s n sg loc [SLW with  
Skt loc case *mase* (49 5)—han *tingaḷu*]  
*Maḷimayyam* (108-15)— s pr m sg nom  
(dat sense)
- maḷdam* (92 17)—did part 3 sg m of  
*maḍ(u)*—to do see *maḍi* & > | (cf  
*maḷke*)
- Maḷapotteyya* (54-4)—of *Maḷapotteyya*  
s pr m pl (hon.) gen
- mikka* (92 54.55.57 60 66)—that is exceeding  
pp. of *migu*—to exceed. [N K *heccada*  
*śreṣṭhāda* T *miku*] adv pp—*mikku*  
(92 56) adj s m sg dat—*mikkamge*  
(108-33) inf—*migaḷ* (92 9) d ft pl—  
*miguṇa* (92-53)
- mikkange* (108-33)—to him who exceeds,  
ie violates, adj s m sg dat [See *mikka*  
T *miku* M *mikaṭu*—the act of exceed-  
ing]
- mikku* (92 56)—having surpassed adv pp  
of *migu*—to excel See *mikkaḷ* [T *mikun*  
*du mikku* M *mikacu*]
- migaḷ* (92 9)—to surpass, inf of *migu*—to  
surpass, see *mikka* [T *mika* M *mika*  
*ḷyan*]
- miguṇa* (92 53)—that will surpass d ft p  
of *migu*—to surpass See *mikka* [T  
*mikukinṭa* M *mikum*]
- miridu* (92 29)—having bathed adv pp of  
*mi(yu)*—to bathe cf *muḷuḷi*
- miruguta* (92 53)—shining, d ft p of  
*miruga*—to shine [T *miruga*—shining M.  
*miranna*—shining]
- miṣṭamadin*[d]am (92 17)—with sweet  
food, adj s n sg instr [SLW skt *miṣṭa*  
*miṣṭa*—Pkt *miṣṭha*]
- miṣṭinda* (92 40)—fluttering d pp of *miṣṭi*—  
to flutter [miṣṭi—to move to and fro  
jump, to swing to fly roll—KIT] T  
*miṣṭinda* (Skt. *milu*—to join)]
- miridamge* (108-34)—to him who transgress-  
es, adj s m sg dat [cf *mikkange* (108-  
33) from *mirida*—pp of *miru*—to trans-  
gress as an order etc to go beyond. N K.  
*miridaraṅge* T *miṣṭu* Te *miṣṭinaraṅki*]
- muffade* (60-8)—without touching, neg. part  
of *muffu*—to touch reach. (Other mean-
- ings of *muffu* (vbl noun)—touching men-  
ses children's disease by the touch of men-  
trous woman, hindrance stoppage em-  
barrassment—KIT) [T *muffade* M *muffa*  
*de* Te *muffaka* cf *tappade*]
- mudana* (91-41 to 42)—for *mudana*—of the  
cast adv s n sg gen See *muday* be-  
low
- mudipi* (32 5)—having ended adv pp of  
*mudipu* (< *mudippu*)—to cause to end  
(< *mudippi*)—causative of *mudi*—to end  
[T *mudi*—to end, *muffu*—the end M  
*mudi*—to finish. *mudippu*—end Te *mudi*  
*pu*—to end (GOA) past 3 m pl *puḍi*  
*ḷidar* (79-4) For *mudipi*—T *mudittu*  
*mudindu* M *mudiccu*]
- mudipidar* (79-4)—caused to end, past 3 pl  
m. of *mudipu* (< *mudippu*)—causative of  
*mudi*—to end. [See *mudipi* T *mudipattar*]
- Muttarasa* (36-1)—s pr m sg nom *mutta*  
—old, great, cf *muttappa* *muttappa* *mutta*  
*ta* and *mutya* *arasa*—long See *arasan*  
above, nom. pl *Mutarasar* (46-1) *Mu*  
*tarasaru* (47 4) [T *Muttarasar* gen pl  
*Muttarasarā* (17 11 to 12)]
- muttikola* (61 2)—that is besieged, ad. ft  
p of *muttikol*—to attack, besiege, *muttiḷe*  
—a siege (KIT) [T *muttu* *mutu* *munju*  
*moy modu* Te *muffu* *mugu* M *muffikke*  
M *muttu*—to be close *mudu*—to be cov-  
ered—KIT]
- mudal* (49-8 to 9)—first adv of time. Alter-  
nate form—*modal* [N K. *modalu* T M  
*mudal* Te. *modalu* Cf *munnam munde*]
- mudumeyu* (16-5)—in the headmanship, s  
n sg loc from *mudime*—old age < *mudu*  
old elder (*mudi*—advanced age *muttu*—  
old age—KIT) cf *Muttarasa* above See  
*mudutayist* Other form *mud'meyu*  
(18-6) [T *mudumayū*]
- Muduguppeya* (59-18)—of *Muduguppe*, spr  
n sg gen.
- mudutayist* (4-4)—old mother *mudu*—see  
*mudumeyu* (16-5) above *tayist*—s ft pl  
(hon.) nom *tay*—mother [N K. *tayiyaru*  
T *mudutayist* M *mudu* *tay* (talla) Te  
*mudi* *talli*]
- munnam* (92 2) before, adv of time see  
*mudal* (49-8 to 9) above [T M *munnam*  
Te *munnu*]
- munuṭu* (9-13)—for *munuṭu*—300 See be-  
low
- muridu* (60-3)—having become angry adv  
pp of *manu*—to be angry [N K. *mur*  
*ṣṭonḍu* *ṣṣṭaḷi* T *murindu* M *munirru*



*Morasalutamaltiyu* (51 7 to 8)—in *Morasa*  
*huralmaltu* (?) s pr n sg loc  
*monam* (63-5)—silence s n sg acc [SLW  
*Skt maunam Pkt mona*] See *Monigara*  
*varum*

*Monigoravarur* (71 8)—s pr m pl (hon.)  
 nom [SLW *Moni* > *Skt maunin Pkt*  
*monu*] for *goravar* see, above.

*Momsiddhantada* (90-6)—of *Momsiddhanta*.  
 s pr n sg gen [SLW *siddhanta*—establi  
 shed truth doctrine (Kīr)]

*Mauli Kosigara* (99-5)—of *Mauli Kosigar* s  
 pr m pl (hon.) gen *mauli mauli*—the  
 head the top of anything the crown or  
 named hair (Kīr)

## Y

*Yadu* (91-6)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Yadu*  
 name of a son of *Yayati* brother of *Puru*  
 and ancestor of *Kṛṣṇa*]

*Yayatige* (94 6)—to *Yayati* s pr m sg dat  
 [SLW *Yayati*—name of the first monarch  
 of the lunar race from the two wives of  
 whom came the two lines of the lunar race  
 that of *Yadu* and that of *Puru* (Kīr)]

*Yayatibhujayan* (94 6)—king *Yayati* s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW]

*Yajnamane* (92 16)—sacrifice. s n sg acc  
 [SLW] *Yajnamane* (emphatic)

*yamtram* (84 8 to 4)—instrument s n sg  
 nom [SLW]

*ya* (15)—which pron rel *Tam ya*—what  
 thing or < a without a prothetic vowel  
*Yadavakulada* (94 6 to 7)—in *Yadava* race  
 adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*yadatar* (94 6)—*Yadavas* s pr m pl  
 [SLW]

*yugada* (108 14)—of the period s n sg  
 gen [SLW *yuga*—the period of a year  
 an age of the world of which there are  
 four *Kṛta Treta Dvāpara* and *Kali*  
 (Kīr)]

*yuddhadu* (19-3)—in the battle s n sg  
 loc [SLW]

*Yuta* (105-6)—the 9th year in the cycle of  
 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

## R

*Raktakṣi* (99-10 100-6)—the 58th year of the  
 cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

*rakṣisal* (71 5 9<sup>o</sup> 11)—to protect inf of  
*rakṣisu* [Skt *rakṣati* (see *rakṣacidan*)  
 Nk *rakṣasakke M rakṣiyutan Te*  
*rakṣincan rakṣimban*] ft 1st sg m —  
*rakṣisuten* (24 11 to 12)

*rakṣisuten* (24 11 to 12)—I shall protect  
 vb ft 1st sg m, of *rakṣisu*—to protect  
 See *rakṣisal* [T *rakṣippen M rakṣikyn*  
*ven*]

*Rajatacendira Hara has akasa Gamga-sudha*  
*kara* (92-6)—(a goody fame) white as the  
 silver mountain, *Hara* s laugh the celestial  
 Ganges and the Moon—adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW]

*Rajjar* (47 2)—s pr m pl nom [SLW *Raj*  
*ja* < *Skt raṣṭra Raṣṭrakūṣar Rajjar* (*Raḍḍi*  
 (Tbh of *raj*)—a king a *Reḍḍi* a little  
 class of Telugu cultivators *Te Reḍḍi T*  
*Iratt*—Kīr)]

*Rajja Kandarppam* (104 4 to 5)—a very  
 Kandarpa among the *Rajjas* adj s m  
 sg nom, [SLW] *Rajja Kandarppa devam*  
 (92 8) gen pl *Rajjabhupara* (91-4) *Rajja*  
*iamsodbhava*[m] (72-16) *Rajja idya*  
*dharai* (92 21) *Rajjigan* (60-13)

*Ranadhāri* (17 18)—s pr m sg nom (instr  
 sense being the subject of *kītan*) [SLW]

*Ranatikrama(natha)nu* (16-10 to 11)—s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW]

*Ranasagaran* (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
 gen *Ranasagarana* (11 1 to 2 12 1 to 2)

*Ranataloka* (63 3)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW] for *r*

*ratnamam* (92 53)—gem s n sg acc  
 [SLW]

*Ravakayam* (73 20)—s pr m sg nom  
*rasam* (104 16)—juice s n sg nom [SLW]  
 acc pl *rasar galam* (92 29)

*Raghavanam* (91 14)—by *Raghava* s pr  
 m sg instr [SLW]

*Rajamalla Permmaradi* (76-4)—s pr m  
 pl (hon.) nom For *permmaradi* see

*Permmaradiya* (76-6) above

*rajamana* (93-10 to 11)—excellent worthy to  
 be honoured by kings. adj m sg nom

[SLW]

*ra maram* (78 7) for *raja mānam*—royal  
 measure. adj s n sg nom

*raja-maritandam* (104 4)—a very sun among  
 kings. adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*raja śraṣṭam* (72-24)—a royal decree adj  
 s n sg acc [SLW] literally caused

to be heard by the king spoken by the  
 king EI 499 footnote 2) This word is

met with in *Bajagami* inscription of 680-96  
*rajasraṣṭam aḡi* (IA. 19 145 lines 11 12)

and in *Aihole* inscription of A.D. 733-47  
*raja śraṣṭam* (IA. 8.286 lines 4 5) where

the lengthening of *a* is erroneous.—ed  
 nom pl —*raja śraṣṭa*[m *ga*] (74 9)

- Rajasi* [m] ghesitarada (20-4 to 5)—of Raja  
 sūmghēśvara, s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*Rajadityarasar* (60-2)—s pr m pl (hon)  
 nom —*arasar* for *arasar*  
*rajyan* (70-3 72 17 73-14 75 2 76 4 81 2  
 82 6 to 7 85-6 86-5 to 6 87 2 88-3) king  
 dom s n sg acc [SLW] Other form  
*rajyam* (97 2) *rajyan* (21 2 23 2 to 3)  
 gen *rajya* [d] a (77 2) loc *rajyado*  
 (109 5)  
*rajyambol* (73-14)—like the kingdom *raj*  
*yan* see above *bol* < *vol* < *po* < *pol*—  
 like [T *po* M *pol* *pole* Te *pole* *vole*]  
*rajyanlatan* (94 8)—another kingdom s n  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*rajyabhivṛddhi* (69-5 to 6 72 20 73 17 80-2)  
 —increase of the sovereignty s n sg nom  
 [SLW] dat *rajyabhivṛddhiye* (104 6)  
 loc [r] a [jy] *abhivṛddhiyo* (71 2 to 3)  
*rajyabhisekam* (83 5)—coronation s n sg  
 nom [SLW]  
*rajyabhhyudaya* [bh] u] *dayam* (84 2 to 3)—  
 greatly increasing sovereignty adj s n  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*rajyodaya kalado* (96-2 to 3)—at the time of  
 the increasing sovereignty adj s n sg  
 loc [SLW]  
*Ramam* (72 14 to 15 73 11 94 16 to 17)—  
 s pr sg nom [SLW]  
*Ramestara* (67 9)—name of the *tirtha* (or sa  
 cred place) on the bank of the Tungabhad  
 ra s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*Rastrakutaṇvayarkka* (94 39)—the descend  
 ants of Rastrakutas adj s m pl [SLW]  
*Rastrakutaṣṭhamani* (92 3)—supreme among  
 the Rastrakutas adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*ṛṣīyan* (27 10)—sages s n pl nom [SLW]  
 Generally it is *ṛṣiga* but here -ar pl suf  
 fix Pkt *ṛṣi* *ṛṣi* ? acc. *ṛṣīyatan* (108 37)  
*Ruddapayyan* (97 3)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW < *Ruddapayyan*] gen *Ruddapay*  
*yana* (97 6)  
*rudrakaman* (84 9)—bead of the tree (sa  
 cred to Śiva)—s n sg acc. [SLW]  
*Ruṇḍi Vaccaru* (63 7)—s pr m pl (hon)  
 nom. [i] *accaru* < *raṣaru*  
*ruḍiyan* (92-32)—by practice or custom s n  
 sg instr [SLW *ruḍi*]  
*Rutanige* (2 22) to *Ruva* s pr m sg dat  
 [SLW < *Rupa*]  
*Retarranacai* (4-4) s pr f sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Revadasa* (92 18)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Revadasa Visottara-dikṣitar* (92 15)—the

priests R. and V s pr m pl nom. [SLW  
*dikṣita*—one that has conducted a sacrifice  
 priests (Kṛt) acc *Revadasa Visottara*  
*somavagalan* (92 23 to 24) gen *Rei*  
*dasa Visottaradikṣitara* (92 12) *sonayaj*—  
 one who has performed a soma sacrifice  
 (Kṛt) instr—*Revadasa Visottara somaya*  
*ngalin* (92-16)

*Revaladeṭṭiyar* (107 15)—s pr f pl (hon)  
 nom [SLW]

*Roddada* (108 4)—of Rodda s pr n gen  
 (Rodda—a place in Anantpur district)

*Ronada* (77 7 104 15 18 to 19)—of Roṇa s  
 pr n sg gen Roṇa—now a Taluka in the  
 Dharwar district Bombay Presidency acc.  
*Ronamam* 996-19 23)

*rohisi* (60-4)—mounting ascending (having  
 caused confusion ?) adv pp of *rohisu*

## L

*Lakṣmī alabhendram* (73 14)—Lord of  
 Lakṣmī i.e. Viṣṇu adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW]

*lalaṣa locana* (102 6)—one with an eye on  
 the forehead (i.e. Śiva) adj s m sg  
 gen [SLW]

*likhita* (99-15)—writing adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW *likh*] Other forms *likhitam*  
 (83 13) past 3 m sg —*likhitam* (89-18  
 103 17) *likhitam* (73 23) *likitam* (74 21)  
*likitan* (61 10)

*lokakke* (15 2 52 54 to 55 3 6 5-12 6-7  
 9-10 20-9 23 12 60-15 74 19 97 23)—to  
 the world s n sg dat [SLW] loc *lokado*  
 (94 26 28)

*Lokamahadeviyara* (71 1 to 2)—of the queen  
 Lokamahadeviyar s f sg gen Other form  
 —[ for f (mistake) *Lokamahadeviyara*  
 (10-3) nom *Lokamahadeviyar* for *Loka*  
*mahadeviyar* (6-4)

*Lokadityarasar* (50-4 to 5 51 2 52 4)—s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW NW see *arasan* above  
*lokaditya*—a sun to the world

*Lokēstara* (7 2)—of Lokēśvara temple s  
 n sg gen [SLW]

*Lopada pa* [r] i] *aru* (82-30)—Lopada—proper  
 name < *Lomapa* ? s pr m sg nom  
*pariataru*—brahman See *pariataru* above  
*lobhamum* (92-44)—meanness or attraction  
 s n sg nom [SLW] *lobhamum* (con  
 junctive suffix)

## V

*aktam* (16-13)—(fraud s n sg nom [SLW]

*rajanyam* (104 16)—measure weight. s n  
 sg nom (*ojje*—weight, load *ṛ* *dhṛ* *dhṛ*)

- kit*) cf NIA *rajan* Mar *vajan*—weight]
- iannisuttu* (92-58)—praising pr adv p of *iannisu* < *iarnisu*—to praise See *bannisal* above
- vandu* (47-4 84-8)—having come adv pp of *iar*—to come [T *vandu* M *vannu* Tel *vacci* alternate form *bandu* (N K *bandu*) see above]
- vamsavalu* (94-4)—genealogy s n sg nom [SLW *i* for *l*]
- vayas* (92-28)—having desired adv pp of *vayasu*—to desire long for [N K. *baya* s T *vayavu* T *vayavu* *vayavu* Te *bayya* (Krr) Cf N K. *bayake*—special ly desire of pregnant women]
- varisa* (88-2)—year s n sg nom [Skt *varsha* see below ( *i* by epenthesis)] Other form *varisam* (74-5 86-4) *v* > *b* see *barisakke* (97-9) above dat *varisakke* (86-13) loc *varisabhyantarado* (89-11)
- varendon* (34-8)—wrote past 3 m. of *vare*—to write. See *baredan* above or adj s m sg nom from *vareda*—pp of *vare*—to write [T *varaendon* Te. *varasnavadu*]
- varistan* (13-3 to 4)—one who is avoided adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- varthisida* (92-2)—that conducted themselves. d pp of *varthisu*—to conduct ones self adv pr part —*varthisutam* (92-61)
- varthisutam* (92-61)—conducting themselves. adv pr part of *varthisu*—see *varthisida*
- varsha* (75-4 to 5)—year s n sg nom [SLW] *varisa* (88-2) see above *varsam* (69-11 to 12 70-25 81-3 82-9 83-2 to 3 89-11 90-5) dat —*varsakke* (29-6) gen *varpada* (77-6) *varpada* (67-2) *v* > *b* in *barisakke* (97-9) see above
- Varshanakkattige* (51-3)—to *Varshanakkatti* ? s pr n sg dat
- vallabheyar* (91-27 to 28)—wives s f pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- vasagatam* (108-3)—subjection s n sg acc [SLW *vasa*]
- vasavura* (62-5)—of *Vasavur* s pr n sg gen loc *Vasavuru* (62-2)
- vasudhatajado* (92-11)—on the face of the earth adj s n sg loc [SLW *taja* for *ta a*]
- vasudheya* (60-1 to 2)—of the earth s n sg gen [SLW Skt *vasudha*]
- vasyakulatilakam* (93-8)—ornament to the family of *Vasyas* [*vasya* < *vasya* (?)—a man of the third caste whose business is agriculture and trade (Krr)]
- valike* (60-11)—afterwards. adv of time
- valikke* see *balikke*
- valliyum* (92-30)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW *valli* N K *balli*]
- Vayyam* (73-15)—the 20th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vyavasthe* (108-18)—system or order of things s n sg nom [SLW]
- vakkilu* (48-2 to 3)—at the door s n sg loc. [N K *bagul oja* Tam. *vayul* M *vatu* Te *vaklu*—door The inscription belongs to Kolar in Mysore]
- Vajukulo* [dayam] (96-21 to 22)—born in the *Vaji* family arj s m sg [SLW]
- Varanasiya* (3-5 6-5 9-9 23-10 to 11 93-17)—of *Varanasi* (Benares) s pr n sg gen [SLW] See *Varanasiyuman* (83-12) above Other form *Varanasiya* (5-11 33-5) acc *Varanasiyan* (68-6 to 7) *Varanasiyuman* (18-17 to 18 72-29 89-16 109-20 to 21) *Varanasiyuman* (101-15) *Varanasiyuma* (74-19) *Varanasiyamam* (2-50-51) loc *Varanasiyu* (1-5 72-27) *Varanasiya* (30-11 74-12, 94-25 100-25) *Varanasiyolam* (97-19 20 to 21) *Varanasiyo* (34-6)
- varasiyam* (92-58)—than ocean s n sg instr [SLW]
- varaddhyan* (92-63)—ocean. s n sg acc [SLW]
- valise* (92-47)—? as it displays. inf of *vajisu*—to display (?) *bat*—to remain in existence increase (Krr)
- vyakaranam* (92-54)—grammar s n sg acc [SLW]
- Vikari* (95-9)—the 33rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrama* (91-5 107-4)—the 14th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vikraman* (11-9)—one endowed with great power or strength adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- vikramadim* (94-11)—with valour s n sg instr [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Santaram* (90-3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Satyasraya* (20-1)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrita* (92-22)—the 24th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Vikriti*]
- vicitri alapatra rajam* (92-13)—a multitude of curiously made parasols adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- Vijana naygara* (11-5 to 6)—of *Vijananaygar* s pr m pl (hon) gen —*naygar* < *na ykar* Cf *Jambunaygar* (GOKI)
- vijayarajyam* (94-2 95-3 to 4 107-3 108-4

- to 5)—victorious kingdom s n sg acc [SLW]
- vayavatsara** (49-2)—victorious-year s n sg nom (loc in sense qualifying *irppada cāṇṇejaṇu*) [SLW] *Vijaya sammatsaram* (53-1)
- vijayadhityan** (181)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]—for *Vijayadityan* pl *Vijayadityar* 39-3 to 4)
- vija(s)effigara** (18-12 to 13)—of *Vijaseffigar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen for *seffigara* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ajaseffigara*
- Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣanana** (12-2 to 4)—of *Vinjan*\*—s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- vissar** (35-7)—remitted past 3 sg m of *vīdu*—to remit leave. Alternate form—*bissar* *bissar* see *bissa* (20-6)—above N k. *bissaru* Other form—*vissar* (67-12) [T *vissar* M *vissar*]
- vissayan** (12-35)—free labour s n sg acc. [N k. *bissig*]
- vidalluru** (52-6)—s pr n sg nom
- vidadana[kka]m** (97-13)—for education adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- vidyarthipadodhanarggam** (95-12 to 13)—for the ascetics and students adj s m pl dat [SLW]
- Vinapotiṣa** (4-5 to 6)—for *Vinapotiṣa* s pr l pl (hon.) nom [*paṭṭi paṭṭini*—dancing girl M *paṭṭayaṭṭi*—a prostitute *paṭṭi paṭṭi*—prostitute]
- Vinatisarakkam** (24-8)—to *Vinatisaravar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW]
- vissarum** (92-54)—brahmins s m pl nom [SLW]
- vissasamkulakke** (72-15)—to the multitude of brahmins adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- vissaraṭṭagghar** (97-50 to 56)—the skullful brahmins adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- vissudhar** (92-48)—sages learned men s m pl nom [SLW] *vissudha janam* (92-8)
- vissudhāḷige** (92-15)—to the company of sages
- vibhāsa** (102-13)—the 2nd year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vimalamatibhāṣarata** (91-42 to 43)—of *Vimalamatibhāṣarata* s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW] for *bhāṣarata* see *bhāṣarata*
- vimanamam** (61-5)—a car or chariot of the gods, serving as a throne or conveyance through the skies s n sg acc [SLW]
- vimanam** In modern times applied to aeroplanes]
- vissajjal** (92-40)—when shining inf of *vissajjati*—to shine adv pr part—*vissajj suttam* (92-53)
- Virodhi[ky]** (97-4)—the 45th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- virodhigalam** (92-2)—opponents s m pl acc [SLW]
- viddandaman** (61-6)—a bow stick *vīl*—a bow s n sg see *bhūṭṭal danda*—stick—[SLW T *vīl* (8th)—s.n. bow arrow—h P]
- vissistottamam** (92-17)—distinguished one adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Vissudevargge** (107-16)—to god *Viṣṇu* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW cf *Bhūṭṭa Skt Viṣṇu* Pkt. *vinhu*]
- vissayakke** (92-25)—to the country s n sg dat [SLW] gen *vissayada* (8-5 to 6)
- vissupadu** (1-3)—at the time of (autumnal) equinox s n sg loc
- vissarūha nivasayum** (92-35)—She who lives in lotuses i.e. *Lakṣmī* s n sg nom [SLW *vissarūha*—lotus *bisa* (< *visa*)—the part of the stalk of lotus which is under ground, also *bisaja vissaja*]
- vissistaram** (108-3)—distinguished ones. adj s m pl acc [SLW]
- vissamge rajadhīṣṭu (o) ttung(m)** (92-21)—who is exalted with banner (bearing the device) of the Lord of Birds (*Garuda*) adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- vissāda** (90-15)—which is fallen. pp of *vī-* *vī* to fall see *bidda* [T *vīunda* M *vīma*] adv of manner—*vissādante* (60-8) past 3 m sg—*vissādan* (54-5), past 3 pl m *vissāder* (55-5)
- vissādan** (54-5)—fell past 3 sg n of *vī* *vī*—to fall [N k. *biddanu* see *vissāda vissādante* (60-8) pl *vissāder* (55-5)]
- vissanam** (94-37)—warrior s m sg acc [SLW]
- vissanam** (92-2)—valour s n sg acc [SLW]
- Vira Narayanam** (92-19)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Vira Narayana* (92-6)
- Vira Nalamba Pallāṭa-Permmāṇaḍi deṭṭara** (107-14 to 15)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW]
- vissar** (92-2)—heroes. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- vissabhaṭṭakka** (60-5)—brave warriors s m pl nom [SLW]
- Vissottara bhāṣam** (92-18)—the learned man *Viśottara* s pr m sg nom [SLW] see *Reṭṭaṭṭa Viśottara dīkṣitar* *Viśottara viddadharadeṭṭam* (92-14)
- veḍḍemge[m]** (101-5)—marvel s n sg nom. *veḍḍemge*—N k. *veḍḍa*—beauty wonder [T *vissamgam* M *vissannuka* Tc *veḍḍa* cf *ane veḍḍa* above.]

- Verehayyadevana* (92 71)—of *Verehayyade* s m sg gen [SLW]  
*vejasina* (17 9)—of pepper s n sg gen. [N K. *menasu* (*mejasu* *mejasu*—Tbh of *marica*—black pepper T *miriyal* *miḷagu* M. *miḷugu* *muḷugu* Te *miriya* Tu. *munaci*—Kṛt)]  
*vedam* (92 27)—the Vedas s n sg (pl sense) acc the three Vedas Rg Yajur and Sama to which Atharva is added, nom *vedam* (92 55 56)  
*vedavidarkkaḷ* (72 28)—those well versed in the Vedas adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*veda sastra tyulpannam* (92-67)  
*verige* (3 4) < *perige* see *perige* *perunge* above  
*Vasakhamasada* (71 6)—of the month Vaiśakha s pr n sg gen [SLW *Vasakha* (< *visakha*)—the 2nd month of the year] cf *vasaga*—*besage*  
*Vasakha suddha* (107 5)—the bright half of Vaiśakha, s n sg nom [SLW—*suddha* (< *suddha*)]  
*vom[ḥhainu]ṇa padinenṇaneṇa* (109-12 to 13)—918th num. adj s n sg gen v is prosthetic here  
*voi* (92-31 53 94 11)—likeness, adv of man ner < *poi* *poi*  
*voḷisi* (60-11)—having caused to plough adv pp of *oḷisu*—v is prosthetic here (cf *vomḥhainuṇa*) *uḷisu*—having it ploughed. N K *uḷisi* (*uḷasu* *uḷisu*—< *uḷu*—to plough—Kṛt)  
*vṛtti* (108-30)—business, profession. s n sg nom [SLW] acc *vṛttiyar* (92 16)  
*ṭṭṇinapaharanam* (92-36)—that removes delinquent adj s n sg nom [SLW *ṭṭṇina*—wicked wrong]  
*vṛttiyar* (92 16)—stipend. s n sg acc [SLW]
- S
- Saka kala* (68-1)—Saka year s n sg nom [SLW Saka name of a king applied to Śaḷivahana era epoch (Kṛt)] Other forms—*Saka varṣa* (79-1) *Sakavarṣam* (101 1) [Saka *varṣa* (92 22) *Sakavarṣam* (76-1 (90-4))  
*śataprabhāṭanaya bhunutar* (92 12)—famed over the earth in the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl nom. [SLW]  
*śatrubhapatigaḷam* (92-3)—hostile monarchs adj s m pl acc [SLW]  
*śamkaḷadu* (11 2 to 3)—during the trouble s n si loc [SLW *śamkaḷa*  
*śamkhanu* (92 13)—shell s n sg nom [SLW]  
*śaran* (92-5 9)—protection s n sg nom  
*śasanka nibham* (94 14)—having the resemblance of moon adj s m sg nom (in str sense) [SLW]  
*Śasi* (94-4)—moon, s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Samtagaṇḍam* (103-13)—s pr m s nom [SLW] See *Aycaḡaṇḍa*  
*Sasana* (93 17)—edict s n sg nom [SLW]  
 Other forms *sasanam* (71 9 to 10) *sasana mam* (97 29) for *sasanamam*  
*śasana baddham* (94 13)—bound by the discipline adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*śantyarīṭhadi-mahagūṇa samdoharum* (92 68)—accumulations of great virtues such as the spirit of tranquility adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*Śrīpuruṣaṇa* (78-8)—of Śrīpuruṣa s pr m sg gen [SLW < *Śrīpuruṣa* *Śrī* > *Śrī* cf *varṣa* > *varṣa* Indra- > *Indara*]  
*śula karmma* (70-26)—engraving on stone sn sg nom [SLW]  
*śulalekhe* (71 19 to 20)—writing in stone s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Śivapandi siddhantada bhāṭarara* (83-6 to 7)—of Śivapandi siddhanta bhāṭarar s pr m sg gen [SLW]  
*Śivadhari* (67 11)—s pr m sg nom (qualifying *goravargge*) [SLW]  
*Siamaṇa* (49-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Sivalaḷakke* (107-6)—to the Śiva temple adj s sg dat [SLW] sg (pl sense)  
*śiṣyar* (79-2 83-7)—disciple, adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*Sukrataram* (93-3)—Friday s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*śukhadin* (93 5)—with happiness s n sg unstr [SLW *sukha*]  
*Subhatuṇṇa bhāṭarar* (85-4 to 6)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*Sudrakan* (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
 Other form—*Sidrakan* (94 17)  
*Somaṇamāḍbharan* (18-4)—born of Soma race, adj s m nom. [SLW s for s]  
*Soma śamśuddhara* (17-3 to 4)  
*Somasutam* (94-4)—son of Soma adj s m sg nom [s for s]  
*śauca vedāṅga* (108-9)—a very marvel of purity [śauca—SLW *śedamga* see *śedamga* above. cf *Citra vedāṅga*]  
*śauryyam* (94 13)—valour s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Śraṇamasada* (77-6)—of the month Śraṇa s pr n sg gen [SLW]—name

- of the fifth lunar month (July Aug)  
Other form—*Śravaṇamasada* (98 3)
- Śrī Ambī acariyara* (37 5)—of holy Ambī  
carī s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW see  
acariya] Hiatus is retained here *srī*—  
wealth, prosperity This is used as an  
auspicious sign at the commencement of  
letters manuscripts and inscriptions some-  
times for the needs of metre. It is also  
used as an honorific prefix to the names of  
eminent and holy persons and places  
(GOKI)
- Śrī Kama* (41 8)—s pr m sg nom
- Śrī Kongari Muttarasa Śrīpuruṣa mahara(ja)*  
*dhiraja paramēśvarabhāṣar* (24 1 to 3)—  
s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrī Goindarasar* (60-1)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom Go-inda. Hiatus
- Śrī fogatunga* (61 1)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- Śrī Doram* (22-1)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- srī nakṣatradā* (29-5)—during the auspicious  
constellation. s n sg loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuraḍa* (94-3)—in Śrīpura s pr n sg  
loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuruṣa* (25-1 26-7 to 8, 27 1 to 2 34-2  
35 1 to 2 39 1 to 2 49-1)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW] *Śrīpuruṣamaharaja* (30-1 to  
2 35-1 to 2 39-1 to 2 49-1) *Śrīpuruṣama-  
rajan* (54 1) *Śrīpuruṣamaharajam* (37 1)  
*Śrīpuruṣamaharajar* (29-1 to 2 4 31 1 to  
2 38 1 46-1 47 1 52-1) dat *Śrīpuruṣama-  
harajarge* (29 18)
- Śrīpuruṣamaharajadhīraja paramēśvara bha-  
ṣaru* (42 1 to 3)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- śrī pīṭhī bhāṣara* (61 1)—adj s m sg  
nom *lallabha*—*bhallava* (metathesis)
- śrī Pīṭhīśaṅgata śrīmad Alupendra dūṣṭa*  
*bhayankararge* (15 1 to 3) adj s m pl  
(hon.) dat [SLW]
- śrīballaham* (23 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW see *ballaha* above <Skt *lallabha*]
- śrī Marasing Ereyappena* (59-11)— of *śrī*  
Marasing Ereyappon.
- Śrī raman natha nabhi kupodita [vata] kana*  
*[ka garbbhaja] rum* (92-67)—born of the  
Brahman, who arose from the naval pit of  
the Lord of Lady Fortune (*īṣṇu*) adj s  
m pl nom [SLW]
- Śrī Rama* (47-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Lokamahadeviyara* (8-3)—of Lokama-  
hadeviy s f pl (hon) gen See *Loka-  
mahad viyar* above
- Śrī Vikramaditya bhatarar* (3-1 to 2 8-1 to  
2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Vikramaditya Yuvarajar* (2 1 to 2)—  
prince Vikramaditya. s pr pl (hon  
nom) [SLW]
- Śrī Vijayaditya Saty(a)śraya-śrīpīṭhuvalla-  
bha mah(a)r(ajadhīraja para)mesvara*  
*bhāṣarara(r)* (1 1 to 2)—s pr m pl  
(hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrīvutara* (73 20)—of *Śrīvut* < *Śrīput* <  
*Śrīputa* s pr n sg gen cf *śrīputa*  
*do*
- Śrī Sarvasiddhi acari* (8-8 9-5 to 6)—s pr  
m sg nom [SLW Hiatus retained cf  
*Śrī Ambī acari*]
- Svetavahanan* (12-12 to 13)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW] pl *Svetavahanar* (13 4 to  
5)

## S

- Saka-varṣa* (81 2 100 6 107-4 109 12) same  
as *Sakavarṣa* See *Sakakala Sakavar-  
ṣam* (74 4 78-4)
- Sakalajalacaraman* (92 37)—water dwellers  
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
- saki* (91 46)—witness s n sg nom SLW  
[Skt *sakṣi*—*sakṣi* Pkt *sakkhi*]
- Sankurakke* (17 6 to 7)—to Sankura. s pr  
n eg dat
- sattan* (96-21)—died past 3 sg m of  
*sa(y)*—to die [Nk. *sattanū* T ca M  
ca Tu *śāy sar*—to die] Other form—  
*sallon* (81-4) adv pp *sattu* (21 4)  
(The word may be connected with *say*—  
to cease to be quieted—Krr)
- sattu* (21 4 75-6)—having died adv pp  
of *sa(y)*—to die See *sattan* [T *settu*  
M *cattu* Te *cacci*]
- sallon* (81-4 84 10)—same as *sattan*
- satamgaḥ* (103-3)—for *satanga* s n (num  
hundred years)
- satyada* (92 60)—of truthfulness s n eg  
gen [SLW]
- Sa[tya]śraya kulatūlaka* (100-4 to 5)—an  
ornament of Satyaśraya race. adj s m  
sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Satyaśta*  
*yakulatūlaka* (107 2 108 2 to 3)
- Satyavakyan* (62-4)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- Satyavakya Komgunwarmma* (10-1)—s pr  
m sg nom [SLW] *Satyavakya Kom-  
gunwarmma dharmma maharajadhīraja*  
(83-3 to 4)
- Satyavakya Jinalayakke* (83 7 to 8)—to the  
Jaina Temple Satyavakya s pr n sg  
dat [SLW]
- Satyavakhyā* (101 5)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW] See *Satyavakyan kh* for *k*



*sadarittharum* (92-68)—able persons adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*sadacaratē* (92-60)—good behaviour s n sg nom [SLW]  
*sanmūḍhanadoḥ* (109-12)—in the presence s n sg loc [SLW] Other form—*sanmūḍhiyo* (95 10)  
*santanadoḥ* (94 8)—in the progeny s n sg loc [SLW] acc *santanama(m)* (70-6)  
*sanda* (39-11)—that is gone, d pp of *sa-* to go replaced in N K by *hoda* [*sanda*—T *cenṭa* M *cenna*] adj s m sg *sandon* (15) pl *sandar* (20-9)  
*Sandavaradara* (16 11)—s pr m pl gen (of *Sandavaradar*)  
*sandar* (20-9)—those who go adj s m and f pl nom f roto *sanda*—pp of *sa-* to go See *sanda* N K *hodavaru* [T *senrar* Te *cenuvaru*]  
*sandon* (15 2-52.54 to 55 5-6 5 12 to 13 6-6 to 7 9-10 23 12)—he who goes adj s m sg from *sa-* to go See *sanda*  
*Sandhigal Ajjavurada* (59-17)—s pr n sg gen of *Sandhigal*  
*sanmatade* (82-34)—with the sanction s n sg instr [SLW *sanmata* *sammata*]  
*sanmanadanam* (94 14)—gift and honour adj s n nom [SLW]  
*sanyasanam* (79-4)—penance s n sg acc [SLW (*sanyasanam*—abstinence from food, fasting as a form of suicide it is more or less synonymous with *sallekhana* and *sa madhi*—GOKI)]  
*sabhaga sadakam* (72 26 to 27)—with the conveyance of the usufruct of it *sadakam* for *sadhakam* s n sg acc [SLW]  
*samagrar* (92 54 to 55)—all people adj s in pl nom [SLW]  
*samagraspadam* (92 61)—position of all (virtues) s n sg acc [SLW]  
*samanise* (92-22)—when occurred inf of *samanisu*—to occur to be brought about to be acquired, adv pp. *samamsi* (92 17)  
*samantanatagunadindim* (94 14)—by endless universal virtue, adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*samayam* (7-3)—time s n sg nom [SLW] loc *samayadoḥ* (92-23) *samaya* = community in gen *samayada* (71 18 to 19)  
*samayada* (71 18 to 19)—of the community s n sg gen [SLW] see *samayam*  
*samayadoḥ* (92-23 69)—during that time s n sg loc [SLW]  
*samaritthar* (71 15)—able s m pl nom

[SLW see *sadaritthar*] *samarittharum* (92 68)

*samasta gunastaya srimatu* (85 7 to 8)—the illustrious one, the abode of all virtues, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*samasta prabhṛtgaḥ* (47 3)—to all the leading persons s m pl dat [SLW]

*samadhiyoḥ* (32-5) in the religious vow or self imposed restraint s n sg loc [SLW] *samadhi* is not used here in the sense of concentration of mind as in *yogasutra* but it conveys the additional sense of a religious vow known as *sallekhana* according to which the Jains starved themselves to death—GOKI]

*samudradante* (92 34)—like the ocean *sa mudrada*—s n sg gen *ante*—like adv of manner see above,

*samuha balama* (19 2)—for *samuha balama*—the collected army s n sg acc [SLW] *balama* < *balaman*]

*samkramanadamdu* (99-11 95-10)—when there was *samkramana*—s n sg gen [SLW] *andu*—at the time (see *andu* above) *samkramana*—the day on which the sun passes from one zodiac to another (Kṛ) cf *viṣupadul* above. Other form—*samkranā* (99-11 102-15 105-6 108-12)

*samgat vettu* (92 64)—fittingly [SLW] adv

*samtatam* (92-66)—always adv of time [SLW]

*sampatti* (92 66)—wealth s n sg nom [SLW]

*sampanna* (70-11)—prosperous endowed with adj s m sg nom *sampannan* (62-4 74 7 102 10) *sampannam* (90-1 to 2) pl *sampannar* (95 10) *sampannar un* (92 66 to 67)

(*Sakavijaya kalavāta*) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (85-2 to 3)—the years expired since the time of the Saka King. s n pl nom [SLW] Saka for Saka. *samvatsara-sambhatsara sambat sara* (*satangaḥ*) (74-4) (-b for v) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (80-3) *sambhatsaram* (80-4) *bh* for *b* *sa(m) vaccharam* (104-8)—*ech* for *tsa* [Pkt *vacchā* Skt. *vaśśa*, Skt. *vatsala* Pkt *vacchala* Vedic *vatsa* Pāli *vaccha*] *samvacchā satangaḥ* (104 7) *samvatsara* (85-3 9-10 106-3 to 4) *samvatsaram* (71-4 to 5) 72-18 73 15 78-5 91-5 94-3 95-9 96-6 100- 102-13 103-6 to 7 108-11) gen *samvatsarada* (84-4) 92-22 93-3 97 4 101 2 to 3 103-1 to 2, 105-6 107-4) *samvatsaramgaḥ* (67 1 69-7 to 9 72-19 to 20 73-15 to 16 77-3 to

- 4 82 7 to 8 83-1 to 2 88 1 to 2 91 1 to 3 106-1 to 2) *samvatsara satanigaḥ* (71-3 to 4 72 18 85 1 to 2 87 3 89 10) *samvat sara satangaḥ* (84-3 93 1 to 2 97 4 98-1 to 2 99 9)
- sayirbbār* (97 18)—thousand people s m pl nom from *sayirbbār* see *sayirbbār* below s > y [cf *Kan pēsār* Tam *pēyar* Kan *usir* Tam *uṣir* Kan *basir* Tam *tayir*]
- saye* (70 8)—when ceased inf of *say* (*say*)—to cease ste *saitan*
- Sarajavura* (80 5)—of *Sarajavura* s pr n sg gen Modern Soratur in Dharwar dist Bombay Presidency acc *Sarajavura man* (97 3)
- Sarasjabbatāṅgam* (92-37)—for the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m sg dat [SLW] *bhavanige + am* (conj suffix)
- sarajateyūm* (92 42)—straightness or sickness. s.n. sg nom [SLW] *sarajate yūm*
- saroruhadharam* (92-33)—one whose lips are like lotuses. adj s m sg hon [SLW]
- Sarvbanandī detarḡge* (83 7)—to Sarvbanandī dēvar s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW] v > b- is partial here cf *Parvata*
- Sarvvanandī bhāṭarar* (79-3)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom [SLW]
- sarvva namasjām* (92 24)—that is universally respected s n sg nom [SLW]
- sarvva-badha paṇi haram* (71 16 94 23 108-31)—free from all imposts s n sg acc [SLW] instr —*sarvva-badhapaṇihare n(m)* (69 21 and 22)
- sarvvaadhikārī* (82 21)—sole authority s m nom [SLW]
- salippor* (82 25)—those who carry out adj s m pl nom from *sal*—to continue (See *sanda*) also *salapu*—to preserve take care (N K. *salaku*) nom sg *salipor* (16-13 to 14) dat *salipage* (43 12) *salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13) *saleluvoḡe* ? (75 6) inf —*salisal* (86 11) (86-11) *sale* (69-6) adv pp *salis* (78-9) adv pr pl *salitam* (95 4 to 5) *saluttum* (80-2) *saluttu* (94 2) opt *salge* (94-36) ft p *salva* (82 16 to 17) vb ft 3 sg n *salvudu* (101 12)
- salipage* (43-12)—to him who protects or continues adj s m sg dat see *salipor* *salipange* > *salipage*
- salī(po)n* (16 13 to 14)—he who grants. adj s. m. sg from *salpo*—ft p of *sal*—to continue grant [T *selvom* See *salippor*]
- salisal* (86 11)—to protect inf of *salisu*—to cause to protect [See *salippor* T *sella*]
- salis* (78 9)—having granted adv pp of *salisu*—see *salippor* [Tam *salutis* M *celulli*]
- salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13)—to him who continues adj s m sg dat See *salipage*
- salippor*
- saluttam* (95 4 to 5 100-3 104 6 to 7 9 107 4 108 5)—administering adv pr part of *sal*—to administer [N K *salakuttire saluttum* (80-2 81 2) *saluttu* (72 18 20 73 15 17 87 2 to 3 89-10 94 2 97 3)]
- sale* (69-6 82 10 84 3 88-2)—when continued i.e. passed inf of *sal*—to continue See *salippor*?
- Saleluvoḡe* ? (75 6)—same as *salipage* *salisuvomge*
- salge* (94-36)—may it continue or last opt of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *sel laṭṭum* M *caluttuka caluttajje*]
- salvante* (82 16 to 17)—so as to continue *salis*—ft p of *sal* ante—like adv of manner *salivante* See *salippor* [T *sellum* M *cellum*]
- salvudu* (101 12)—will be continued. vb ft 3 sg n of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *selvadu* M *celvatu celluatu*]
- sahasra* (97 20)—thousand. num adj qualifying *bhajanam*. [Skt. *sahasra* s for s]
- sakṣi* (52-4)—witness s n sg nom [SLW cf *sakṣi* above]
- sadhisi* (92 2)—having overcome. adv pp of *sadhisu*—to overcome subdub. [Skt *sadh*] Other meanings to accomplish, to prove to recover to obtain to practise to charge (KIT)
- samantarum* (83 9)—the tributary prince s m pl nom [SLW]
- samaritthyopetar* (108 14 to 13)—people with ability adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Samajataḡige* (69 18)—to Samajavadi s pr n sg dat
- Samakāṭeyamman um* (97 6 to 7 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW Skt *svamin* Pkt *sami*]
- Samyakkam* (108-28)—for the fees s. n. sg dat [SLW *samyakke + am*] *samya* (Thb of *svamya*)—fees that, for the performance of particular ceremonies are to be given to *pujaris* etc (KIT)
- sampinoḡ* (23-7)—on a unit of length s n sg loc —*sambu*—length of cloth
- sayira* (2 37 38, 45-6, 97 7 108-31)—thousand num adj s m sg [SLW *sahasra*

- See *sahasra* above Other forms *sasira*.  
 N K. *savira* gen *savirada nuru* (108 19)  
 acc *saviramuman* (85-8 to 9 93 6 to 7,  
 94 17 to 18 95 8)
- salam* (52-4)—debt s n sg nom from  
*sal*—to become indebted (KAR) or *sal*—  
 to be sufficient + a neg<sup>2</sup>
- saliar* (108-35)—will join vb ft 3 pl m  
 of *sal*—to be joined (KAR)
- satu* (108-34 to 35)—death s n sg nom  
 v b l noun from *sa(y)*—to die See  
*sattan* (96 21) [Tam *satu* M *casuka*  
*cakku* Te *cau*]
- satinio* [i] 92 70<sup>2</sup>
- sasanama* [m] (97 29)—same as *sasanamam*  
 See *sasana* above s > s
- sasira* (2 13 to 24 3 6 5 12 6-5 7 6 9 9  
 23 11 27 9 29-11 33 5 6 31 7, 44-6 53-10  
 60-3 15 72 27 29 73 21-22 74 13 77 10 to  
 11 83 12 88-14 108-37)—thousand num  
 adj [from Skt *sahasra* See *sahasra sa*  
*jira* above] *sasiram* (17 17 21)—acc  
 [a] *siramuman* (100 6)
- sasirad iluuru* (108-20 to 21)—a thousand  
 and two hundred num adj *sasirada*—  
 s n sg gen *iluuru*—(l for r) N K  
*sasirada umuru*
- sasirbbbar* (108-37 97 21 to 22)—thousand  
 people s m pl Appellative noun of no  
 < *sasirvatar* (vv > bb) See *sasirvatar*  
 below
- sa(s)irvatar* (15 3-6 5 11 6-6 9-9 to 10  
 22 22 27 9 10 31 5 to 6 34 6 to 7 39-9)—  
 thousand people s m pl appellative noun  
 of number from *sasira* vv > bb in *sa*  
*sirbbbar* (97 21 to 22) see above
- sahasadol* (92 9)—in enterprise. s n sg  
 loc [SLW]
- sahasra Bhuman* (108-9)—adj s m sg  
 nom Bhuma in enterprise
- sahat, aridye, itihasa* (92 54)—the science  
 of literary composition legendary lore s  
 n sg (pl sense) nom [SLW]
- Singadi* (20-6)—s pr n sg nom (gen  
 sense)—name of the place
- Singani* (61 12)—s pr n sg nom Sin  
 gani<sup>2</sup>
- Singana* (3 2 to 3)—of Singan. s pr m  
 sg gen nom *Singam* (33 3)
- siddh ayada* (92 41)—for *siddh ayada*—of  
 fixed revenue s n sg gen [SLW]
- Sindavaqi* (85 8)—s pr n sg nom
- Simmanura* (60-13)—of Simmanur s pr n  
 sg gen i
- simghan* (105-3)—lion adj i s m sg nom  
 [SLW Skt *simha* Pkt *Simgha*]
- simgha lanchanan* (108-7)—having the mark  
 of a lion adj s m sg nom see *sim*  
*ghan*
- [Si] *ni gavundana* (73 24)—of *Sirigavundana*  
 s pr m sg gen [SLW Skt *Sri* > *Sri*  
 by epenthesis. s > s see *sasanamam*  
 above cf *Indara* < *Indra* For *gavundana*  
 see *Ayca gavundana*]
- Siripuruṣar* (31 2 to 3 51 1)—s pr m nom  
 < *Siripuruṣar* See *Siripuruṣa* above cf  
*Sirigavundana* also
- silakamma* (61 10 99-15)—same as *sila*  
*kamma* see above (s > s)
- Siva niḥayam* (92-36)—Siva temple s n sg  
 nom [SLW *Siva* < *Siva* i for l in  
*niḥayam*]
- Siva valḥiyuman* (16 15 to 16)—s pr n sg  
 acc from *Siva valḥi* (s > s and p > v)  
 The Sivali sect of Brahmanas in South  
 Canara take their name from this place  
 The town Uḍipi considered as the most  
 sacred spot in the Canarese country is  
 formed of parts of Badagabett Moodarun  
 dambre Poollore and Shivuli villages  
 (Madras Manual of Administration Vol  
 III p 610) In the Madras Postal Di  
 rectory Shivalli figures as a village served  
 by the Uḍipi post office —EI 921
- Sire Nayakange* (85 11)—to *Sivenayaka*  
 s pr m g dat [SLW] Cf *nayga*
- simantaram* (59-23)—boundary adv of  
 place
- sim* (29-27 59-25)—same as *simantaran*  
 loc *simieyu* (29 7)
- Siyatallavarara* (41 6 to 7)—s pr m sg  
 nom
- sukhadin* (74 8 93-72)—with happiness s n  
 sg instr [SLW] Other form—*sukhadar*  
 in (104-13) r<sup>2</sup>
- Sukravara* (108-12)—same as *Sukratara* see  
 above (s > s) *Sukrataram* (99 11  
 105-5)
- sunka* (17-6)—customs toll s n sg nom  
 (acc sense) [Skt *sulka* > *sulka* > \**sukka*  
 (by assimilation) > *sunka* cf *konfu*  
 (*bhamṭaraka bhamla* in GOKI) T *cumka*  
 M *cumga*] gen *sunkada* (18-8) Other  
 forms *sumkkam* (3-3) *sumkam* (35-7)
- Suffeganara* (24 5 to 6)—of *Sutṭeganar* s  
 pr m pl (hon) gen
- sutam* (94 4)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- suddham* (103 9)—bright s n sg nom  
 [SLW *suddham* (s > s)]
- Subhakrit* (96-6)—the 36th year of the cycle  
 of 60 s pr n nom [SLW < *Subhakti*  
 See *sobhakti* below]

- subhāṭeṭeṭe* (92.9)—in valour s n sg loc [SLW]
- Subhanu* (67.2)—the 17th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- sumkkam* (3.3 16.8)—same as *sunka* See above Other form *sumkam* (35.7) *kk* > *k*
- Surageyura* (21.2)—of Surageyur s pr n sg gen < *Surageyur*
- suralokakke* (15.11 to 12)—to the heaven adj s n sg dat [SLW] The world of gods the heaven of Indra (Kṛ) acc *suralokam* (96.25 to 25) other form *suralaya* (62.6)
- suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (77.6 to 7)—(during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] for *suryya grahaṇadoḥ* see below)
- Susenaḍiṇyara* (17.10 to 11)—of Susenaḍiṇyara s pr m pl gen cf *Senavadiṇyara*
- sufiṣiḍa* (92.35)—that is caused to move d pp of *sufiṣu*—to cause to move or go *sufi* (< *sufi*)—to turn round (Kṛ)
- sutradante* (92.64)—like the thread *sutra* da—s n sg gen [SLW] *ante*—like adv of manner
- sutradharī* (8.12 9.3)—mason [SLW] dat *sutradharige* (8.4) < *sutradharimge*
- Sudrakam* (94.17)—same as *sudraṇ* see above
- suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (72.27 85.12.13)—during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] Other forms *suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (89.14 to 15) *suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (77.6 to 7) nom *suryyagrahana* (104.10) *suryyagrahanamum* (72.23 to 24) *suryyagrahanadandu* (91.23 to 24)
- suryya vyatīpatam umi* (102.14 to 15)—s n sg nom [SLW] *vyatīpata*—one of the astronomical yogas a malignant aspect of the sun and moon (Kṛ)
- sufē* (10.4)—prostitute s f sg nom (qualifying *Podḍiya*) (Tbh. of *śūla* M cūḷa T cūḷa according to SMD 140 it might be a true Dravida word—Kṛ) nom pl (hon.) *sufeyar* (4.3 to 4)
- Sejojana* (83.13)—of Sejoja s pr m sg gen
- seṭṭigere e* (59.23)—s pr n sg nom e (emphatic)
- seṭṭiyar* (108.28)—head or chief of a caste s m pl nom [SLW from *seṭṭikam* See *Aṭṭaṭṭa seṭṭi* *Ayca seṭṭi* above] dat *seṭṭiyargge* (108.19) *seṭṭiyarggam* (108.15 25)
- sereyūm* (92.44)—confinement or state of check s n sg nom *sereyūm* (conjunctive suffix) [T *sitai*—imprisonment M *cera* Tel *cera* (Skt *sura*)]
- seṭevom* (105.4)—he who attracts. adj s m sg nom from *seṭeva*—ft. p of *seṭe*—to attract captivate
- seniyan* (23.5 to 6)—headman of the guild s m sg nom [SLW from *srenu*—a guild of traders (Kṛ) *seniyan* for *seniyan* T *seniyan*]
- senabavam* (94.35)—the clerk of the village s m sg nom [N K. *sanabhoga*]
- Senavadiṇyara* (17.13)—See *Susenaḍiṇyara*
- Sebbi* (104.14)—(modern Chabbi or Chebbi in the Hubballi Taluka Dharwar dist 4 miles to the south of Adargunci)
- seṭṭidan* (62.6)—entered. past 3 sg m of *ser(u)*—to enter [T *seṭṭidan* M *ceṭṭan* N K. *seṭṭidan*]
- santige* (1.4)—for a ladle s n sg dat [Cf N K. *santū*]
- solageyuman* (85.10)—a measure s n sg acc. (a measure of capacity equal to one fourth of a *kudāra* or of a *balla*—Kṛ) See *balla* in *ottalla* N K *solage solige*
- Sovageya* (2.33) ?
- sose* (97.9)—young plant? s n sg nom [N K. *sasi*]
- Sobhakṛt* (80.3 to 4) for *Sobhakṛt* See *Su bhakṛt* above
- samagrahanam* (92.22)—lunar eclipse s n sg. nom. [SLW] See below cf *suryya grahana*
- [*So*] *magrahaṇa-pa* [ruvadoḥ] (74.10)—at the time of the *Somagrahana parvva* s n sg loc. [SLW *parvva*—a division of time, the days of the four changes of the moon i e the full and change of the moon and the 8th and 14th of each half month (Kṛ)]
- Samadimittiseya* (60.12)—of *Somadimittiseya* s pr n sg gen
- Samavaradandu* (106.6)—on Monday *So mavarada*—s pr n sg gen *andu*—then. adv of time
- saudham* (92.13)—a palace s n sg nom [SLW]
- stanabhuvddhi* (80.8) prosperity of the udders. s n sg nom [SLW]
- stithiyam* (73.21)—ordinance (condition) s n sg acc [SLW *stithi* > *stithi* See *stithi* (104.15)—below] nom *stithi* (85.9.13)—property < *stithi*
- stuti* (62.63.63 to 64.64)—praise s n sg nom [SLW]
- sthaladu* [am] (16.7 to 8)—on land s n sg loc [SLW *sthaladu*] + *am* (conjunctive suffix) cf *jaladulam* above]

*sthanaman* (71 17)—property s n sg acc [SLW cf *stithi* above] Other form—*sthanaman* (5-5 to 6) *sthanam-uv* (<um) -am (71 14) See *stithi* below

*sthanadhipatisaḥ* (108-13)—head of the local place of worship adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]

*sthapitan* (108-8)—he who has established adj s m sg nom [SLW *sthapita*]

*stithi* (104 15 94 22)—property grant s n sg nom [SLW] See *stithyam* (73 21)

*sthanaman* (71 17) *sthitikramam* (101 9) acc *sthitiyam* (101 13 to 14) *sthitiyam* (97 11 100-15) It also means condition, state *sthiṭiye* (94 29)—s n sg nom SLW *sthiṭiye* (emphatic) loc *sthiṭiyāḥ* (101 12 108-30)

*sthitirāṭṭaman* (92 59)—firmness s n sg acc [SLW]

*Stratanamasada* (98-3)—same as *Stratanamasada* see above (f > s)

*svadharmmadim* (107 9)—with their own duty s n sg instr [SLW]

*svarggalayakke* (11 18 to 19 12 15 to 17 13 7 to 8, 14 10 to 11 22-4)—to heaven s n sg dat [SLW See *suralokakke* above] Other forms *svarggālayake* (21-4) *kk* > *k*

*Stannagosasi* (17 11 25-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

*svannate* (64 14)—his own greatness s n sg nom [SLW]

# H

*hanuvatu* (104 15)—twelve people s m pl nom Appellative noun of number from *hanuvuvar* < *panuvuvar* (p > h) See *panuvuvar* *panuvuvar* *paruv* above.

*hamsa[m][ga]* (92-30 ot 31)—swans s n pl nom [SLW]

*harinan kano* (92-43)—in the deer marked (moon) adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*hasiratham* (10-6)—elephant chariot, s n sg acc [SLW]

*haḍuvange* (83-13)—to the singer adj s n, sg, dat from *haḍuva*—ft. p of *haḍu* < *paḍu*—to sing M *paḍuka* Te *paḍuva niki*

*hiranyagarbham* (4 6)—a kind of *dana* s n sg acc [SLW]

*hṛdayam* (92 56)—heart s n sg acc [SLW]

*Heleyabega* (91 29 to 30)—for *Heleyabege*—to *Heleyabe*. s pr f sg dat [SLW *Heleyabbe* See *Naranabbe*]

*Hemalambi* (94-3)—31st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

# APPENDIX

## PROPER NAMES

L. M. de :

Akavarṣa, Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma  
Aṅgamasetti, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,  
Aṅganavatiṅga, Aṅduga-Rattiyappa, Atri,  
A(na)ntagunārā, Amoghavarṣadēva, Ayya  
paḍēvanum, Aycannanu, Arakellārā, Araṭṭi  
gaḷarasar, Aravaḍḍaḷiyara, Ākkakailura,  
Aṅgoja Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa  
Aṅgaḷa Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa  
Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhāṭārā, Āntyavar  
Ācannana Aycasetti, Atavarmmayyam, Aha  
vamalladēvara, Ājuvarasar, Indara, Indram,  
Ingaliṣara, Iṭṭiva Kannaran, Iṣāna Śivange,  
Udayāditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Ājuvara  
sar, Udugureyan, Urubhāṭārā, Onara Vaiśi  
kan, Edavāyācayya Eranāṅgā, Eramman,  
Erejōgayyam Ereyana, Ereyaman, Eḷa arasar,  
Kaṇṇaciyyum, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaḷa, Kaṇṇara  
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇṇavillam, Kapuḷik  
kuruku bhāṭārarkke, Kamba gāvunḍana, Kam  
bayyan, Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kālī Kānti, Kālī  
gaḷlan Kālīdēva Swāmīya, Kālī Dōranān,  
Kāliyammam, Kālī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam,  
Kāmakōḍan, Kāṣṭhange Kālapriyadēvargge,  
Kālī setṭi, Kīḍāle-gadhupāṇṇan, Kīṇiyam  
mam Kīḷḷamman Kīṭṭuvammō rāja paramē  
śvara Kīṭṭanṇan Kuḍiruddan, Kuntācūrya,  
Kuppayarasara, Kuppēyan, Kumbakamlārā,  
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura gāmunḍar,  
Kurūḷa Kāmaṣettiya, Kēkayyam, Kongani,  
Kottigadēvam Koḍange, Kōḷṣettiyaṛā,  
Kōḷḷōḷḷaṅge Komma gureṭṭi  
Mūṭṭaravarkku, Kōḷḷi :  
Mūṭṭaravarkku, Kōḷḷi :

Ereyappon, Duggamārara Durvīṇit-Ereappon,  
Dēvaṇmayyam, Devan, Dēvayyan, Dēvācārya-  
bhagavamtargge, Dēvāṭi, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi  
gaḷā, Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmanāyṅgan,  
Dharmmarāśi bhāṭārara, Dhāttram, Dhāra  
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumārān, Nannuḷāśra  
yam, Nandavilmuḍiyarā Nandi-Gunḍarge,  
Nahuṣan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōran, Nāgan,  
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay  
yam Nāgārjunan Nāgmayyam, Nityavar  
ṣadēva Nirupamamge, Nripatumgan, Nōḷam  
bādhūrāja, Pañcaladēvam, Padumanṇan (Pad  
majam) Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,  
Palipare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā  
cayyasetṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍisetṭi, Pāṇḍiyu,  
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūṭṭavan,  
Puleyammam, Prithivīśāgaran, Pūrvāḷagāśā  
gara, Pūḷiyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Priya  
celva, Polma Vīṇiśvararakkum, Pocayya  
setṭi, Phalgunam, Bāṇcapaya, Baddiyamma  
setṭi, Bandugiyar, Boppavvam, Bāmkayyam  
Baladevan, Bāḷacandrapāṇḍitadevara, Biṭṭiga  
Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōṇātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bīrāmmaṅ  
ge, Butēndra gāvunḍam, Budham, Būtarasa,  
Bōygavarmara, Bhavānusetṭi Bhānuddān,  
Bhūmarāśi bhāṭārā, Bhīṣman, Bhūnīramam,  
Bhōḷēśvaradēvara, Maṇi Nāgōjara, Maṇiya,  
Maṇugasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmam  
Manasjārā, Manujāgaran, Manumārggam,  
Mangāṭṭi Mayilaparvara, Maruḷayyam,  
Malliga Mācayyam, Māḍappanna,  
Mādhav Mārayyam  
Māra Sa idēvam Māḷmayyam,  
Māḷaravārttaṭṭarasa, Muṇṇayyam,

Subhatumga bhaṭṭāra, Śrī Ambī-ācārya, Śrī Kāma, Śrī Mārasing Ereyappaṇa, Śrī Rāma, Śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācāri, Svētavāhan, Satyavākya, Satyavākya-Kongunivarmma, Sarvaṇḍi dēvargge, Sāmi Kalteyamman, Sin-gana, Sivenāyakange, Simavallavarasa, Suṭṭe gaṇarā, Susānavādiyāra, Seḷōjana, Svamṣagō-sasi.

## II Female

Kaṇṭi-abbe, Kucipotiḷḷol, Gāmuṇḍabbegai, Nāgiyabbegam, Nāraṇabbeya, Bādipoḍḍi, Rūvamañcalai, Rūvalaḍḍivaiyar, Vināpotiḷḷai, Heleyabega.

## III. Names of Places<sup>1</sup>

Aṇṇageyol, Anurada, Aḷai, Aṇḍuḷi, Aṇḍūra, Aṇḍi, Aḷuvakiḍam, Indaballī, Udayapurada, Ereḍiyūr, Elamvāḷi, Elaseya, Elpuṇuseya, Ekacattugada, Oḍḍavōḍige, Oḷamge, Kañciyan, Kaḍatūrā, Kadambūram, Kannavuri, Kampliḷe, Karbura, Kaḷḷaḷḷuseya, Kaḷḷarvāḍi, Kākambāḷa, Kāḍiyūr, Kāḍaḷaḷaduḷa, Kāḍalūra, Kāmēsvārada, Kiri Ingāḷada, Kisuḷāḍu Kīḷala sumgodoḷ, Kuḍalūrada, Kuttaṇḍiya, Kundagesaveya,

Kundavāsīya, Kurukṣētradoḷ, Kuvaḷḷa, Kūḍalūru, Kūmtaḷa, Kesugolada, Koṇḍaligere, Kovallādā, Kosagaveṭṭinoḷ Kogaliya, Ganga puradul, Gāvaḍivāḍada Goggiya, Canna, Ciṇmacanūra, Cincilada, Ceṇṇavūroḷe, Taṭṭageyey, Tipparurān, Tairūra, Nirggundada, Pariḷgeya, Palageyul, Prayāḷgeyol Pipparege, Puṇṣūr, Puttur, Pankaranagarada, Purigeṇḍā, Pūṇāḍaman, Pekkaviya, Peṇṇanduroḷe Peṇṇaḍaṇḍada, Peddoregareya, Peṇṇeruvina, Perḷḷunṇiya, Peruvattiyūra, Poṭevāḍiya, Pon-nadige, Ponvulcāda, Baṭṭageyey, Banavāsi maṇḍalamān, Baragūra, Baḷḷiggamaya, Bēgeūroḷe, Bēgevaḍi, Bāraṇāsiyumam, Bīsuriḷōḍu, Beḍemeṭṭiya, Beḷatūrā, beḷiūru, Beḷgal, Beḷgolada, Beḷdugondeya, Beḷmaṇiya, Beḷvola nāḍan, Boḷḷegereyey, Madagina, Madengeyey, Mammolada, Marddura, Male, Maḷṭavurā, Māyileya, Muduguppeya, Muṇṇyavaḍada, Murttage, Mūdageyey, Modiyānūra, Moraḷalūra, Rāmēsvāra, Roddada, Rōṇada, Vasaḷūrā, Vāraṇāsīya, Vidattūru, Snpuradol, Saṇḱurakke, Sandhugāl Ajjavurada, Saraṭavurada Sāmaḷavōḍige, Siṇḱaḍi, Siṇḱavāḍi, Summaṇāra, Sivavāḷiyuman, Surageyurā, Seṭṭigereyey, Soma dimṭṭiseya

<sup>1</sup> Wherever possible their modern names have been given in the Index proper.

# APPENDIX

## PROPER NAMES

### I Male

Akalavarṣa Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma  
Ajavarmasetṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,  
Añnanavatigan Añḍuga Raṭṭiyaṇṇa, Atri,  
A(na)ntagunārā, Amoghavarṣadeva, Ayya  
padevanum Aycanṇu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭi-  
galarasar Aravaḍḍagiyara, Ākkakulūra,  
Āgoja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa  
Āngaja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa  
Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhaṭṭār, Āntiyavar-  
Aycanana, Aycasetṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Aha-  
vamalladevara, Āhuvarasar, Indara, Indram,  
Ingaḷisara Inva Kannaran Iśāna Svange,  
Udayaditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Āhuvara  
sar Udugureyan, Urubhaṭṭara, Onara Vasi-  
kan, Eḍavācayya Eranāganā, Eramman  
Ereyōgayyam, Ereyana Ereyaman, Eja arasar,  
Kaṇṇacyuṇ, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaṇ, Kaṇmāra  
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇvillam, Kapulik-  
kuruku bhaṭṭārakkē, Kamba gāvundana, Kam-  
bayyan Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalī-  
gallan, Kalidēva Svāmīya, Kalī Dōranān,  
Kaḷyamman Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam  
Kāmakōḍan, Kāṣigange, Kālapriyadevargge,  
Kālī seṭṭi Kuḍale gadhaphānna, Kīṇyam-  
mam, Kūḷamman Kīṭṭhuvammō raja paramē  
śvara Kīrttaṇṇan Kuḍumuddan, Kuntācārya,  
Kuppeyarasara, Kuppāyan, Kumbakamlār,  
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura gāvunḍar,  
Kurujā Kāmasēṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongaṇi,  
Kottigadevām Koḍange, Koḍalsetṭiyarā,  
Kondōjange Komma gureyamman Komgoni  
Muttarasarkku, Kolli Pallava Nōḷambam,  
Kolpōkara Gīṇyēna Kōgaḷivārāya, Kōṭseṭ-  
ṭi, Kōṭeyammam Kōṣigara, Gaṇadharadeva-  
bhaṭṭarakar, Ganga Permaḍi, Gabhundan,  
Guṇasāgara Guṇḍan, Guḷigavere Nāgam, Go-  
yigadevam, Goyinda poḍḍiya, Goyindara, Go-  
yindapāḍige, Gōkarna paṇḍita bhaṭṭārargge,  
Goleyabhaṭṭam Gōvarṇayyan, Gōvindaṇṇam,  
Caṭṭayya, Caṭṭigadevām, Candrādityara,  
Cāvundayyange, Cāḷukya Rāman, Ci-  
ṭṭayyana, Citravāhanan, Cidaṇṇa, Cūṭā-  
maṇi, Cottamman, Jagatiṇṇam, Jatti-  
bhaṭṭarkkaḷa, Jayamitraṇ, Javam, Jōga  
mayyari, Jñānāsivabhaṭṭār, Tamma gā  
vunḍanu, Telambayar, Talaparasar, Daṇḍi  
gāvunḍaru, Dantigan, Daytan, Dāsammi Ere-  
yar, Dāsamman, Dīḷiparṇanum, Duggamārā

Ereyappon, Duggamārara, Durvīṇu-Ereappon,  
Dēvaṇmayyam, Dēvan, Devayyan, Dēvācārya  
bhagavamtarge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi-  
gaḷā Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmarāygan,  
Dharmmarāśi bhaṭṭārara, Dhatram, Dhārā  
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumārān, Nannigāra-  
yam, Nandavīḷmuḍiyara, Nandi-Guṇḍarge,  
Nahuṣan, Nāgaḍēvan, Nāgaḍhōran, Nāgan,  
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay-  
yam, Nāgārjunam, Nāgimayyam, Nityavar-  
ṣadeva, Nirupamange, Nripatumgan, Nōlam  
bādhurāja, Pañcaladevam, Padumaṇṇan (Pad-  
majam), Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,  
Paḷpare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā-  
cayyasetṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍisetṭi, Pāṇḍiyu,  
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūraṇ,  
Puleyammān, Prithivīsāgaran, Purvaḷagāśāsi  
gara, Pūḷiyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Priya-  
celva, Polma-Vinīṭṭi arakkum, Pōcayya-  
seṭṭi, Phalgunam, Baḷcapaya, Baddiyamma  
seṭṭi, Bandugiyar, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam,  
Baladevan, Bālacandraṇḍitaḍēvara, Biṭṭiga  
Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōnātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bīṇmān-  
ge, Butēmdra gāvundam, Budham, Butarasa,  
Bōygavarmara, Bhavāṇseṭṭi, Bhānuddān,  
Bhumarāśi bhaṭṭāra, Bhīṣman, Bhūṇisramam,  
Bhōgesvaradevara, Maṇi Nāgojara, Maṇiya,  
Maṇuṣasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmān,  
Manasijarā, Maṇujāgaran, Maṇumārggam  
Mangatōranan, Maṇiḷapārvara, Maṇiḷayyam  
Malliga Gādayyam, Mācayyam, Māḍappanna,  
Mādhavayyana Māramayyanu, Marayyam,  
Māra Satya Mārasīnghadevam Māḷimayyam  
Māḷi-o-pōṭṭeyarā, Muttarasa, Muṇunayyam,  
Monigoravarum, Maṇi Kōṣigara, Yadu Yā-  
davar, Yayāṭige, Raṭṭar Raṭṭakandarppam,  
Raṇadhan, Raṇavikramanāthanu, Raṇasāga-  
ran, Raṇāvaloka, Raṇikayyam, Rāghava-  
ṇam Rājamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ, Rājāditya-  
rāsar, Rāman Rāstrakūṭōttaman, Rūḍa-  
payyan, Rūṇḍi Vaccaru, Rūvamge, Rēvādā-  
sa, Lōkādityarasar, Lōpāḍa pārvaru, Varṣa  
nakkāṭṭige, Vikramāditya-Sāntaran, Viṇaṇ  
nāygarā, Vijayādityan, Viṇjan Prahārabbū-  
ṣanānā Vīṇṭṭi-arakkam, Viṇajamatibhaṭṭa-  
rara, Viṣṇudevargge Vira Nārāyanam, Vira  
Nōḷamba Pallava Permmāṇaḍidevara, Viṣō-  
tara bhaṭṭam, Vērehayyadevana, Sāntagā-  
vundam, Sīṇpuruṣana, Śivadhārī, Śivamāra,



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